

APOLLO.

ÆSCVLAPVS.



A-NIEVE HERBALL,
OR HISTORIE OF PLANTES:

Wherin is containd
the vvhole discourse and per-
fect description of all sortes of Herbes
and Plantes: their diuers & sundry kindes:
their straunge Figures, Fashions, and Shapes:
their Names, Natures, Operations, and Vser-
tues: and that not onely of those whiche are
here growyng in this our Countrey of
Englande, but of all others also of
forayne Realmes, commonly
used in Physicke.

First set foorth in the Doutche or Almaine
tongue, by that learned D. Rembert Do-
doens, Physition to the Emperour:
And nowe first translated out of
French into English, by Hen-
ry Lyte Esquier.

AT LONDON

by my Gerard Dewes, dwelling in
Pawles Churchyarde at the signe
of the Swanne.

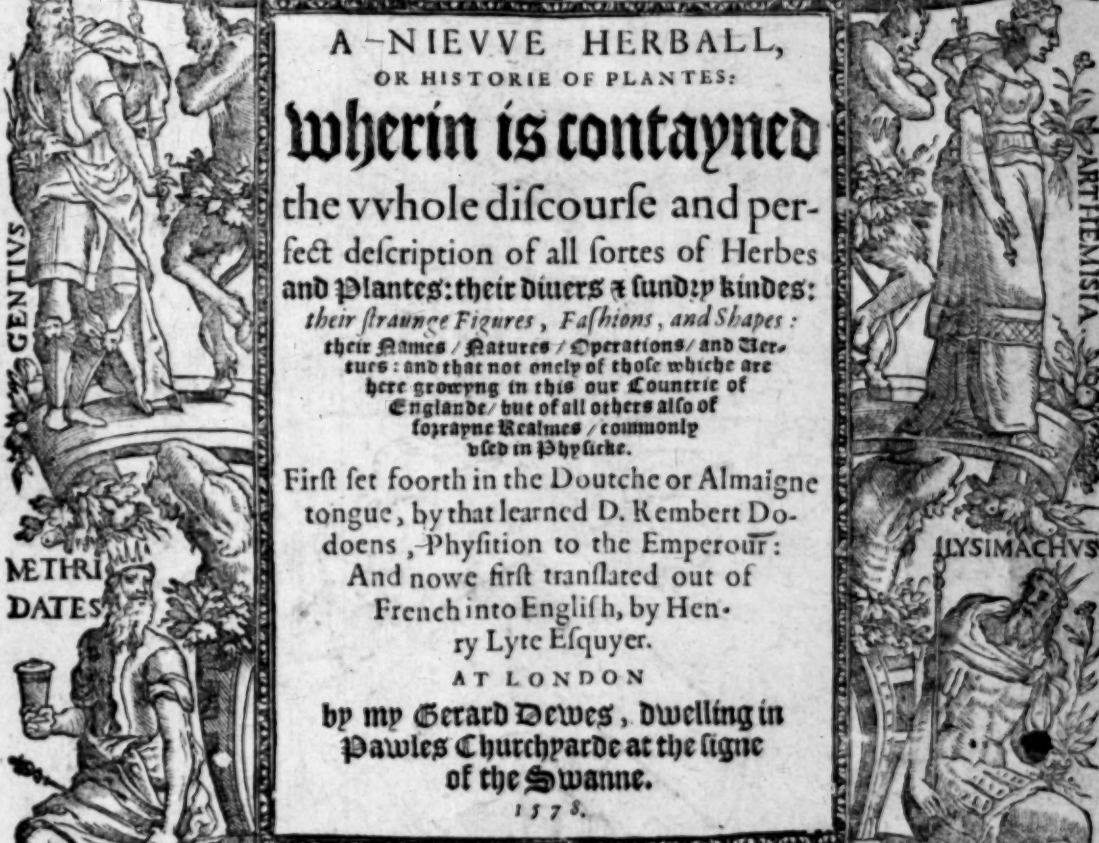
1578.

GENTIVS

ARTHEMISA.

METHRI
DATES

LYSIMACHVS



HESPERIDVM HORTI

Allusio ad Insignia Gentilitia Henrici Leiti,
Armigeri, Somersetensis, Angli.

Elizabeth: Tortilis hic lituus, niuensq; Olor, arguit in te *Jurner:*
Leite animum niueum, pictus & intrepidum.



Lyke as the Swanne doth chaunt his tunes in signe of ioyfull mynde,
So Lyte by learning shewes him selfe to Prince and Countrie kynde.

☞ To the most High, Noble, and
Renovvmed Princeſſe, our moſt dread redoubted

Soueraigne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queene of
Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande, defendour of the fayth, &c.

Your graces moſt humble, loyall, and faythfull ſub-
iect Henry Lyte, vvitheth long life, perfect health,
floriſhing raigne, and prosperous ſucceſſe to
Gods good pleaſure, in all your
moſt Royall affaires.



Two thinges haue mooued me (moſt noble Princeſſe) ha-
uing newly translated into Engliſh this Herball or Hiſto-
rie of Planter (not long ſithence, ſet forth in ſ Almaine
or Douche tongue, by that paynefull and learned Phyſi-
tion D. Rembert Dodoens, and ſithence that, agayne by
the trauaile of ſundry ſkylfull Herbarians into diuers
other languages translated) to offer the ſame vnto your
Maieſties protection. The one was that moſt cleare, ami-
able and chearefull countenaunce towardes all learning and vertue: whiche
on euery ſyde moſt brightly from your Royall perſon appearing, hath ſo enſla-
med and encouraged, not onely me, to the loue and admiration thereof: but al
ſuche others alſo, your Graces loyall ſubiectes, whiche are not to be dull of vn-
derſtanding: that we thinke no trauaile to great, whereby we are in hope
both to profite our Countrie, & to pleaſe ſo noble & louing a Princeſſe: whole
whole power and endeuour we ſee thereto bent, that vertue & knowledge (the
two moſt beautiful ornaments of a wel gouerned kingdome) may flouriſh and
beare ſway: Vice and ignorance (the foes of all goodneſſe) may vaniſh & giue
place. The other was, that earneſt zeale, and ſeruent deſire that I haue, and a
long time haue had, to ſhewe my ſelfe (by yeelding ſome fruite of painefull dili-
gence) a thankful ſubiect to ſo vertuous a Soueraigne, & a fruitful member of
ſo good a comon Weale. The firſt of theſe, hartened or emboldened me againſt
thoſe perſwaſions of mine owne vnworthynes: which (vndoubtedly) had put
me to vtter ſilence, had I not bene ſuſtained both with the comfortable remem-
braunce of your highneſſe clemencie, and withall conſidered, that no gift may
lightly be more acceptably preſented to ſ head, then that, which wholly redeth
to the preſeruatiſon of the reſt of the body. Of whiche ſort, when I conſidered
this Hiſtorie of Planter to be, I feared the leſſe to preſent it vnto your Maie-
ſtie. Knowing that by your Princely clemencie ſ ſame being receiued, & by your
high wiſdome & auctoritic allowed, ſhal take ſuch place in your body politike,
as in the natural, thoſe do that by the head (whiche by reaſons rule gouerneth
the whole) are knowen to be approued and condignely allowed. The ſeconde
pricke me continually forwarde with this or the lyke perſwaſion: That as a
thankful hart towardes a natural mother cannot be better teſtified, then by
loue ſhewed and practiſed towardes her deare children: nor a more acceptable
fruitfulneſſe be required of any one branche, then that which may redounde to
the ornament of the whole ſtocke: ſo I in no wiſe ſhould be more able to ſhewe
my thankful minde towardes your highneſſe (the moſt louing and tender mo-
ther of this comon Weale) then in publiſhing this hiſtorie to ſ benefite of your
moſt louing ſubiectes, as being the beſt token of loue and diligence that I am

The Epistle to the Queene.

at this time able to shew vnto either. And (Doubtlesse if my skill in the translation were answerable to the worthynesse epyther of the Historie it selfe, or of the Authours therof, I doubt not, but I should be thought to haue honoured your Maiestie with an acceptable present. As touching the worthynesse of the Historie it selfe, truly that thing may not iustly be thought vnmeet to be offered vnto a Prince, the knowledge wherof, beside that it is by daily experience knowen to be both profitable to al, and pleasant to many, is aboue al other faculties (the diuine knowledge wherby the soule liueth) only excepted, with so high commendations in the holy Scriptures extolled, that not onely the professors therof are accounted worthy of admiration & honoꝛ: but euē Salomon that royall and wise kyng, for that he had the knowledge of the natures of Planetes, & was able to dispute therof, from the highest to the lowest, from the Cedar in Libanon to the hyssope that springeth out of the wall, is therefore in
 1. Reg. 4. the sacred Bybel highly dignified & renowned. I wyl say nothing of Mithridates, Lyfimachus, Gentius, Artemisia, and such noble & mighty Princes: whose delight and lyking towarde this knowledge of the nature of Planetes was such, that as by their diligent inquisitiō they wittily found out the vse of many of them. so, hauing found the same, they disdayned not to denominate and imparte therto their owne names, which euen to this day many of them do still retayne. But argumentes to this purpose, are before your most excellent Maiestie needlesse to be alleaged: as wel because your highnes is dayly cōuersant in the most cleare light of al both diuine & humayne knowledge, whereby you farre more easily see the whole compasse, then men of meane estate are able to conceiue a parte: as also for that the professors of this facultie be with your highnes had in such pryncesse and estimation, that they are not onely by your Maiestie and your most noble Progenitours, with sundry Priuileges & liberties endowed, with many & great stipendes and pensions in your Graces Uniuersities and Schooles fostered and mainteyned: but also as they shalbe founde to haue laudably profited therein, so are they aduanced & called to the charge of your person, & of the persons of your Nobles. And arte being by honoꝛ nourished, encreaseth dayly, & putteth al men out of doubt, that they which so embrace the professors thereof, do both well lyke and thinke of the facultie, and sufficiently vnderstande both the vse and the excellencie thereof. As touching the Authour of this worke which I haue translated, how painefull a man he is, how skilful, and how luckely he hath archieued this his businesse, as it shal best appeare by diligent reading ouer his workes: so also may it easily be knowen by the testimonies & iudgements of the most learned Physitions of this age. Of whom, some are by their owne workes alreedy extāt, notable & renowned, & others (by the great trauaile that they haue bestowed in translating him out of his tongue wherin he wrote into diuers other languages) are made euident and famous: but none before this into English. Which hath made me desirous (folowing their example) to make my Countreymen partakers of such knowledge, as other learned and wise men in other Countries haue thought meete to be made knowen in the native tongues of their commō Weales. Touching my selfe this onely I haue to promise, that in this translation I haue vsed my most skil and diligence to please and pleasure al such as delight in this so honest and profitable a knowledge. Most humbly cꝛawping a fauourable acception hereof at your Maiesties handes, and pardon, if any poynt I haue giuen iust occasion of blame and deserued reprehension.

From my poore house at Lytestarie within your Maiesties Countie of Somerset, the first day of Januarie, M. D. Lxxviii.

Your Maiesties most humble and faithfull subiect, Henry Lyte.

¶ To the friendly and indif- ferent Reader.



If thou be ignoraunt (gentle Reader) and desirous to knowe,
either how profitable this Historie of Plantes is, or how wor-
thy to be studied, either how harde & how highly in times past
esteemed, what be the causes of the hardnesse therof, how they
may be remedied, and why the Authours hereof (after so many
learned both auncient and late writers) tooke vpon him the set-
ting forth of the same: or why in his Annotations & last edition he hath reuo-
ked certayne thinges which in the first escaped him: for thy instruction & reso-
lution in these matters, I referre thee to the same Authours two Prefaces,
wherin he learnedly, & as briezly as the nature of the matters will permitte,
discourseth therof sufficiently. But if thou wouldest know of me, why I haue
takē vpon me the translation & publication of y^e same in this our native tonge,
as I might without any great labour peeelde thee many iust and reasonable
causes of my so doing, if I thought it greatly expedient or necessarie so to do:
so I thinke it sufficient for any, whom reason may satisfie, by way of answere
to alleage this action & sententious position: Bonum, quo comunius, eo me-
lius & praestantius: a good thing the more common it is, the better it is. Seeing
then y^e my translation shall make this good & profitable historie (which hither-
to hath lien hid from many of my Countriemen, vnder the vayne of an vn-
known language) familiar and known vnto them: and if it be good (as no
good man wil denie) to enlarge a good thing, and to make many partakers
thereof: then can there not lacke iust cause to be alleaged of this my doyng:
neither thinke I, that any will mislike or repine thereat, except such, as either
enuie the weale of others whom they accompt simpler then them selues, and
therfore reckon vnworthy to be in their owne language made partakers ther-
of: or els are so studious of their owne priuate gaine, that they feare, least by
this meane some parte therof may be lessened: whyles others vnderstanding
the nature and vertues of Plantes and herbes, shalbe the lesse beholding to
their scrupulous skill. But the good and vertuous Philition, whose purpose
is rather the health of many, then the wealth of him selfe, will not (I hope)
mislike this my enterprise, whiche to this purpose specially tendeth, that euen
the meanest of my Countriemen (whose skill is not so profounde that they can
fetche this knowledge out of strange tongues, nor their habilitie so wealthy,
as to entertaine a learned Philition) may yet in time of their necessitie, haue
some helpes in their owne, or their neighbours fieldes and gardens at home.
If perchance any list to picke a quarrell to my translatiō, as not being either
proper or not ful, if I may obtaine of him, to beare with me til he him selfe
shall haue set forth a better, or til the next impressiō, and the meane
while (consydering that it is easier to reprehend a mans doings,
then to amend it) vse me as a whet stone to further him
selfe, I wil not muche stroue: for I seeke not after
vayne glorie, but rather how to benefite
and profite my Countrie.

fare well.

(·:·)

VV. B.



Ermani fateor Dodoneo plurima debent,
Nec debent Angli(Lite)minora tibi.
Ille suis etenim plantarum examina scripsit,
Tuque tuis transfers, quæ dedit ille suis.
Quodque opus ijs solis priuatim scripserat, illud

Tu commune Anglis omnibus esse facis.
Crede mihi plantas quia transplantaueris istas,
Belgica quas primùm solaque terra dedit,
Inque Britannorum lætas adduxeris oras;
Lite tuæ laudis fama perennis erit.
Dono te nobis Dodoneum(Lite)dedisse,
Donum est, quo nullum gratius esse potest.
Nam terræ insignes foetus, plantasque potentes,
Pœoniaeque herbas, hac ratione seris.
Inde etiam lites medicorum(Lite)resoluis,
Aegrotisque offers Phœbus ut alter opem.
Quid superest? (medici)Lito, hunc præstare fauorem.
Si quando affectus, sit grauiore modo,
Confluit, & Litum gratis curate, nec illum
Lætho immaturo vos finitotè mori.

EIVSDEM.

Gratum opus est, dignumque tuo sub nomine ferri,
(ELIZABETHA potens) cuius moderamine solo,
Pax iucunda Anglis, atque Arbor pacis Oliua
Sic viget, ut passim per apricum incedere possit.
Gens Britonum, & tutò fragrantem carpere flores.
Quid igitur Litus plantas tibi ferret & herbas
Omnigenas, donoque daret, cui porrigat herbam,
Rex quicumque tenet spatiosum sceptra per orbem.

Thomas Nevvtonus, Cestreshyrus.

PErpetuum tibi ver liber hic philomuse ministrat,
 Ac paradisiaci germania lata soli.
 Herbarū huic thesaurus inest, florumq; suppellex,
 Alcinoi hic hortos Hesperidumq; vides.
 Nec flos hic desit, nec floris grata venustas,
 Nec vires, nec odor, nec medicina valens.

Hoc viuunt, viuuntq; libro Podalyrius, Alcon,
 Hippocrates, Pæon, Musa, Galenus, Arabs,
 Philyrides Chiron, Epidaurius, ag. Melampus,
 Gentius, Euphorbus, Iosina, Lyfimachus,
 Telephus, ac Mithridates, Artemisia, Achilles,
 Alcibides, Hieron, Attalus, atque Iuba,
 Pamphilus, Atrides, Nicander, Bassus, Iollas,
 Crateias, Glaucon, & Cato, Pythagoras,
 Rasis & ipse Dioscorides, Auicenna, Machaon,
 Serapio, Celsus, Menecratesq; tumens,
 Aetius, Aegineta, Ruellius ac Theophrastus,
 Tragus, Auerrhoys, Plinius, Agricola,
 Macer, Oribasius, Mesue, & Brunfelsius Ottho,
 Manardus, Zerbis, Fuchsius atque Sethi,
 Ginus, Humelbergus, Matthæolus ac Columella,
 Fernelius, Pineus, Pena, Eliota, Lobel,
 Copho, Taranta, Leonicerus, Iberq; Lacuna,
 Mago, Varignanus, Varro, Ioannicius,
 Soranus, Constantinus, Merula, Aurelianus,
 Guido, Godaldinus, Curtius, Encelius,
 Moschio, Philothens, Cleopatra, Bonaciolusq;
 Arnaudus, Rocheus, Ferris, Albucasis,
 Hildegardis, Trotula & Albicusq; Torinus,
 Pandulphus, Suardus, Manlius & Diocles.
 Thurinus, Dimocles, Guilandinus, Philaretus,
 Bucius, Eudoxus, Garbus, Aphrodiscus,
 Montius, Aubertus, Fallopius atq; Biesus,
 Belfortis, Bayrus, Montuus, Akakia,
 Lemnius & Cordus, Rondletius atque Dryander,
 Cardanus, Vidius, Iunius, Hermoleos.
 Hinc Collimitius, Fracastorius, Gemuseus,
 Clusius ac Stephanus, Scaliger atque Kyber,
 Saracenus, Mizaldus, Saonarola, Erasius,
 Cum Bacchannello Cellanoua atque Rota,
 Reginus, Erotas, Montagnana atque Aquilanus,
 Manfredus, Baccus, Wolphius, Arculeus,
 Ioubertus, Trincanellus, Piclorius, Euax,
 Gesnerus, Brunswick, Langius atque Cocles
 Turnerus, Caius, Bullenus, Linacrus, Askham,
 Guintherius, Vassens, Kraut, Lonicerus item,
 Brissotus, Polybus, Clementinus, Mari ab alto,
 Landulphus, Phairus, Quiricus, Hollerius,

Cubba, Dasmascenus, Gatinaria, Crato, Rulandus,
 Hallus, Culmannus, Ruff, Paracelsus Hoheim,
 Angerius, Landus, Galeottus, Oroscius, Oddi,
 Struppus, Heresbachius, Gratalorusq; pius,
 Atq; Fauentinus, Merenda, Wierus, Amatus,
 Cum Quercetano, Placotomog; grani,
 Syluius, Honterus, Cornarius ac Morisotus,
 Cumq; Argenterio Frerus & Hatcherides,
 Fumanellus, Trallanus, Bellonius, Isack,
 Musinus, Riccus, Villanouanus item,
 Pantinus, Gaynerus, Cliuolus ac Bruyrinus,
 Riffus, Martinus, Plancius, Emericus,
 Compluresq; alij: quos nec numerare necesse est,
 Nec scio, si coner, qua ratione queam.
 Id sed Apollineo Rembertus acumine prastat,
 Quem suus ornat honos, gloria, fama, decus.
 Herculeo exantans molimina tanta labore,
 Qua non sunt vllò deperitura die.
 Vtile alexicacon qui promit Pharmacopolis,
 Vtile Chirurgis, vtile Philiatris:
 Vtile opus docto, indocto, iuueniq; seniq;
 Diuitibus simul ac vtile pauperibus.
 Nec tu Leite tuo certè es faudandus honore,
 Qui tantas Anglis sponte recludis opes.
 Maeste animi: sic fama polum tua scandet ad altum,
 Sic te, sic patriam nobilitare stude.

Thomas Newton.

In commendation of this vvorke,
and the Translatour.

If all Dame Enuyes hatefull broode hereat should hap to pype,
Or Momus in his cankred spight, should scowle with scorning eye.
Yet Hawgre the this worthy worke the Authours name shal rayle,
And paynefull toyle so wel employd: shal reape renoumed prayle.
Not onely he whose learned skyll and watchfull payne first pende it,
And did with honor greete (in Douche) to Countrie his commende it:
But also he whose tender loue to this his native soyle,
For vs his friendes hath first to take almost as great a toyle,
I trauell meete for Gentlemen and wightes of worthy fame:
Whereby great Princes heretofore haue got immortall name.
As Gentius, Lyfimachus, and also Mythridates,
With Iuba, Euax, Attalus, and Dioscorides.
And many noble wightes belydes, and great renoumed Kinges,
Haue so bewrapde their skyll in this (belydes all other thinges)
By registring their names in Herbes, as though therby they ment,
To testifye to all degrees their toyle and trauell spent
In suche a noble facultie, was not a slauish thing:
But fyt for worthy Gentlemen, and for a noble King.
For if by Herbes both health be had and sicknesse put to flight:
If health be that, without the which there can be no delight!
Who dare enuie these worthy men, that haue employde their payne,
To helpe the soze, to heale the sicke, to rayle the weake agayne?
No fye of that, but Dodoneus ape shall haue his dewe,
Whose learned skyll hath offered first, this worthy worke to beue.
And Lyte whose toyle hath not bene light, to dye it in this grayne,
Deserues no light regarde of vs: but thanks and thanks agayne.
And sure I am, all Englishe hartes that lyke of Physickes loze,
Wyll also lyke this Gentleman: and thanke hym muche therfore.

FINIS.

VV. Clovves.

To the Reader, in commendation of this vvorke.



Here vertue shines, and deeply seemes to rest,
Where ayde appeares, to helpe the health of man,
Where perfect prooffe assignes vs what is best,
Where counsell craues, each willing minde to scan,
Where learning lyes to helpe vs nowe and than:
There best is deemed for man to spende his dayes,
Though it be reapt with torell ten thousande wayes.

Then blame not him, whose carefull hande first pende,
This worthy worke, whiche nowe is brought to light,
But it embrace, and double thanks him lende,
Whose dayly toyle deserues the same by right:
For vertue shines herein to each mans sight.
Whose ayde for health, with prooffe and counsell graue,
Whose learned liues, ought sure due prayse to haue.

Well: Rembert Dodoens, wrote this first in Douche,
Whiche since in frenche was turnde by others toyle.
And nowe by Lyte: whose trauaple hath bene suche.
For ease of all, within this native soyle.
Where (loe) to Momus mates, he giues the soyle.
And here presentes in the Englishe tongue,
To comfort all that are both olde and young.

The worke it selfe, of sundrie trees intreate,
Besides of Herbes, flowers, weedes, and Plantes that growes.
Setts downe their vertues sure which are so great,
That we may say therein great learning flowes.
The Authoz hath (so farre soorth as he knowes
By skilfull Judgement) vnto each diseale,
Set downe a cure, the sicke and soze to ease.

Great was his toyle, whiche first this worke byd frame.
And so was his, whiche ventred to translate it,
For when he had full finisht all the same,
He minded not to adde, nor to abate it.
But what he founde, he ment whole to relate it.
Till Rembert he, did sende additions store.
For to augment Lytes trauell past before.

Whiche last supply so come to Lyte his hande,
He fitly furnisht, every peece in place.
The worke agayne he wrote I vnderstande,
For feare if ought therein shoulde breede disgrace.
And did as much as one coulde in this case.
For English names, to euery herbe and plant,
He added hath, whereby is nothing skant.

This

This rare deuice, each one may well esteeme,
Which bringeth ayde, and comfort vnto man.
The learned wyl accept the same I deeme.
Wherfore I craue yf ought espie thou can,
(As none can be so watchfull nowe and than
But faultes may scape, for want of Argus eyes.)
To mende the same, and nought herein despise.

With willing minde, good Reader here I craue,
Accept this worke, thus written for thy sake,
And honor him that seekes mans health to saue.
Reelding him thanks, whiche it dyd vndertake:
And vnto Lyte due thanks thou hast to make.
His paynfull pen deserues thy good report.
Whose toyle was great, to ende it in this sort.

T. N.

Petit ardua virtus.

Iohannis Hardingi in laudem tam Auctoris

quam interpretis Duodecasticon.



Edant Turneri pingues simularq; Lobeli,
Horti ac egregij gloria summa Tragi.
Vnicus hic reliquis longe est Præstantior hortis,
Quem pia iam Liti cura laborq; dedit.

Illorum tenues abiit decor omnis in auras,
Huius at æterno gloria viua manet.
Aspice quam virides insultent vndiq; plantæ,
Quales viderunt sæcula nulla prius.
Tantum igitur Lito debes gens Anglica docto,
Quantum Remberto Teutonis ora suo.
Nec plus Remberto letantur Meclinienfes,
Quam te Lito tui Candide Murotriges.

Fato prudentia maior.

REMBERTI
DODONÆI
ÆTA. XXXV.
VIRTUTE
AMBI.



REMBERTI DODONÆI MECH- LINIENSIS MEDICI, IN SECVNDAM COM-

MENTARIORVM SVORVM, DE STIRPIVM

*Historia, editionem, ad studiosos Medicina
Candidatos, Prefatio.*



TIRPIVM ac vniuersæ materiæ Medicæ cognitionem potentissimis Regi-
bus, antiquissimis Heroibus, Præstantissimis Medicis ac Philosophis olim in
pretio habitam, vtilem ac necessariam Medicæ arti iudicatam, formæ studio, nec
minori diligentia excultam, adeo manifestum est, vt multis assertionibus opus
non sit. Præsertim non paucis herbis Regum ac Heroum, qui has vel primi in-
uenerunt, vel in frequenti medendi vsu habuerunt, nomina retinentibus, vt
Mithridatium, Eupatorium, Gentiana, Lyūmachia, Achillea, Centaurium
Alcibiadium, Telephium, Arthemisia, aliæque plures: & veteres ipsos, atque inter eos Hippocra-
tem, Medicorum omnium longè principem, Galenum, nonnullosq; alios, longinquas peregrinatio-
nes, cognoscendæ materiæ Medicæ causâ suscepisse, & propria & aliorum scripta testentur.

Eandem verò scientiam, à posteriorum nostroque tempore vicinorum seculorum medicis ac
philosophis, planè neglectam & contemptam fuisse, res ipsa quoque euidenter docet. Solæ enim
illæ Medicinæ partes, ab illorum seculorum Medicis coli visæ sunt, quæ ex rationum physicarum
fontibus deductæ, hinc dubitandi disputandiq; vberem materiam præberent: aliæ verò, vsu atque
experientia constantes, vt steriles ac ieiunæ spretæ. Cuiusmodi ipsa Scotavixi est, Physicarum ratios
num subsidium vel nullum vel exiguū admittens. Quamobrem eius omni notitia, mulieribus, her-
barijs analphabeticis, vel indoctis pharmacopœis relicta, indignum professione sua ac magnificis
titulis parum decorum infelices illi Medici existimabant, cognoscendæ alicuius materiæ medicæ
herbæ aut stirpis causa, vel minimum operæ laborisq; sumere: extra vrbes ad montes, conualles,
prata, suburbanaq; loca excurrere.

Tantum studiōrum dissimilitudinem, fatalis ille seculorum ordo peperit, qui & maximas vrbes,
potentissima regna, latissimè patentia imperia, & hanc Medicinæ partem, nonnullasq; alias pelfun-
dedit, ac propemodum extinxit. Vnde factum, vt quæ olim facillimè, ac nullo propemodum nego-
cio materiæ Medicæ ac Stirpium cognito percipi poterat, difficilis ac obscura reddita sit.

Tradebant eam Dioscorides, Galenus, eiusq; ætatis Medici, veluti per manus à maioribus acce-
perant, seruatis eouq; nominibus, quæ magna ex parte incorrupta ad illorum tempora venerant.

Nobis ea felicitas denegata, multis modis veris ac genuinis appellationibus, corruptis, peruer-
sis ferè abolitis, barbaris in earum locum suppositis, multo tempore intermissa Stirpium notitia,
solis veterum descriptionibus relicta, ex quibus hæc disciplina & requirenda & restituenda est. Id
quàm difficile sit, licet alio loco scripserimus, tamen hic repetere visum fuit non alienum.

Non levis autem difficultatis huius scientiæ, aut vna aliqua causa est, sed maxime eæque præci-
pue duæ: innumera videlicet multitudo stirpiū, immensaq; varietas: & eorū qui de harum historia,
aut materia Medica scripta reliquerunt, breuitas, incuria, negligentia, subinde varia atq; dissimilis
apud diuersos descriptio: & vtrūq; non quorundā errores obscuritatem nō exiguum in eā intulissent.

Stirpium siquidem herbarumq; infinita sunt genera, variè per orbem terrarum sparsa immensa
multitudo, vt non vno loco paucisq; regionibus requirere eas liceat, sed ad eas omnes cognoscendas
omnium ferè regnorū ac provinciarū peragratione, longi temporis peregrinatione opus videatur.
Sunt nonnullæ quibusdam vel insulis dicatæ vel regionibus propriæ, quæ in alia quævis loca trans-
ferri nequeunt, vel tellure cœloq; mutatis mutantur, vt Theophrastus libro quarto ait. Alię pluribus
quidem terris communes, non omnes tamen passim aut crebro obuię, sed certis tractibus pecu-
liares, vel montibus scilicet promontorijs, præruptis rupibus, saxosis aut nivalibus locis, collibus,
densis syluis, vmbrosis lucis, arborum caudicibus, aruis, campestribus, apricis, læto pinguiq; solo,
macro & sterili, humidis, vliginosis, riguis, paludibus, stagnantibus aquis, fontibus, fluminibus,
fluuiorum ripis, maris littoribus, scopulis, vel ipso deniq; mari addictæ. Harum autem istæ eandem
ferè vbiq; formam retinent, vel exiguam mutationem assunt: illæ in diuersis regionibus pro
cœli soliq; varietate, aliam formam & magnitudinem induunt. Quod segetum, fabarū, nucum, alio-
rumque apud Indos nascentium (si Herodoto fides) exemplis manifestum est, quorum longè maior
magnitudo, quàm in Ægypto nascentium. Segetum enim culmi instar harundinum crassescunt: fa-
bæ triplo maiores Ægyptijs, sesamum miliumq; eximie magnitudinis: nuces tantæ molis vt mira-
culi loco in templis suspendantur. Strabo quoque in extremo Mauritanorum quodā tractu, iuxta
* creditum

PRÆFATIO AD

creditum Nili exortum vitæ tantæ crassitudinis nasci tradit, quam vix duo homines complecti queant: omnem herbam cubitalem: Staphylinorum, Hippomarathri, Solymi caules duodenum cubitorum, crassitudine quatuor palmorum reperiri. Et tãtus quidem Stirpium numerus immensa latissimè sparsa multitudo, varia ac multiplex natura.

Auctorum verò ipsorum quanta fuerit negligentia, vel incuria in multarum præsertim vulgo notarum, formis differentiisq; describendis, cum multarum extent nomina, quarum formæ non sunt expressæ, aut leuiter tantum descriptæ, nemo ferè est qui ignoret, Ruellio id ipsum scriptis suis testante.

Eosdem verò non semper conuenire, atq; interdum inter sese dissidere, dum sub vno eodemq; nomine alius aliam herbam vel fruticem designat, vel eandem alia nomenclatura exprimit, Dioscoridis cum Theophrasti aliorumq; scriptis diligens collatio ostendit, suppedabit & huius varietatis Historia nostra non pauca exempla.

Descriptiones verò quorundam erroribus esse conspersas, quod ad Plinianas attinet manifestissimum est, Leoniceni enim libri de Plinij erratis passim prostant, & omnes ferè nostri seculi, qui de materia Medica aut Stirpibus scripsere, in redarguendis ac notandis Plinij lapsibus plurimi sunt.

Verùm de Dioscoride id nemo forsitan expectauerit aut suspicatus fuerit, Galeni testimonio atq; scriptis commendato, Reperiuntur tamen in eius commentarijs nõ exigui errores. Alias enim dissimilium Stirpium, eiusdem apud diuersos auctores nominis, delineationes in vnã historiam contrahit: alias eandem non iisdem nominibus nuncupatam, veluti membratim diuulsam diuersis locis describit, vt ijs commentarijs quos in Stirpium historias, quæ apud Dioscoridem extant, meditamur, ostensuros (si Deus vitam, valetudinem, ociumq; concesserit) nos speramus.

Nec tamen hi errores impediunt, quo minus Dioscorides alijs omnibus longè præstet, cum omnes vel imperfectiores multò historia, vel pluribus, maioribus erroribus, ac fabulis, præstigijsq; plena scripta reliquerint. Theophrastus reliquos omnes in suo scribendi genere superans, formas ex professo non descripsit, sed Stirpium multiplicem differentiam aliaq; philosopho homine digna prosequi studuit. De Plinij scriptis quid iudicandum, iam scripsimus. Nicandri, *Ῥιπιακὰ καὶ ἀλυσί-Φακαλα* solum reperiuntur. Apuleius de paucis tantummodo egit. Galenus, Paulus Aëtius, figuras à Dioscoride expressas omiserunt. Alij veteres Græci & Latini, Philosophi, Medici, Poætæ, Historiographi, Architecti, Agriculturæ scriptores, Hippia tri siue Veterinarij, quorum lectione ad quarundam plantarum notitiam peruenimus, non nisi obiter quarundam neminerunt. Bithyni Iolæ, Heraclidis Tarentini, Crateus herbarij, Andreæ medici, Iulij Bassi, Nicerati, Petronij Nigri, Diosdoti, Pamphyli, Mantegæ, Apollonij antecessorum Dioscoridis & Galeni scripta, neque ad posteritatem peruenierunt, neque perfectum aliquid tradiderunt. Pleriq; horum anilibus fabulis aut præstigiarijs Egyptijs, coniurationibusque pleni sunt, alij de vna aliqua materia, aut paucis tantum, vt Galenus scribit, egerunt: vniuersam verò materiam complecti non studuerunt.

Quibus de causis illorum omnium scriptis posthabitis, vni Dioscoridi summam laudem auctoritatemque Galenus tribuit, quam illi quoque deberi nemo negare potest, absque eius siquidem scriptis, Stirpium materiq; Medicæ cognitio restitui nulla ratione potest.

Non enim idcirco veluti parum vtiles abdicandus aut reiiciendus, quod in plerisque locis lapsus sit, cum Plinium multo grauius & pueriliter sæpè hallucinatum minimè negligi oporteat ad Stirpium notitiam plurimum conferentem. Neque enim eam ob causam de erratis eius cœpimus admonere, sed vt huius scientiæ & studij difficultas ab omnibus intelligatur maioriq; cum attentione, in stirpium cognitione studiosi incumbant: diligentius omnes notas expendant: leuibus coniecturis contenti facile iudicium non promant, minus admirentur si post complures in hoc studio versatos, multa in notitiam nondum perducta adhuc lateant: plures quotidie exoriantur in restituenda hac Medicinæ parte laborantes, aut quod hi qui in lucem subinde nonnulla dedere, sententiam alicubi mutant. Nam hæc omnia, haud dubio, difficultati huius scientiæ magis, quam negligentiae, incuriæ, aut temeritati huius ætatis scriptorum accepta referre æquum est.

Si enim Dioscorides exercitissimus vir, qui multum studij, laboris, in Stirpium, materiq; Medicæ cognitionem impendit, eo seculo quo nomina magna ex parte incorrupta vulgo retinebantur, ipsarum notitia à maioribus accepta veluti per manus tradebatur, vel immenso numero, multipliciq; earum varietate, vel auctorum imperfectis, varijs, fabulosis descriptionibus detentus, errorem vitare non potuit: qua ratione nunc quisquam, antiquis nomenclaturis ac appellationibus vix receptis, aut plurimum deprauatis, Stirpium cognitione longo tempore intermissa atque contempta, in tanta veterum (vti diximus) negligentia, incuria, varietate, atque erroribus subinde implicata obscuritate, vel facile vel absque magno labore, diligentissima inquisitione earum notitiam consequi se posse sperabit?

Quum igitur tanta huius scientiæ vel magnitudo vel difficultas sit, vt non nisi diligentissimo omnium stirpium maturoq; examine plurimorum veterum auctorum lectione exactissima, id est, multo

MEDICINÆ CANDIDATOS.

multo labore, diutinis peregrinationibus, continuo studio comprehendi queat: ac fieri vix possit, ut his omnibus, vnius hominis aut paucorum vita diligentiaq; par sit. Citra omnem admirationem esse debet, post multos recentiorum in hac materia diligenter versatos, alios indices exoriri, qui hæc augere studiant, & nostros quoque de Stirpium historia libros prodire.

Nemine siquidem hanc scientiam ad perfectionem perducende, sed omnibus plurima prætermittentibus, occasio posteris relinquitur, priorum inuentis ac obseruatis plurima adijciendi atque stirpium cognitionem locupletandi. Quod recentiorum non paucis præstantibus, privato studio, peregrinatione, aliæ occasione comperta in commune proferentibus & mei officij fore iudicavi, ut eam quam existimabam me huic scientiæ posse accessione facere, aut emendationem adhibere, in publicum mitterem, atque veræ Medicinæ Stirpiumq; studiosis communicarem.

Non frustra autem vel inutiliter hunc laborem vel recentiores vel nos suscepimus. Pertinet enim hæc scientia ad præcipuas & principes duas Medicinæ partes *διατροφικὴν καὶ φαρμακικὴν*. Illa victus ratione: hæc medicamentis sanitati hominis consulit: vtræque herbis, frugibus, stirpibus, earumq; seminibus, fructibus, radicibus, succis, veluti necessarijs & materia & instrumentis vitur. Hæc enim ut plurimum, ad artis opera Medici vel impermixta, vel alijs aut inter se commixta adhibent. Si enim nemo illum bonum fabrum aut artificem dixerit, qui malleum, incudem aut ferrum, aliæve artis suæ instrumenta vel materiam nō nouerit: Medicum quis habebit doctum, qui Betam à Blito distinguere nesciat, in crassa supinaque omnium Stirpium Medicæque materiæ ignorantia versetur.

At multum, fortasse dicet aliquis, inter medicum & reliquos artifices interest, neque enim maximum medici operibus apponunt, sed veluti architecti tantum præcipiunt, omnem Stirpium & Medicæ materiæ notitiam, præparationem, variam missionem pharmacopœis relinquunt.

Fatemur à multis annis medicos præparandorum miscendorumque pharmacorum morem omisisse, ac à veterum consuetudine recessisse, quos abunde constat nulla pharmacopœorum opera vsos, medicamenta etiam proprijs & discipulorum manibus miscuisse, neque ut pharmacopœi rursus fiant requirimus, & querendis, terendis, tundendis, præparandis, miscendis, medicamentis occupentur, sed Stirpium & materiæ Medicæ, quarum potissimum frequentior ac quotidianus vsus, notitiam exigimus: non secus ac in Architecto omnis materiæ ædificiorum cognitio requiritur. Qui enim eam ignorauerit, bonus Architectus esse non potest. Sic etiam neque doctus aut perfectus medicus, qui artis suæ materiam non cognorit. Quod si fabri ex non conuenienti ligno vel trabes vel ædium contignationes struant, Latomi luto pro cæmento parietes compingant aut reliqui artifices alijs modis imposturas moliantur, admittet aut dissimulabit hæc bonus Architectus? Non existimo quenquam fore, qui non putet harum rerum curam ad eum pertinere. Cur igitur conuiuebit Medicus, si pharmacopœus spuria legitimis genuinis adulterata recentibus exoleta, calida frigidis, frigida calidis, alexi pharmacis deleteria substituatur, ac deficiente vno, alias hoc, modo illud, absque vlllo iudicio aut delectu supponatur? Conuiuere autem cum huiusmodi imposturis aut grauissimis erratis oportebit, si huius scientiæ rudis imperitus fuerit, cum nulla ratio ne dolum deprehendere poterit.

Omnes igitur Medicinæ studiosos in hac Stirpium materiæque Medicæ notitia sese exercere conuenit, atque operam & diligentiam summam adhibere, ut harum cognitionem reliquis Medicæ artis partibus adiungant: veterum antiquissimorum, probatissimorumque Medicorum huius scientiæ studiosissimorum, vestigijs hac in parte insistat, ac Galeni clarissimi & maxime auctoritatis medici, præceptis & consilio obsequundent, qui omnes Medicos & iuuenes artis candidatos ad Stirpium & Medicamentorum materiæ exactam notitiam admonet, atque incitat, Medicus (inquit libro de antidotis primo) omnium Stirpium, si fieri potest, peritiam habeat, consulo: sin minus, plurium saltem quibus frequenter vtimur. Item tertio de Medicamentis secundum genera. Hinc puto bonæ indolis iuuenes incitatum iri, ut medicamentorum materiam cognoscant, ipsimet inspicientes, non semel aut bis, sed frequenter, quoniam sensibilibus rerum cognitio sedula inspectione perficitur. Et ibidem paulò infra: Vos ergo admoneo amici, ut in hoc quoque me sequamini si artis opera pulchrè obiri velitis. Nouistis enim quomodo ex omni natione, præstantissima quorannis medicamenta mihi adferantur, eò quod perditii illi omnigerarum rerum coëmptores (Græci *πώλες* vocant) varijs modis ea contaminant. Præstiterat fortassis non hos solum, sed multò magis etiam mercatores, qui illa aduehunt, incusare: atque his multò magis ipsos herbarios: irem nihil minus eos, qui radicum liquores, succos, fructus, flores & germina ex montibus in vrbes conferunt. Hi siquidem omnium primi in eis dolum exercent. Quisquis igitur auxiliorum vndique copiam habere voluerit, omnis materiæ Stirpium, animalium & metallorum, tum aliorum terrestrium corporum, quæ ad Medicinæ vsum ducimus, expertus edo, ut ex eis & exacta & notha cognoscat. Deinde in commentario meo, quem de simplicium medicamentorum facultate prodidi, sese exercent. Nisi enim hoc modo instructus ad præsentis operis præfidia veniat, verbotenus quidem medendi me-

PRÆF. AD MEDIC. CANDIDATOS.

thodum sciet, opus verò nullum ipsa dignum perficiet. Hactenus Galeni verba. Ex quibus manifestum est ac indubitatum relinquitur, hanc scientiam medico & vtilem, & necessariam, vt qui absq; huius peritiâ nihil possit medendo certi assequi, aut eximium quicquam ex arte præstare, herbariorum, myropolarum, pharmacopœorumq; dolis, imposturis, ac subinde crassa vel pertinaci ignorantia delusus. Quod omnes medicos diligentissimè cauere cum salutis ac valetudinis suæ fidei conceditorum, tum propriæ existimationis causa, maximè decet.

Neque scientiæ huius difficultas, quæ ipsius penè immensam magnitudinem ostendit, quenquam ab eius studio absterere debet, sed potius ad auxiliares ei manus conferendas omnes studiosos excitare, accendere, inflammare: ne tam necessaria humanæ vitæ scientia diutius vel neglecta, vel contempta iaceat, sed plurimorum communi labore atq; diligentia crescens, ad perfectionem veniat, ab interitu vindicetur, medicinæq; reliquis partibus adiungatur, ac veluti postliminis non restituatur. Quod enim difficultatis ac magnitudinis scientia aliqua amplius habet, hoc magis bona ingenia in ea occupari libentius solent. Ignauorum existimatur in paruis ac facilibus versari: industriorum verò ac diligentium in grauibus, magnis, ac difficilibus. Parue ac faciles res nulli opinione aut auctoritatem pariunt. Difficiles & magnæ honores & gloriâ conferunt. Magnæ enim rei, quantumcunque quis possederit, participem fieri, non minima est gloria, vt Columella ait.

Sed vt ad hos de Stirpium commentarios veniamus. Contraxeramus in hos, quum primû edere remus, quicquid herbarum plantarumq; in cognitionem nostram venerat. Secunda hac editione seuera animaduersione adhibita, omnia recognouimus, pleraque mutauimus, nonnulla transulimus, totum opus non exigua accessione locupletauimus & auximus, multarum Stirpium nemini quod sciam adhuc depictarum imagines adieciimus. Vtrobique formas omnium, qua potuimus diligentia tradidimus: nomina Græca, Latina, officinis recepta, Germanica, Gallica, & nobis Brabatis ac vicinis Flâdris aut Hollandis Frisîsve vernacula, singularum historijs adscripsimus. Temperamenta deinde ac vires ex probatissimorum Medicorum scriptis subiunximus, haud præteritis ijs quæ recentiorum experientia repperit, maximè earum quas in veterum cognitionem non venisse neotericî putant. Atq; hæc omnia breuissimè complectentes non elementorum ordine stirpes digessimus, sed vel forma, vel viribus, vel alia ratione congeneres ac similes coniungere studuimus.

His autem describendis non tantum nostro studio vel, si quæ est, industria profecimus, sed antecessorum quoq; scriptis plurimum adiuti sumus, Leoniceni videlicet, Hermolai, Manardi, Ruellij, Cordi vtriusq; Hieronymi Tragi, aliorumq; Leonharti Fuchsij imagines in priores nostros magna ex parte omnes recepimus (vt in ipsa imaginum nostrarû prima editione adiecta causa scripsimus) non sic tamen vt sententiam eius in omnibus sequeremur, sed adhibito iudicio & animaduersione, verisimiliorem amplecteremur.

In recognoscendis verò & noua accessione augmentandis, licet nostro labore plurimû creuerint, non tamen Petri Bellonij obseruationibus proteclisse nos inficiari possumus: aut ex Petri Andreæ Matthioli commentarijs quædam mutuatos. Quibus tamen multum pepercimus, propterea quod eæ, quas reliquimus, in conspectum nostrum non venissent. Annisi enim sumus ad hoc, vt vix alias describeremus, quàm oculis nostris aliquando subiectas & conspectui exhibitas. Itaq; paucissimas ex eius commentarijs accepimus, idq; ferè non absq; eius mentione, quæ videlicet propter naturæ affinitatem, vel nominis similitudinem cum alijs à nobis descriptis, negligi vix poterant: vel in opinione apud nostros sic versabantur, vt aliena pro veris supponerentur. Quod si autem quæ aliæ sunt nobis cum Matthiolo communes, eas nostra cura depictas fuisse, figuræ magna ex parte aliz, atque vernaculi commentarij prius quàm Matthioli ad nos venirent editi, facile testabuntur. Nec defuit nobis locupletandis nostris Doctiss. Andreas Lacuna, qui Corrudam & Palmam in opus nostrum intulit. Profuît etiam industria Caroli Clusij cognitioni vniuersæ materiæ Medicæ, tum ipsius artis studiosiss. qui & raras quasdam stirpes nobis suppeditauit, & conuertendis commentarijs hisce in Gallicum Idioma, benignam ac diligentem suam operam exhibuit.

Reliquum est studiosi iuuenes, vt nostris hisce commentarijs, cùm in Stirpium herbarumq; cognitione facilius assequenda adiuti, tum huius scientiæ & Medicinæ partis non minime, vtilitate necessitateque prouocati, excitatis, accensis, inflammatis animis, omni studio in hoc diligentissimè incumbatis, vt non solum quæ à nobis descriptæ sunt, ac per icones expressæ stirpes, in notitiam vestram veniant, verùm etiam earum quæ apud veteres supersunt, nondum satis notarum, ac vniuersæ materiæ Medicæ peritiâ assequamini, vel saltem auctarium aliquod hactenus

reperitis ac traditis adijciatis, quo multorum communi studiomauius ac maius incrementum hæc scientia accipiens, ad æquû tandem ac perfectionem perueniat.

Valete.

Mechliniæ, Quinto Id. Iulias.

REM.

EPISTOLA AD LECTOREM.
REMBERTI DODONÆI DE
RECOGNITIONE SVORVM COMMEN-
TARIORVM AD LECTORES EPISTOLA CVM
imaginum eius parte altera olim edita.

RVTVRVM omnino auguror candide Lector, vt simul ac nasutiores & morosiores aliqui, nostros de re Herbaria commentarios aut imagines viderint, studium statim nostrum sint suggillaturi: quod post tam multos doctos viros, in hoc studij genere summa cum diligetia versatos, melius me aliquid inuenire, & eorum inuentis superaddere, posse sperauerim. Vbi vero in annotationes inciderint, quas hoc loco adiecimus, & in ijs quædam retractata, nonnulla in dubium reuocata à nobis offenderint, multo magis temeritatem nostram sint damnaturi: vt qui mox ab editione, aliam sententiam in nonnullis sequar, vel non satis perspecta atque comperta in publicum dare voluerim. His responsum cupio, huic studio hoc vnice proprium esse multorum operam atque laborem desiderare: nempe in quo non exigua sit difficultas, nec minor varietas, quæ summam etiam diligentissimorum industriam fatigent. Infinita enim sunt stirpium quæ vel sine nominibus, vel cum barbaris & peregrinis nobis sese offerunt genera, quibus vetera & antiqua reddere nomina instituti nostri præcipua & maxima pars est. Quarum etsi veteres Herbariæ rei & stirpium historiæ scriptores, differentias ac notas omnes, summa diligentia descriptas nobis reliquissent, impossibile tamen foret, de omnibus facile aut citra summum laborem & indefessum studium, veritatem assequi, cum non vno loco, sed per vniuersum orbem sperfas requirere & cognoscere oporteret. Non vno enim loco aut eadem in regione omnes pluresque, sed aliæ alijs vel regionibus vel locis addictæ sunt. Dictamnium Cretæ proprium est, Rha supra Bosphorum regiones & paucae aliæ suppeditant. Thus Sabæorum gignit provincia. Balsamum sola Palestina producit. Et vt plures tales regionibus quibusdam solis proprias prætereamus, ex his quæ in pluribus terris inueniuntur, nonnullæ nisi in cõualibus proueniunt: sunt aliæ montibus familiares & propriæ. Amant hæc aprica loca: illa vmbrosa aut densas sylvas. Inter saxa, lapidosis locis aut in præruptis rupibus reperiuntur quædam: aliæ in arborum caudicibus nascuntur. Lætum pingueque solum desiderant nonnullæ: in sterili agro magis proficiunt aliæ. Delectant quasdam arua: alias vineta: illas horti: istas prata: nonnullæ in vliginosis & riguis oriuntur. Sunt quas temerè alio loco quam in maris littoribus requiras. Ad quas omnes cognoscendas & perquirendas cum præter diligentem veterum lectionem, diuturna & longi temporis per infinita loca, per omnes ferè orbis partes peregrinatione opus sit, multi labores sudoresque perferendi, infinita pericula subeunda, fieri non potest, vt vna hominis vita his omnibus satis sit, vt interim omittamus quam multa superueniunt incommoda, quæ peregrinandi occasionem aut adimunt aut multum impediunt, veluti bella incogniti diuersarum gentium, ritus, mores & lingua, horridæ, incultæ, squalidæ regiones, & ad hæc maximè rerû vel publicarû, vel priatarum & domesticarum curatio, aut ferendis maximis sumptibus impar fortuna. Nunc autem cum his omnibus grauissimis impedimentis, accedat etiam, quod veteres multarum stirpium veluti vulgo cognitarum formas non expresserint: aliarum tam leuiter descripserint: vel attigerint, vt non videantur tradidisse: iam & in nonnullarum descriptionibus non vulgares sed maximi auctores variant, veluti in Asphodelo & alijs quibusdam, quis non summam in hac disciplina difficultatem esse affirmet, quæ multorum quantumvis industriorum & studiosorum indefessos labores & maximam diligentiam requirat? nec solum requirat verum etiam superet? Cum igitur tam infinita stirpium sunt genera, singulorumque multiplices differentię, tam diuersa & natura & situ dissidentia in quibus gignuntur loca, quæ adire omnia non solum difficile verum etiam impossibile fuerit, & ad hæc mutilę, imperfectę ac confusę veterum descriptiones, vt propter hæc grauissima impedimenta, de absoluta stirpium cognitione desperandum videatur. Nulla certè præsentior via, commodior ratio, aut expeditius consilium, quo hoc studium, hæc scientia in lucem reuocari & crescere possit, quam vt multorum laboribus & lucubrationibus adiuuetur. Plurimorum enim poterit industria quod paucorum nequit præstare opera. Dum enim hic quædam in lucem adfert, alij quædam adijciunt, nonnulla corrigunt, alia suppleunt, non exiguum herbarum studium & simplicis medicinæ cognitio incrementem capit. Hanc rationem videntur mihi insequuti Leoniceus, Manardus, Ruellius, Cordus vterque, Musa, Tragus, Fuchsius, & quotquot in hac disciplina non omnino infelicitè hac ætate versantur, Neque enim quisquam istorum, aut stirpium historiam absoluit, aut perfectam sibi eius cognitionem vendicat: cum multas etiam de industria prætereant. Sed quod quisque sibi suo labore, sua industria per ocium peperit peregrinatione inuenit, aut alia ratione cognouit, hoc in commune proferre, & veritatis amatoribus communicare studet, & quo quisque

EPISTOLA AD LECTOREM.

posterior hoc maiorem huic scientiæ accessionem facit, dum antecessorum opera ac laboribus etiam adiuuatur. Mouit certe nos & hæc ratio, cum enim multas stirpes in omnibus recentioribus desiderari animaduertissem, in quibusdam deceptos eos obseruasse, & non paucas me supplere & aliorum inuentis adijcere, nec non in quibus erratum videbatur, veritatem aperire posse sperassem, volui ut post multorum doctorum virorum qui in Stirpium historia versati sunt commentarios, mei quoque labores, mei conatus, in publicum prodirent, non quod laudem ac gloriam mihi hinc aliquam postulem, sed ut nostris inuentis & studiis aliquo etiam modo, stirpium herbarumque cognitio & simplicis medicinæ studium promoueatur. Desinant igitur morosi censores, frustra aut temere hunc laborem à nobis susceptum criminari, quando nostra industria & opera huic scientiæ non mediocri plantarum, fruticum ac arborum numerus accesserit, antea à nemine quod sciam, recentiorum traditarum, præter omnes quæ ab errore vindicatae sunt quarum non exiguus quoque numerus est. Quod verò paucula quædam, post editos commentarios à nobis retractentur, facit summa huius scientiæ & maxima, ut diximus, difficultas, quæ nos ita tenet Cimmerijs quasi tenebris immersos, ut vix etiam summo studio, & frequenti ipsarum plantarum collatione, veritatem quæmus inuenire. Si enim in ijs scientijs aut artibus (ut Socrates alicubi inquit) errores etiam subinde committantur, quæ vel ex naturalium rationum fontibus deducuntur, vel certis præceptionibus, regulis aut methodo constant, quo non tandem modo, in Herbaria disciplina, nullis regulis, nulla methodo firmata, ex naturalibus rationibus minimum, imo pene nullum subsidium admittente, sæpius & nolentibus, & non sentientibus nobis errores irrepent? Docet id scripta Leonici, Hermodori, Manardi, Cordi, Ruellij, Musæ, Tragi, Fuchsij & aliorum recentiorum, quorum iudicia vel à seipsis sæpius reuocata, vel ab alijs retractata & correctæ sunt. Non reputo me his diuiniorum, & ego homo sum, decipi & errare possum, præsertim in re tam multis de causis difficili ac obscura, ut si alicubi ferendus aut dissimilandus est error, hic dissimulari & tolerari debeat. Quamobrem non tam pudet nos horum errorum, quam penitet. Quando igitur mihi hoc commune cum alijs est, ut in quibusdam minus veritatem assequutus fuerim, non habeo aliud præsentius remedium, quam ut mihi ipsi medear meosque errores ipse à medio sustollam. Et præstat sanè me mei ipsius correctorem esse, quouis alio, quamuis & aliorum animaduersiones non nisi æquissimo animo accepturus sum. Cum enim publicæ utilitatis causa hunc laborem susceperim, & eiusdem interfit sicubi à me erratum, id ipsum corrigi ac notari, nulla in re magis mihi gratificari poterunt veritatis studiosi, quam si nostra omnia ad examen ducant, cumque veterum descriptionibus diligenter conferant, ac ubi me veritatem minus assequutum deprehenderint, amicè & synceriter admoneant. Atqui sic morosis & seueris istis censoribus responsum esto, quos optauerim ab ista calumniandi tentigine, & doctorum huius sæculi scriptorum, suggillandi & reprehendi studio, ad meliorem frugem, & bonarum artium ac scientiarum studia conuersos in hoc totos esse, & omnibus ingenij viribus certare, ut, vel mediocri eruditionis viros, doctrina æquent, si superare se posse diffidant. Cæterum quod ad annotationes istas attinet, sequuti in his sumus, secundam commentariorum nostrorum editionem, quam ob causam quædam retractauimus, de nonnullis videlicet aliter iudicantes, de alijs vel nostram vel aliorum huius ætatis doctorum virorum coniecturam indicantes: vnum aut alterum Dioscoridis locum aut vitiosum aut confusum ostendimus: figuras complures adiecimus, omnes videlicet quæ secundæ ac posteriori editioni accesserunt. Sunt autem ex his non paucæ quidem nouæ, id est, antea aut prius non depictæ: nonnullæ infelicitè prius expressæ, nunc ædificiosius & elegantius formatae paucissimæ ex Doctiss. Pet. And. Matthioli commentarijs translatae, quas nempe cognatio vel similitudo cum alijs à nobis descriptis, non sinebat prætermitti, ut etiam in commentariorum nostrorum præfatione scripsimus. Nam à reliquis, quas forte alius in suos commentarios traduxisset propterea abstinuimus, quod in conspectum nostrum non venissent. Illud enim nobis in primis curæ fuit, ut quam paucissimas describeremus, quas non aliquando oculis coram cernere contigit, & maxima nouarum figurarum pars ad viuarum plantarum imitationem depingeretur, ut ipsæ stirpium descriptiones, & imagines aliæ nec aliorum similes facile testabuntur.

Vale, atque presentibus frui, dum succisuiis horis
ocium nacti, alia, his locupletiora,
meditamur.

(..)

APPENDIX.

De his qui Latine vsus Herbarum scripserunt, & quando ad Romanos notitia earum peruenerit.

*Item de Herbarum inuentione, & antiqua medicina, &
quare hodiernius exerceantur earum remedia,*

ex Plinij lib. 25. cap. 2.

MINVS hoc quam par erat, nostri celebrare, omnium vtilitatum & virtutum rapacissimi. Primusq; & diu solus idem ille M. Cato, omnium bonarum artium magister, paucis duntaxat attigit. Bona etiam medicamina non omissa. Post eum vnus illius ltrium tentauit C. Valgius, eruditione spectatus, imperfecto volumine ad diuum Augustum, inchoata etiam præfatione religiosa, vt omnibus malis humanis illius potissimum principis semper medicetur maiestas. Ante condiderat solus apud nos, quod equidem inueni, Pompeius, Lenæus, Magni Pompei libertus, quo primum tempore hanc scientiam ad nostros peruenisse animaduerto. Nam quam Mithridates, maximus sua ætate regum, quem debellauit Pompeius, omnium ante se genitorum diligentissimus vitæ fuisse argumentis præterquam fama intelligitur. Vni ei excogitatum, quotidie venenum bibere, præsumptis remedijs, vt consuetudine ipsa innoxium fieret. Primo inuenta genera antidoti, ex quibus vnum etiam nomen eius retinet. Illius inuentum autumant, sanguinem anatum Ponticarum miscere antidotis, quoniam veneno viuerent. Ad illum Asclepiadis medendi arte clari, volumina composita extant, cum sollicitatus ex vrbe Roma, præcepta pro se mitteret. Illud solum mortalium Mithridaten. 22. linguis locutum certum est: nec de subiectis gētibus vllum hominem per interpretem appellatum ab eo annis 56. quibus regnavit. Is ergo in reliqua ingenij magnitudine medicine peculiariter curiosus, ab hominibus subiectis, qui fuere pars magna terrarum, lingula enquirens, scrinium commentationū harum & exemplaria, effectusq; in arcanis suis reliquit. Pompeius autem omni regia præda potitus, transferre ea sermone nostro libertum suum Lcæum, grammaticæ artis doctissimum, iussit: vitæq; ita profuit non minus quam reipublicæ victoria illa. Præter hos Græci auctores medicine prodidere, quos suis locis diximus. Ex his Euax rex Arabum, quid de simplicium effectibus ad Neronem scripsit: Cræteas, Dionysius, Metrodorus orōne blandissima, sed qua nihil pene aliud quam rei difficultas intelligatur. Pinxere namq; effigies herbarum, atque scribere effectus. Verum & pictura fallax est ex coloribus tam numerosis, præsertim in æmulatione naturæ, multumq; degenerat transcribentium fors varia. Præterea parum est singulas earum ætates pingi, cum quadripartitis varietatibus anni faciem mutant. Quare cæteri sermone eas tradidere. Aliqui effigie quidem indicata, & nudis quidem plerumq; nominibus defuncti: quoniam satis videbatur, potestates vimque demonstrare quærere volentibus. Nec est difficile cognitu. Nobis certe, exceptis admodum paucis, contigit reliquas contemplari scientia Antonij Castoris, cui summa auctoritatis erat in ea arte nostro æuo, visendo hortulo eius in quo plurimas alebat: centesimum ætatis annum excedens, nullum corporis malum expertus, ac ne ætate quidem memoria, aut vigore concussis. Nec aliud mirata magis antiquitas reperietur. Inuenta iam pridem ratio est præntincians horas, non modo dies ac noctes, solis lunæque defectum. Durat tamen tradita persuasio in magna parte vulgi, veneficijs & herbis id cogi. in eo namque scæminarum scientiam præualere. Certe quid non replevere fabulis Colchis Medea, aliæque, imprimisque Italica Circe, dijs etiam adscriptæ: Vnde arbitror natum, vt Æschylus de vetustissimis in poetica re, refertam Italiam herbarum potentia proderet. Multique Circæios agros, vbi habitauit illa, in magno argumento etiamnum durante in Maris, à filio eius orta genere, quos esse domitores serpentium constat. Homerus quidem primus doctinarum & antiquitatis parens, multas alias in admiratione Circes, gloriam herbarum Ægypto tribuit, tum etiam cum rigaretur Ægyptus illa, non autem esset, postea fluminis limo inuecta. Herbas certe Ægyptias à regis vxore traditas suæ Helenæ plurimas narrat, ac nobile illud Nepenthe, obliuionem tristitiæ veniamque afferens, & ab Helena utique omnibus mortalibus propinandum. Primus autem omnium quos memoria nouit, Orpheus de his herbis curiosius aliqua prodidit. Post eum musæus & Hesiodus Polion herbam in quantum mirati sunt, diximus. Orpheus & Hesiodus suffitiones commendauere. HOMERVS & alias nominatim herbas celebrat, quas suis locis dicemus. Ab eo Pythagoras clarus sapientia, primus volumen de earum effectū composuit: Apollini, Esculapioque, & in totum dijs immortalibus inuentione & origine assignata: composuit & DEMOCRITVS, ambo peragratæ Persidis, Arabiæ, Ethiopiæ, Ægyptique magis. Adeoque ad hæc attonita antiquitas fuit, vt affirmaret etiam incredibilia dictū. Xanthus historiarum auctor, in prima earum tradidit, occisum draconis catulum reuocatum ad vitam à parente herba, quam Balin nominat: eademque Tillonem, quem draco occiderat, restitutum salutē.

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Et Iuba in Arabia herba reuocatum ad vitam hominem tradit. Dixit Democritus, credidit Theophrastus esse herbam, cuius contactu illata ab alite, quam retulimus, exiliret cuneus à pastoribus arbori adactus. Quæ etiam si fide carent, admirationem tamen implent: coguntq; confiteri, multum esse quod vero super sit. Inde & plerofque video existimare, nihil non herbarum vi effici posse, sed plurimarum vires esse incognitas. Quorum numero fuit Herophilus clarus in medicina: à quo ferunt dictum, quasdam etiam fortassis calcatas prodesse. Obseruatum certe est, inflammari vulnera ac morbos superuentu eorum, qui pedibus iter confecerint. Hæc erat inter antiqua medicina, quæ tota migrabat in Græciæ linguas. Sed quare nunc non plures nascuntur causæ? Nisi quod eas agrestes, litterarumque ignari experiuntur, utpote qui soli inter illas viuant. Præterea securitas querendi, obuia medicorum turba, Multis etiam iuuentis nomina desunt, sicut illi quam retulimus in frugum cura, scimusque defossam in angulis segetis præstare, ne qua auis intret. Turpissima causa raritatis, quod etiam qui sciunt, demonstrare nolunt tanquam ipsis perituum sit quod tradiderint alijs. Accedit ratio inuentionis anceps. Quippe etiam in repertis, alias inuenit casus, alias (ut vere dixerim) Deus. Insanabilis ad hosce annos fuit rabidi canis morsus, pauorem a quæ, potiusque omnis asserens odium. Nuper cuiusdam militantis in pretorio mater vidit in quiete, ut radicem syluestris rosæ, quam cynorhodon vocant, eblanditam sibi aspectu pridie in fruteto, mitteret filio bibendam in lacte (in Lusitania res gerebatur, Hispaniæ proxima parte) casuque accidit, ut milite à morsu canis incipiente aquas expauescere, superueniret epistola orantis ut pareret religioni: seruatusque est ex insperato: & postea quisquis auxilium simile tentauit, Alias apud auctores cynorhodi vna medicina erat, spongiolæ, quæ in medijs spinis eius nascitur, cinere cum melle alopecias capitis expleri. In eadem prouincia cognoui in agro hospitis nuper ibi repertum draconculum appellatum, caulem pollicari crassitudine, versiculis viperarum maculis, quem ferebant contra omnium morsus esse remedium. Alius est quem nos in priori volumine eiusdem nominis diximus, sed huic alia figura, aliudque miraculum exeuntis è terra ad primas serpentium vernationes bipedali fere altitudine, rursusque cum iisdem in terram se condentis: nec omnino occultato eo apparet serpens, vel hoc per se satis officioso naturæ munere, si tantum præmoneret, tempusque formidinis demonstraret.

Alia herbarum law, ex eodem Plinio libro vicefimo septimo, cap. 1.

CRESCIT APUD me certe tractatu ipso admiratio antiquitatis: quantoque maior copia herbarum dicenda restat, tanto magis adorare præcorum in inueniendo curam, in tradendo benignitatem subit. Nec dubie superata hoc modo posset videri etiam rerum naturæ ipsius munificentia, si humani operis esset inuentio. Nunc vero deorum fuisse eam apparet, aut certe diuinam, etiam cum homo inuenerit: eandemque omnium parentem genuisse hæc & ostendisse, nullo vitæ miraculo maiore, si verum fateri volumus. Scythicam herbam à Mæotidis paludibus, & euphorbiam è monte Atlante, ultraque Herculis columnas, & ipso rerum naturæ defectu, alia parte Britannicam ex oceani insulis extra terras positis: itaque ethiopidem ab exulso sideribus axe alias præterea aliunde vitro citroque humane salutis in toto orbe terrarum portari, immensa Romanæ pacis maiestate, non homines modo diuersis inter se terris gentibusque, verum etiam montes, & excedentia in nubibus iuga, pastusque pecorum & herbæ quæque inuicem ostentant. Eternum quæso deorum sit munus istud. Adeo Romanos, velut alteram lucem, dedisse rebus humanis videntur.

De laude Agricultura ex Marco Catone initio operis sui.

EST INTERDUM præstare populo, mercaturis rem querere, ni tam periculosum fiet, & item scenerari, si tam honestum fiet: maiores enim nostri sic habuerunt, & ita in legibus posuerunt, furem duplici condemnari, sceneratorem, quadrupli. Quanto peiorem ciuem existimarunt sceneratorem, quam furem, hinc licet existimari. Et virum bonum cum laudabant ita laudabant, bonum agricolam, bonumque colonum amplissime laudari existimabatur, qui ita laudabatur. Mercatorem autem strenuum, studiosumque rei querendæ existimo, verum, ut supra dixi periculosum, & calamitosum. At ex agricolis, & viri fortissimi, & milites strenuissimi gignuntur, maximeque pius questus, stabilissimisque consequitur, minimeque inuidiosos, minimeque male cogitantes sunt, qui in eo studio occupati sunt.

Quod antiquis maximum studium Agricultura fuerit, & de cultura hortorum singularis diligentia, ex Plinio libro 18. cap. 1.

SEQUITUR natura frugum hortorumque ac florum, quæque alia præter arbores aut frutices benigna tellure proueniunt, vel per se tantum herbarum immensa contemplatione. si quis æstimet varietatem, numerum, flores odores, coloresque, & succos ac vires earum, quas salutis aut voluptatis hominum gratia gignit: qua in parte primum omnium patrocinari terræ, & adesse cunctorum parenti iuvat, quanquam inter initia operis defensione. Quoniam tamen ipsa materia intus accendit ad reputationem eiusdem parentis & noxia, nostris eam criminibus vrgemus, culpamque nostram

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nostram illi imputamus. Genuit venena, sed quis inuenit illa præter hominem? Cauere ac refugere alicuius ferisq; satis est. Atq; cùm in arbores exacuant limentq; cornua elephanti, & duro saxo rhinocerotēs, & utroque apri dentium ficas, sciuntq; ad nocendum se præparare animalia, quod tamen eorum tela sua excepto homine venenis tingit? Nos & sagittas vngimus, & ferro ipsi nocentius aliquid damus. Nos & flumina inficimus & rerum naturæ elementa. Ipsum quoque quo viuatur aërem in perniciem vertimus. Neq; est vt putemus ignorari ea ab animalibus, quæ quidem quæ præpararent contra serpentium dimicationem, quæ post prælium ad medendum excogitarent, indicauimus. Nec ab villo præter hominem veneno pugnatur alieno. Fateamur ergo culpam, ne ijs quidem quæ nascuntur contenti: etenim quando plura earum genera humana manu fiunt. Quid? non & homines quidem ad venena nascuntur? Atræ hominū ceu serpentium lingua vibrat, tabesq; animi contrectata adurit culpantium omnia, ac dirarum alitum modo, tenebris quoque & ipsarum noctium quieti inuidentium gemitu (quæ sola vox eorum est) vt in aspiscatarum animantiū vice obuij quoq; vetent agere, aut prodesse vitæ. Nec vllum aliud abominati spiritus præmium nouere, quàm odisse omnia. Verùm & in hoc eadem naturæ maiestas tanto plures bonos genuit ac frugi, quāto fertiliior in ijs quæ iuuat aluntq;: quorū estimatione & gaudio nos quoq; relictis æstuatione suæ istis hominum turbis, pergamus excolere vitam: eoque constantius, quo operæ nobis maior quàm famæ gratia expetitur. Quippe sermo circa rura est, agrestesq; vsus, sed quibus vita bonosq; apud præcos maximus fuerit.

De ijs qui in agri & hortorum cura Roma illustres fuerunt,

ex Plinij lib. 18. cap. 3.

QVAE NAM ergo tantæ vbertatis causa erat? Ipsorum tunc manibus Imperatorum colebantur agri (vt fas est credere) gaudente terra vomere laureato, & triumphali aratore, siue illi eadem cura semina tractabant, qua bella, eademq; diligentia arua disponebant, qua castra, siue honestis manibus omnia latius proueniunt, quoniam & curiosius fiunt. Serentem inuenerunt dati honores, Serranum, vnde cognomen. Aranti quatuor sua iugera in Vaticano, quæ prata Quintia appellantur, Cincinnato viator attulit dictaturam, & quidem (vt tradit Norbanus) nudo plenoque pulueris etiamnum ore. Cui viator, Vela corpus, inquit, vt proferam senatus populiq; Romani mandata. Tales tum etiam viatores erant, quibus id ipsum nomen inditum est, subinde ex agris senatum ducesq; a cæferentibus. At nunc eadem illa vinciti pedes, damnatæ manus, inscripti vultus exercent: non tamen furda tellure, quæ parens appellatur, colique dicitur & ipsa, honore hinc assumpto, vt nunc inuita ea, & indignè ferente credatur id fieri. Sed nos miramur erga stulorum nō eadem emolumenta esse quæ fuerunt Imperatorum: Igitur de cultura agri præcipere principale fuit & apud externos. Siquidem & reges fecere Hieron, Philometor, Attalus, Archelaus, & duces Xenophon, & Pænus etiam Mago: cui quidem tantum honorem senatus noster attribuit Carthagine capta, vt cum regulis Africæ bibliothecas donaret, vnus eius duodetriginta, volumina censeret in Latinam linguam transferenda, cum M. Cato præcepta condidisset, peritisq; linguæ Punicæ dandum negocium: in quo præfensis omnis vir tum clarissimæ familiæ D. Syllanus, sapientiæ compositisimæ. Quos sequeremur pretextuimus in hoc volumine non ingrati nominando M. Varronem, qui octogesium primum vitæ annum agens, de ea re prodendum putauit.

Laus Agriculturæ, & quæ obseruanda in agro parando,

ex Plinij lib. 18. cap. 5.

FORTISSIMI viri & milites strennuissimj ex agricolis gignuntur, minimeq; malè cogitantes. Prædium ne cupide emas. In re rustica operi ne parcas, in agro emendo minime. Quod malè emptum est, semper pœnitet. Agrum paraturos, ante omnia intueri oportet, aquarum vim, & vicinum. Singula magnas interpretationes habent, nec dubias. Cato in conterminis hoc amplius affirmari iubet, quo pacto niteant. In bona est, inquit, regione bene nitere. Attilius Regulus ille Punico bello bis consul, aiebat, neque fecundissimis locis insalubrem agrum parandum, neque effectis saluberrimum. Salubritas loci non semper incolarum colore detegitur, quoniam assueti in pestilentibus durant. Præterea sunt quædam partibus anni salubria: nihil autem salutare est, nisi quod toto anno salubre. Malus est ager, cum quo dominus luctatur. Cato inter prima spectari iubet, nū solum sua virtute valeat qua dictum est positione. Vt operariorum copia prope sit, oppidumq; validum: Vt nauigiorum euectus vel itinerum: vt bene ædificatus & cultus. In quo falli plerosq; video. Segniciem enim prioris domini pro emptore esse arbitratur. Nihil est damnosius deserto agro. Itaq; Cato, de bono domino melius emi, nec temerè contemnendam alienam disciplinam: agroq; vt homini, quamuis quæstuosus sit, si tamen & sumptuosus, non multum superesse. Ille in agro quæstuosissimam iudicat vitem: non frustra, quoniam ante omnia de impensæ ratione cauit. Proxime hortos irriguos: nec id falso, si & sub oppido sint. Et prata, quæ antiqui prata dixere. Idemq; Cato interrogatus, quis esset certissimus quæstus? respondit: Si bene pascat, quis proximus?

li me-

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si mediocriter pascat. Summa omnium in hoc spectando fuit, ut fructus is maximè probaretur, qui quam minimo impendio constaturus esset. Hoc ex locorum occasione aliter alibi decernitur. Eodemq; pertinet, quod agricolam vendacè oportere esse dixit. Fundum in adolescentia conferendum sine cunctatione, ædificandū non nisi confito agro. Tunc quoq; cunctatè, optimumq; est (ut vulgo dixere) aliena insania frui, sed ita, ut villarū tutela non sit oneri. Eum tamè qui bene habitat, sepius ventitare in agrum: frontemq; domini plus prodesse quam occipitium, non mentiuntur.

De hortorum cura ex Plinio lib. 19. cap. 4.

AB HIS superest reuerti ad hortorum curam, & suapte natura memorandam. Et quoniam antiquitas nihil prius mirata est, quam & Hesperidum hortos, ac regum Adonis & Alcinoi, itemq; Penfiles, siue illos Semiramis, siue Assyriæ rex Cyrus fecerit, de quorum opere alio volumine dicemus. Romani quidem reges ipsi coluere. Quippe etiam superbus Tarquinius nūcium illum seuum atq; sanguinarium remisit ex horto. In duodecim tabulis legum nostrarum nusquam nominatur villa, semper in significatione ea hortus: in horti verò hæredium. Quam rem comitata est & religio quædam: hortosq; & fores tantum contra inuidientium fascinoles dicari videmus. In remedio saturnica signa, quanquam hortos tutelæ Veneris assignat Plauto. Iam quidam hortorum nomine in ipsa vrbe delicias, agros, villasq; possident. Primus hoc instituit, Athenis Epicurus, hortorum magister. Vsq; ad eum, moris non fuerat in oppidis haberi rura. Romæ quidem per se hortus ager pauperis erat. Ex horto plebi macellum, quanto innocentiore victu. Mergi enim credo in profunda satius est, & ostrearum genera naufragio exquiri: aues vltra Phasidè amnem, peti & fabuloso quidè terrore tutas, imo sic preciosiores, Alias in Numidia atq; Æthiopia in sepulchris aucupari, aut pugnare cum feris, mandati ab eo cupientem quod mādāt alius. Ad hercle, quam villa hæc, quam parata voluptati satietatq;, nisi eadem quæ vbiq; indignatio occurreret. Ferendum sane fuerit exquisita nasci poma, alia sapore, alia magnitudine, alia mōstro, pauperibus interdicta, inueterari vina saccisq; castrari: nec cuiquam adeo longam esse vitam, ut non ante se genita poter. E frugibus quoq; quoddā alimentum excogitasse luxuriam, ac medullam tantum earum superq; pristinarum operibus & celaturis viuere, alios pane procerum, alios vulgi, tot generibus vsq; ad infimam plebem descendente annona. Etiamne in herbis discrimen inuentum est? Opesq; differentiam fecere in cibo, etiam vno asse venali. Et in his aliqua quoque sibi nasci tribus negant, caule in tantum saginato, ut pauperis mensa non capiat. Syluestres fecerat natura corrudas, ut quisq; demeteret passim. Ecce altiles spectantur asparagi. Et Rauenna ternis libris rependit. Heu prodigia ventris, Mirum esset non licere carduis pecori vesci, non licet plebi, Aquæ quoque separantur. Et ipsa naturæ elementa vi pecuniæ discreta sunt. Hi niues, illi glaciem potant pœnasq; montium in voluptatem gulæ vertunt. Seruatur algor estibus, excogitaturq;, ut alienis mensibus nix algeat. Decoquunt alias quas mox & illas hyemant. Nihil itaq; homini sic quomodo rerum naturæ placet. Etiamne herba aliqua diuitijs tantum nascitur? Nemo sacros, Auentinosq; montes, & iratæ plebis secessus circūspexerit? Mors enim certe equabit quos pecunia superauerit. Itaque hercle, nullum macelli veditgal maius fuit **ROMA** elamore plebis inculantis apud omnes Principes, donec remissum est portorium mercis huius cōpertumque, non aliter quæstuosius censum haberi aut tutius, ac minore fortunæ iure cum credatur pensio ea pauperum. Is in solo sponsor est, & sub die redditus, superficiesq; cælo quocunque gaudens. Hortorum **CATO** prædicat caules. Hinc primum agricolæ existimabantur prisci, & sic statim faciebant iudicium, nequam esse in domo matrem familias (etenim hæc cura scemina dicebatur) vbi indiligēs esset hortus. Quippe carnario aut macello viuendum est, nec caulus ut nunc maximè probabant, damnantes, pulmentaria quæ egerent alio pulmentario. Id erat oleo parcere. Nam carnis desyderia etiā erant exprobratione. Horti maximè placebant, quia non egerent igni, parcerentq; ligno. Expedita res & parata semper, vnde & acetaria appellabantur, facilia concoqui, nec oneratura sensum cibo, & quæ minime accederent ad desyderium panis. Pars eorū ad condimenta pertinet, fatetur domi versutam fieri solitam, atque non Indicum piper quæsitum, quæque trans maria petimus. Iam quoque in fenestris suis plebis vrbana in imagine hortorum quotidiana oculis rura præbebant, antequam præfigi prospectus omnibus coëgit multitudinis innumeratæ sua latrocinatio. Quamobrem sit aliquis & his honos, neue auctoritatem rebus vilitas adimat, cum præsertim etiam cognomina procerum inde nata videamus, Lactucinosq; in Valeria familia non puidisse appellari: & contingat aliqua gratia, operi curæque nostræ, Virgilio quoque confesso, quam sit difficile verborum honorem tam paruis perhibere. Hortos villæ iungendos non est dubium, riguosq; maximè habendos, si contingat profluo amne. Si minus, è puteo pertica, organissue pneumaticis, vel tollenonum haustu rigandos. Solum proscindendum à fauonio, in autumnum præparandum est post quatuordecim dies, iterandumque ante brumam. Octo iugerum operis parari iustum est. Fimum tres pedes alte cum terra misceri, areis distingui, easq; resupinis puluinorum toris ambiri singulis tramitum sulcis, qua detur accessus homini, scatebrisque decursus.

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In his hortis nascentium alia bulbo commendantur, alia capite, alia caule, alia folio, alia utroque, alia semine, alia cortice, alia cute, aut cartilagine, alia carne, alia tunicis carnosis. Aliorum fructus in terra est, aliorum & extra, aliorum non nisi extra. Quædam iacent crescuntque, ut cucurbitæ & cucumis. Eadem & pendent, quanquam grauiora multo etiam ijs quæ in arboribus gignuntur. Sed cucumis cartilagine, Cortex huic vni maturitate transit in lignum. Terra conduntur raphani, napique, & rapa, atque alio modo inulæ, siser, pastinacæ. Quædam vocabimus ferulaceæ, ut anethum, maluas. Namque tradunt auctores in Arabia maluas septimo mense arborefcere, baculorum usum præbere extemplo. Sed & arbor est malua in Mauritania Lixi oppidi æstuario, vbi Hesperidum horti fuisse produntur 200. passum ab oceano, iuxta delubrum Herculis, antiquis Gaditano ut ferunt. Ipsa altitudinis pedes 20. crassitudinis, quam circumplecti nemo possit. In simili genere habebitur & cânabis. Nec non & carnosæ aliqua appellabimus, ut spongas in humore pratorum enascentes. Fungorum enim calum, in ligni arborumque natura diximus, & alio genere tuberum paulò ante.

¶ Ratio rigandorum hortorum, & qua translata meliora fiant. Item de succis hortensiorum
& saporibus, ex Plinio lib. 19. cap. 12.

HIS HORAE rigandi matutina atque vespæra, ne inferuescat aqua sole. Ocimo tantum & meridia-
na etiam. Satum celerrimè erumpere putant inter initia feruenti aqua aspersum. Omnia autem translata meliora gravioraque sunt, maximè porri, napique. In translatione & medicina est, desinuntque sentire iniurias, ut gethium, porrum, raphani, apium, lactucæ, rapa, cucumis. Omnia autem syluestria ferè sunt & folijs minora & caulibus, succo aciora, sicut cunila, organum, ruta. Solummodo ex omnibus lapathium sylvestre melius. Hoc in satium rumex vocatur, nasciturque fortissimum. Traditur semel satum durare, nec vnquam vitiari, terra maximè iuxta aquam. Usus eius cum pitfana tantum in cibis leuiorem gratioremque saporem præstat. Sylvestre ad multa medicamenta vtile est. A deoque nihil omisit cura, ut carmine quoque comprehensum repererim, in fabis caprini fimi singulis cauatis, si porri, erucæ, lactucæ, apij, intubi, nasturtij semina inclusa ferantur, mirè provenire. Quæ sunt syluestria, eadem in satuius ficciora intelliguntur & acutiora. Namque & succorum saporumque dicenda differentia est, vel maior in his quam pomis. Sunt autem acres cunilæ, organi, nasturtij, sinapis. Amari, absinthij, centaureæ. Aquatiles, cucumeris, cucurbitæ, lactucæ. Acuti tantum cunilæ. Acuti & odorati, apij, anethi, feniculi. Salsus tantum è saporibus non nascitur, alioquin extra infidit pulueris modo, & circulis tantum aquæ ut intelligatur vana, seu plerumque vitæ persuasio. Panax Piperis saporem reddit, magis etiam siliquastrum, ob id piperitidis nomine accepto. Libanotis odorè thuris, murra myrrhæ. De panace abunde dictum est. Libanotis locis putridis & macris ac roscidis feritur semine. Radicem habet olusatris, nihil à thure differentem. Usus eius post annum stomacho saluber-
rimus. Quidam eam nomine alio rosamarinum appellant. Et smyrnium olus feritur iisdem locis, myrrhamque radicè respicit. Eadem & siliquastrum satio. Reliqua à ceteris odore & sapore differunt, ut anethum. Tantaque est diuersitas atque vis, ut non solum aliud alio mutetur, sed etiam in totum aufe-
ratur. Apio eximi in coctis obsonijs aceto, in eodem cellario in saccis odorem vino grauem. Et ha-
ctenus hortensia dicta sint, ciborum gratia duntaxat. Maximum quidem opus in iisdem naturæ re-
stat, quoniam prouentus tantum adhuc, summasque quasdam tractauimus. Vera autem cuiusque na-
tura non nisi medico effectu prænosci potest, opus ingens occultumque diuinitatis, & quo nullum reperiri posset maius. Ne singulis id rebus contexeremus iusta fecit ratio, cum ad alios medendi desyderia pertinerent, longius vtriusque dilationibus futuris si miscuissimus. Nunc suis quæque partibus constabunt, poteruntque à volentibus iungi.

¶ De morbo hortorum, & remedijs circa formicas, & culices, ex
Plinio lib. 19. ca. 10.

MORBOS HORTENTIA quoque sentiunt, sicut reliqua terræ sata. Namque & Ocimum se ne-
cat, degeneratque ritè in Serpillum, & silymbrium in calamintam. Et ex semine brassicæ veteris, rapæ fiunt. Atque inuicem enecatur cyminum ab imo dorso, nisi repurgetur. Est autem vnicaule, radicè bulbo simili, non nisi in solo gracili nascens. Alias priuatim cymini morbus, scabies. Et ocimum sub canis ortu pallefcit. Omnia vero accessu mulieris menstrualis flauescunt. Bestiolarum quoque genera innascuntur, Napis culices, raphano erucæ, & vermiculi. Item lactucis & oleri. Vtrisque hoc amplius limaces & cochleæ. Porro verò priuatim animalia quæ facillimè stercore iniecto capiuntur condentia in id se. Ferro quoque non expedire tangi rutam, cunilam, mentam, ocimum, auctor est Sabinus Tiro in libro Cepuricon, quem Meccenati dicauit. Item contra formicas non
minimum hortorum exitium, si non sint rigui, remedium monstrauit, limo marino, aut cinere obs-
turatis earum foraminibus. Sed efficacissimè heliotropio herba necantur. Quidam & aquam
diluto latere crudo inimicæ eis putant. Naporum medicinæ sunt, siliquas vna feri, sicut olerum cicer, arcet enim erucas. Quæ si omisso iam natæ sint, remediū absinthij succus decocti inspersus & sedi, quam aizoum vocant, genus hoc herbæ diximus Semen olerum, si succo eius madefactum feratur,
olera

Sabinus
Tiro.

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olera nulli animalium obnoxia futura tradunt. In totū verò nec erucas, si palo imponatur in hortis ossa capitis ex equino genere feminæ duntaxat. Aduersus erucas & cancrum fluuiatilem in medio horto suspensum auxiliari narrant. Sunt qui sanguineis virgis tangant ea, quæ nolūt his obnoxia esse. Infestant & culices hortos, riguos præcipue, si sunt arbulculæ aliquæ. Hi galbano accenso fugantur.

De investigandis quantitatibus Herbarum ex colore, odore, & succis ex Plinij lib. 21. cap. 7.

TRoianis temporibus ei iam erat honos. Et hos certè flores Homerius treis laudat, luto, crocò, hyacinthum. Omnium autem odoramentorum, atq; adeo herbarum differentia est in colore, & odore, & succo. Odorato sapor raro vlli non amarus, e contrario dulcia raro odorata: itaq; & vina odoratiора mustis, syluestria magis omnia satius. Quorundam odor suauiore longinquò est, propius ad motus hebetatur, vt violæ. Rosā recens à longinquo olet, sicca propius. Omnis autem verno tempore acrior, & matutinis. Quicquid ad meridianas horas diei vergit, hebetatur. Nouella quoq; vetustis minus odorata. Acerrimus tamen odor omnium æstate media. Rosæ & crocum odoratiора, cum serenis diebus leguntur: & omnia in calidis magis quàm in frigidis. In Ægypto tamen minime odorati flores, quia nebulosus & roseidus aer est à Nilo flumine. Quorundam suauitati grauitas inest. Quædā cū virent non olent, propter humorem nimium: vt buceros, quod est fœnum græcum. Acutus odor non omnium sine succo est, vt violæ, rosæ, croco. Quæ verò ex acutis succo carent, eorum omnium odor grauis, vt in lilio vtriusque generis. Abrotonum & amaracus acres habent odores. Quorundam flos tantum iucundus, reliquæ partes ignauæ, vt violæ ac rosæ. Hortensium odoratissima quæ sicca, vt ruta, menta, apium & quæ in siccis nascuntur. Quædam vetustate odoratiора, vt cotonea eademq; decerpta, quam in suis radicibus. Quædam non nisi defracta, aut ex attritu olent. Alia non nisi detracto cortice. Quædam verò non nisi vlla, sicut thura, myrrhæq; Flores triti omnes amariores quàm intacti. Aliqua arida diutius odorem continent, vt melilotos. Quædam locum ipsum odoratiorem faciunt, vt iris, quin & arborem totam cuiuscumque radices attingunt. Hesperis noctu magis olet, inde nomine inuento. Animalium nullum odoratum, nisi de pantheris quicquam dictum est, si credimus.

*Buceros,
fœnum
græcum.*

Quibus temporibus maximè legenda sunt herba, ex Dioscoridis præfatione.

VERVM IN PRIMIS curam impendere oportet, vt suis temporibus singula & demetantur, & recondantur. Intempestiuè enim decerpta, conditæ, aut nullo, aut euano munere funguntur. Serena etenim cœli constitutione demetenda sunt. Magni siquidem refert inter colligendum, si vel squallores, vel imbres infesti sint: quemadmodum si loca in quibus prodeunt cliuola, & ventis exposita sint, & perflata, frigidaq; & aquis carentia: in his enim locis vires eorum longè validiores intelliguntur. Contrà, quæ in campestribus, riguis & opacis, ceterisq; locis à vento silentibus nascuntur, plerunque degenerant, & minus viribus valent: multoque magis, si non suis horis peropportunè colligantur, aut si per imbecillitatem intabuerint. Neque ignorandum, quod sepe præcoci, aut serotina loci natura, aut anni clementia, maturius, aut celerius adolescūt. Nonnulla propria vi hyeme florent & folia pariunt, quædam bis anno florifera. Quare cui in animo est, horum peritiâ assequi, necesse est ijs prima germinatione solo emergentibus, adultis, & senescentibus adesse. Nam qui pullulanti herbæ duntaxat altiterit, adultam cognoscere non potest: neque qui adultam tantum inspexerit, nuper erumpentem noscet. Quo fit, vt propter mutatam foliorum faciem, caulium proceritates, florum, seminisque magnitudinem, nonnulli qui olim has ætatum varietates non perspexerunt, magno in errore versentur. Quæ caussa etiam nonnullis scriptoribus imposuit, qui herbas quasdam, verbi gratia, Gramen, Quinquefolium, & Tusilaginem, emittere florem, fructum, & caulem negant. Ergo qui sæpius ad visendas herbas, & earum loca se contulerint, earum cognitionem maximè consequetur. Scire etiamnum conuenit, sola ex herbaceis medicaminibus Veratri genera, nigrum inquam & candidum, multis edurare annis: reliqua à trimatu inutilia. Quæ verò ramis scætant, sicut Stichas, Trixago, Polium, Abrotonū, Seriphium, Absynthium, Hyslopum, & alia id genus semine prægnantia, demetantur. Flores quoque antea quàm sponte sua desidant, Fructus autem vt maturi excutiantur necesse est, & semina vbi siccari cœperint, priusquàm defluant, Herbarum succus, & foliorum elici debet, germinantibus ad huc cauliculis. Lac & lachrymæ excipiantur, inciso per adolescentiam caule. Radices, & liquamenta, corticisue, vt recondantur, eximere conuenit, cū herbæ suis folijs exuuntur. Siccantur etiam expurgatæ inibi, locis asperginem non redolentibus: sed quæ luto, aut puluere sunt obfixæ, aqua elui debent. Flores, & omnia quæ iucundum odorem efflant, arculis tiliaceis nullo situ obductis reponantur. Nonnunquam charta, aut folijs semina, vt perennent, aptè inuoluuntur. Liquidis, medicaminibus densior materia, argentea, vitrea, aut cornea conuenit. Fictilis, etiam si modò rara non sit, accommodatur, & lignea, præsertim è buxo: sed ænea vasa liquidis oculorum medicamentis, quæ aceto, pice liquida, aut cedria componuntur. A dipem autem & medullas stagnis vasis recondi conuenit.

**The first parte of the Historie of
Plantes, Contepning the kyndes and differences, with the
proper figures, and liuely descriptions of sundry sortes of Herbes and
Plantes, their naturall places, times, and seasons: Their names in sundry languages,
and also their temperature, Complexions, and vertuous operations.
Compiled by the learned D. Remberte Dodoens, now Phys-
ticion to the Emperour his Maiestie.**

Of Sothzenwood. Chap. i.

The Kyndes.

There be two sortes of Sothzenwood (as Dioscorides sayth) the one
called female Sothzenwood, or the great Sothzenwood, the other
is the male kinde, or small Sothzenwood, and are both meetely com-
mon in this Contrie.

Abrotonum foemina.
Great Sothzenwood.

Abrotonum mas.
Small Sothzenwood.



The Description.

The great Sothzenwood, doth oftentimes surmount the heighth or stature
of a tall man, (especially being well guyded, & stayed in the growing by)
so that it seemeth as a littell tree: his twigges & branches be hard, about
the which there groweth many small grayish leaues, much cut and iagged, the
whiche do perish and bade in winter, like the leaues of diuers other trees, and
do renew and spring againe in April. The flowres be like vnto small buttons,
pellow as golde, growing amongst the bzaunches like wormwood floures.

A

The

2 The small Sothzenwood doth neuer grow very highe: his braunches or twigges are small, weke and slender, for the most parte so springing vp from the roote: The leaues be greener, longer, tenderer and more iagged and cut, than the leaues of the great Sothzenwood, the whiche do vade and fall of at winter, & renew and spring againe in May out of the same old branches, & also fro the new springs. It doth seldom flower in this countrey: it is of a stronger sauour then the great Sothzenwood. The roote is tender, creeping alongst y ground, about y which there cometh forth diuers outgrowings & new springs.

3 Besides the two forenamed, there is founde a thirde kinde, the whiche is much like the smal Southzenwood in his growing & branches, but his leaues are like the great Southernwood, sauing that they be somewhat tenderer and not so white. This kinde is of a very pleasant sauour, not muche vnlike the smell of garden Cypres. wherof shalbe written in his conuenient place.

✠ The Place.

The two first kinds grow not in this countrey, but only in gardens whereas they are planted: neither the thirde kinde, whiche is more seldome founde, and lesse knowen then the other.

✠ The Tyme.

They flower in August, and their seede may be gathered in September.

✠ The Names.

Southzenwood is called in Greeke ἀβρότονον: in Latine & in Shoppes Abrotonum: in Italion and Spanish Abrotano, yet some of them call it Hyerua Lombriquera: in high Douch Stabwurtz, Gertwurtz, Garthagen, Shoswurtz, Kuttelkraut, Alfrusch: in base Almaigne Aueroone: in french Auroonne.

1 The great Southzenwood, is called in Greeke ἀβρότονον θήλυ: in Latine Abrotonum foemina, that is to say, female Southzenwood: in french Auroonne femelle: in high Douch Stabwurtz weiblin: in base Almaigne Aueroone wijskē.

2 The small Southzenwood is called in Greeke ἀβρότονον ἄρρεν: in Latine Abrotonum mas: in french Aronne malle: in high Douch Stabwurtz menelin: in base Almaigne Aueroone manneken, and clein Aueroone.

3 The thirde kinde seemeth to be that whiche Dioscorides calleth in Greeke ἀβρότονον σικυαδικόν: in Latine Abrotonum Siculum, which is a kinde of female Southzenwood: the highe Almaines do call it woltrieckende Stabwurtz, that is to say, sweete smelling, or sauering Southzenwood.

✠ The Nature.

All the Sothzenwoods, are hoate & dry in y third degree, & of subtile parts.

✠ The Vertues.

The seede of Sothzenwood either greene or drie made into pouder, or boyled in water or wine, & dronken, is very good and greatly helpeth suche as are troubled with shortnesse of winde, and fetching of breath, by meanes of any obstruction or stopping about the Breast, and is good against the hardnesse, bursting & shrinking of Sinewes. It is good against the Sciatica, the difficultie and stopping of vrine, and for women that cannot easily haue their termes, or natural floures: for by his subtile nature it hath power to expell, waste, consume and digest all colde moysture, and tough slime and fleume stopping the splene, kidneys, bladder, and Matrix.

Sothzenwood dronken in wine is good against such venome as is hurtfull vnto man, and destroyeth woymes.

The perfume thereof driueth away all benemouse beastes: and so doth the hearbe in all places whereas it is layde or strowen.

The ashes of Sothzenwood, mingled with y oyles of Palma Christi, rapes, D or old oyle Oliue, restozeth the heare fallen from the head, if the head be rubbed there.

therewithall, twice a day in the Sunne, or against a fyre.

If the saide ashes be mingled with any the aforesaide oyles, & the chinne be rubbed therewithall, it causeth the beard to come forth speedely.

Sothzenwood pounce with a roasted Quince, & laide to the eyes in manner of a plaister, is very good & profitable against all the inflammation of the eyes.

The same pounce with Barley meale, and boyled together, dothe dissolve & waste all colde humours or swellings, being applied or layde therevpon.

Sothzenwood steeped or soaked in oyle, is profitable to rubbe or annoint the body, against the benomming of members taken with colde, and the brusing or shpuering coldes that come by fittes, like as in Agues.

Plinie writeth if it be layde vnder the bedde, pillow or bolster, it prouoketh carnall copulation, & resisteth all enchantments, which may let or hinder such businesse, & the inticements to the same.

✱ *The Danger.*

Sothzenwood is a very hurtfull enimie to the stomacke: wherefore Galen the chiefest of Physitions, neuer gaue the same to be receiued into the body.

Of Wormwood.

Chap. ij.

✱ *The Kindes.*

There be three sortes of Wormwood (as Dioscorides saith). The first is our comon Wormwood. The second is sea Wormwood: the thirde kinde is that, which is called Santonicum. And bysides these, there is founde an other kinde, which is called in this countrey Romaine wormwood.

Absynthium Latifolium.

Seriphium.

Common Wormwood.

Sea Wormwood.



¶ ij

✱ *The*


✠ *The Description.*

1 The cōmon Wormwood hath leaues of a grayishe as the colour, very much cut & iagged, & very bitter: The stalke is of a wooddy substance, of two cubites high or more, full of braunches: & amongst the braunches groweth litle yelow buttons, wherein when they are ripe & ready to fall, is found small seede like to the seede of garden Tansie, but farre smaller. The roote is likewise of a wooddy substance, and full of small threedes, or hearie rootes.

There is also founde in the gardens of some Herboristes of this countrey, an other sorte of this kinde of Wormwood, the whiche is named of some men Absynthiū Ponticum, much like to our cōmon wormwood, saving the leaues are much more iagged and finelie cut, and not so bitter (at the least way) as that whiche is set and sown in this countrey.

2 The second kinde, whiche is the Sea Wormwood is also of a whitishe or gray colour, and hath many whitish leaues much like to cōmon Wormwood, but much smaller, tenderer and whiter, & finelie cut, it hath many floures like to small buttons, & the seede ioyning to the braunches, like as in the common Wormwood. It groweth to the heighth of a foote and halfe or more, it is of a strong smell, salt, & of a straunge & bitter taste, being gathered in his naturall & proper place: but being remoued into gardens, or into groundes which are naturally holpe wth sweete waters, it doth maruelously alter both in sauour & nature, as diuers other herbes, but especially such as grow in salt groundes, & are remoued frō their naturall soyle, to some other place of a cōtrary kinde.

3 The thirde kinde of Wormwood called Santonicum is almost like to Sea Wormwood, in his small tender and iagged leaues, but the colour of this is whiter, and the smell thereof is not so ranke.

4  Wormwood Romayne is like the Wormwood aforesaide, saving that it is lower and smaller, the leaues be also smaller and finer, and not so white as the cōmon Wormwood, but chaunging more towardes greene, yet they turne somewhat grayish and as the coloured. It putteth forth yelow buttons, the whiche afterwarde do bring forth both floures & seede. The roote is full of hearie threedes, traying here and there, and putting forth on euery side much encrease of new springs.

5 The fifth kinde of Wormwood is like vnto Sea Wormwood in his smal and tender leaues, also it is like in the stalke of floures: but it is of a sadde or deeper colour, and it hath nether bitter taste nor sauour.

6 The sixth kinde of Wormwood, his leaues be long and narrow, and of a whitish colour much like the leaues of Lauender, and somewhat like it also in sauour. The stalkes also be of wooddishe substance, in the toppes whereof there groweth both floures and seede, like as in the reste of the Wormwoodes, but smaller.

✠ *The Place.*

1 The common Wormwood groweth naturally in stony places and rough mountaynes, & in dry, rude

Absynthiū Pōticum Galeni.
Wormwood gentle, or Romayne.



rude & vntoyled places. There is plentie of it, in many places of this countrey.

2 Sea wormwood groweth in salte ground, and in places adioyning to the Sea. It groweth plentifully in Zealand and Flaunders, alongst the sea coast, and in some places of Brabant, as about Barowgh.

3 The third kind groweth in some places of Zwiseland, vnder the hilles or at the foote of mountaines, as Conrade Gesner, that famous Clerke writeth.

4 Wormwood Romaine groweth plentifully in Hungarie, & places neare about Constantinople, & in some places of Almaine, also vpo mountaynes, & about sandy wayes. Yet it groweth not in this countrey, except it be planted.

5.6 The other twayne are not common in Base Almaine: sauing onely in the gardens of certaine diligent Herboristes.

✱ The Tyme.

All the sortes of Wormwood, are in flower in July or August, or somewhat later: And shortly after, the seede is ready to be gathered.

✱ The Names.

Wormwood is called in Greeke & ἰνδιον, & Βαθύπικρον, or Βαρύπικρον, bycause of his bitterness: in Latine Absynthiū, whiche name it hath retayned in shops euen vntill this present time. Apuleius calleth it Absynthium rusticum: in Italian *Azenzo*: in Spanishe *Axensios*, & *Afensios*, & *Alosna*. The high Douchmen do call it *Wernut*, & *Weronmout*, or *Acker Weronmout*, that is to say, field wormwood: the base Almaines do call it *Allene*: in French it is called *Aluine*.

1 The first kind (which is our common Wormwood) may be rightly named Absynthium Latifolium, that is to say, great or broade leaved Wormwood.

That Wormwood that is most like vnto the aforesaid, is called of the Herboristes, Absynthium Ponticum, and Absynthium Græcię, & is a kinde of the first sort of Wormwood: & so is the Wormwood of Cappadocia, & the Wormwood of mount Taurus, and likewise that Wormwood that groweth alongst by the old walles at Roome. Whereof the good religious fathers, that wrote the Commentarie vpon Antidotarium Melue, haue writen. For all these sortes of Wormwood are of the first kinde, and may well be called Absynthia Latifolia, as a difference from the other Wormwoods, whose leaues be a great deale finer and smaller: for there is no great diuersitie betwixt these Wormwoods, sauing in respect of the places where as they growe.

2 The second kinde of Wormwood is called in Greeke & ἰνδιον θαλάσσιον καὶ οἰκίον: in Latine Scriphium, and Absynthium Marinum: vnknewen of the Apothecaries. In English Sea wormwood.

3 The third is called of some Herba alba: & without question, is the true Absynthium Santonicum. Miratur fortasse, hæc legens, Santonicum à Santonibus vt Dioscorides scribit cognominatū, apud Heluetios requiri, at hunc magis admirari æquum est, Santonum provinciam à quoquam in ea Galliarum parte, quæ alpihus vicina est, reponi. Santones enim Aquitanie populi sunt, ad oram maritimam Oceani, infra Garumnam fluium versus Septentriones siti, longissimè ab Alpibus, procul etiam à Pyrenæis. Quam ob causam mendosum hunc Dioscoridis locum esse oportet: aut Dioscoridem, vel eum ex quo hæc transcripsit, Geographiæ fuisse rudem & imperitum.

4 The fourth kinde of Wormwood is called of Galen, in the xi. booke of his Methode in Greeke & ἰνδιον ποτικόν: in Latine Absynthiū Ponticum: of the Apothecaries of Brabant Absynthium Romanum: in French, *Aluine Romaine* or *Pontique*: in base Almaine, *Romische Allene*, bycause this is a straunge herbe & not comon in that countrey. For they do comonly call al such straunge herbes as be vnknewen of the comon people, *Romish* or *Romaine* herbes, although the same be brought frō Norway, which is a countrey far distant frō Roome.

5 The fifth is called in Latine Absynthium fatuum, & Absynthium insipidum.

6 The sixth is called Absynthiu angustifolium, & it is thought of some to be a kinde of Lauender, because his leaues hath smal leaues like Lauender: it may be called in English Lauender-wormewood, or narrow leaued wormewood.

✿ The Nature or Temperament.

1 Our common Wormwood is hoate in the first degree, and dry in the thirde, bitter, sharp and astringent: wherefore it clenseth, purgeth, comforteth, maketh warme and dryeth.

2 Sea wormwood is hoate in the second degree, & dry in the thirde, & of subtile parts, & of the same nature is Santoni wormwood, or french wormwood.

3.4 Wormwood Romayne is in temperature not muche vnlke the common wormwood, neuertheless it is more astringent.

✿ The Vertues.

1 The common Wormwood is a profitable & excellent medicine against the payne of the stomacke, that is oppressed or charged with hoate Cholerike humors: for it expelleth them partly by the stooles, & partly by vrine, besides that it comforteth the stomacke. Yet notwithstanding it will not serue, to purge the stomacke that is charged with fleume and colde humors, neither can it mundifie and cleanse the breast and lunges that are stopped and charged with the saide humors, as Galen sayeth.

Likewise it doth both by seige & vrine purge Cholerike humors, compact & gathered together in the baynes and liuer: wherefore the infusion or decoctio thereof, taken day by day, cureth the Jaundise or Pealowsought.

If it be taken fasting in the morning, it preserueth fro Drökenness that day. It is good against the windinesse and blastings of the belly, against the paynes and appetite to vomit, and the boyling bp or wamblings of the stomacke: if it be drunken with Annis seede or Sesely.

The same drunken with vineger is good for such as are sicke, with eating venemous Champions or Code stooles.

The same taken with wine, resisteth all venom, but chiefly Hemloke, and the bitings and stingings of spiders and other venemouse beasts.

Wormwood mingled with hony, is good to be layde to the dunnesse of the sight, and to the eyes that are bloudshotten, or haue blacke spottes. And with the same boyled in Bastarde, or any other sweete wine, they vse to rubbe and strake painefull bleered eyes.

Samell The same pounce or mengled with figges, salte peter, and Turay meale, & layde to the belly, sides or flankes, helpeth the dropie, & such as are splenitike.

The same layde in chestes, presses & wardrobes, keepeth clothe & garments from mothes and vermine. And with the oyle of Wormwood, a man may annoynt & rubbe any place to driue away fleas, flies, knattes, and wormes.

Inke made with the infusion or decoctio of Wormwood, keepeth writings from being eaten with Mice and Rattes.

Some do vse to make Wormwood wine, very excellent for all the diseases Laforelayde.

2 Sea Wormwood boyled by it selfe or with Rice, or with any other foode or meate, and eaten with Hony, sleeth both long and flatte wormes, and all other kindes whatsoeuer, loosing the belly very gentilly. It is of like operatio being layde too, outwardly vpon the belly or nauell, and for this purpose it is of more strength and vertue, then all the other kindes of Wormwood: but it is more hurtfull to the stomacke.

3 The seede of Sea Wormwood also, is very excellent against all sortes of wormes

wormes engendred within the bodie.

Dioscorides writeth, that such Bees, Sheepe and Cattell, as feede vpon **Sea Wormwood** do ware very fatte.

Wormwood Romaine is singular against all inflammation, and heate of the stomacke & liuer, passing for this purpose, all other kindes of **Wormwood** as Galen writeth.

Of Buglosse, or common langue de Beuse. Chap. iij.

✦ The Kindes.

The common Buglosse, or langue de beuf (as it is now called) is of diuerse kindes, whereof the first is the greatest, and it is familiar and common in gardens: The three others are small: The fifth is the wilde Buglosse, or Sheepes tongue.

Lycopsis.

Garden Buglosse.

Anthusa genus.

Alkanet.



✦ The Description.

The first kinde called of vs great Buglosse of the garden, hath long, rough swartegreene, hearie & sharpe leaues, almost like to the leaues of Lettice, but longer & sharper at the ende. The stem is rough and pricking, of two or three foote high, wherebpon groweth many proper littell floures, eche one parted into fine small leaues, like to littell wheelles, of a fayre purple colour at the first, but after wardes azure. When they are fallen, ye may see in the rough huskes, three or foure long gray seedes, full of riftes and wrinckles. The

I iij

roots

roote is long and single and blackish in the outside.

2. 3 The lesser Buglosses in their rough and hearie leaues and stalkes, and also
4 in their rootes are like to the aforesaide: sauing they be lesse: for their stalkes
be shorter, their leaues smaller and narrower: their littell floures are in pro-
portion like to the others, sauing they be smaller, and one is of a cleere blew or
like colour, an other is of a browne violet, or a blew like to a Cyannus, the third
is yellow, and in proportion long and hollow. The seede also is like the other
sauing it is smaller and blacker. The rootes of the Buglosses and especially
of the firste kinde of the lesser Buglosses, are of a deepe redde colour, and are
used to die, and colour things withall.

- 5 The wilde kinde of Buglosse is like to the small Buglosses, & specially like
to the second kinde, sauing the leaues be rougher, smaller, and narrower. The
floures also be like the aforesaide, sauing they be a great deale smaller & blew.
The seede is small and browne. The roote long and slender.

✿ The Place.

- 1 The great garden Buglosse, groweth
in some places of his owne accord, as in the
countrie of Lorraine, aboute Rancie in fer-
tile and chāpion places, amongst the corne.
It groweth not wilde in this countrey, but
onely in gardens.

2. 3 The smaller Buglosses grow in Italie,
4 Spayne and France, and in diuers other
countreys or regions: and that which bea-
reth blew violet floures groweth also in
some places of Germanie: but they be not
very cōmon in Flaunders, neither are they
to be seene or founde but in certaine mens
gardens.

- 5 The wilde groweth in moste places of
this countrie, in barren soyle, and grauelly
grownde.

✿ The Tyme.

They floure in June, July, and August,
and forthwith they deliuer their seede.

✿ The Names.

The three herbes are called (in shoppes)
all by one name, that is to say, Buglossa or
Lingua bouis: in french, Buglosse or Langue
de buef: in high Douch, Ochsenzung: in base
Almaigne, Buglosse and Ollentonghe: in
English, Buglosse and Oretongue: Albeit
it is not the true Buglosse, for that is our
common Borage, wherof we shall write in his proper place. Whereunto agre-
eth Leonicensus, Manardus, and diuers other learned men of our time.

- 1 The first kinde is called in Greeke *λγγοψις*: in Latine Lycopsis: in þ shoppes
of this countrey Buglossa, & Buglossa domestica maior, that is to say, the great
garden Buglosse, & of some it is called Buglossus Longifolia. Peraduenture
it is that kinde of Anchusa, which Paulus Aeginetus calleth in Greeke *χοιροεις*
ανθος, Chærospelethon.

2. 3 The smal Buglosses are called in Greeke *ανθος*, in Latine Anchusa. The
4 first

Lycopsis Sylvestris.

Wilde Buglosse.



first is called in Greeke *Αρχουσα ονοκλεα*, Anchusa onoclea: in French *Orchanette*: in English *Alkanet*, or *Orchanet*. The other is called in Greeke *Αρχουσα ελκιβιαδιου* and *ονοκλεα*: in Latine *Anchusa Alcibiadium*, & *Onocheles*. This should be the second kinde of Anchusa or Orchanette: in English *Alkanet*.

5 The fifth kinde is wilde, and may be called *Lycopus Sylvestris*, the *Ipythecaries* call it *Buglossa Sylvestris*. The French men call it *Buglosse* or *Langue de bœuf Sauvage*. The base *Almaignes*, wilde *Ossentonghe*, & some call it *Scarpstonghe*, that is to say, *Sheepes tongue*, and it may be *Pseudanchusa* Plinij.

✱ *The Nature.*

1 The great garden Buglosse, but specially his roote, is of temperature somewhat colde and drie, but in degree not farre of from the meane temperature.

2, 3 The others are of the like complexion, but somewhat hoater.

✱ *The Vertues.*

1 The roote of great Buglosse, pounde, and mengled with oyle and ware, is good to be layde too against scalding or burning with fyre, against woundes and old sores. With fine wheate meale it cureth the disease called the wilde fyre, and of some saint *Antonies* fyre. And layde too with vinegre it healeth fretting sores, foule scurruines and hoare itchings.


2, 3 The small Buglosses haue greate vertue against all the venim of sauage B and wilde beastes, and specially against the poyson of Serpents and Vipers, howsoeuer it be taken, whether in meate or drinke, or whether it be caried about you.

5 The roote of the wilde Buglosse dronken with *Hysope* and *Cresses*, doth kill and driue out all flat wormes engendred in the bodie of man.

The Physicians of our tyme do affirme, that these herbes (but especially D the greatest) do comforte and swage the heauinesse of the harte, driving away all pensiuenesse, especially the garden Buglosse, and that the floures, steeped in wine, or made into a Conserue, causeth such to reioyce and be gladd, as were before heauie and sadde, full of anger, and melancholique heauinesse.

Of *Echium* or *Tipers* Buglosse. Chap. liij.

✱ *The Description.*

1  *Echium* hath long rough and hearie leaues, much like to the leaues of Buglosse, but smaller than the leaues of the first Buglosse. The stalke is rough, full of littell braunches, charged on euery side with diuerse small narrow leaues, sharp pointed, and of a browne Greene colour, scattered or spredde like littell feathers, and very small towards the height or toppe of the stalke: betwixt whiche leaues are the floures of a sadde blew or purple colour at the first, but when they do open, they shew a fayre Azure colour, long and hollow, with foure or fine littell small blew threedes: nothing answering the floures of the other Buglosses, but onely in the colour. After that the floure is fallen, the seede is blacke and small, like to the head of an Adder or Viper. The roote is long and straight, and redde without.

2 Of this sorte there is an other kinde, whose leaues, stalkes, rootes, and floures, are very like vnto the foresaide: but his floures are of a light redde or purple colour.

✱ *The Place.*

1 It delighteth in fruitfull places, and fertile soyle, as aboute *Brussels*, and *Louayne*, and diuers other places of *Brabant*.

2 But that which beareth purple or light redde floures, groweth in *France* especially about *Montepelier*.

✱ *The*

✿ The Tyme.

It flourereth almoste all the Sommer long, & oftentimes or at sundry seasons it bringeth forth seede as the other Buglosses.

✿ The Names.

It is called in Greeke *ἔχιδνιον* & *ἀλκιβιάκιον*: in Latine Echium Alcibiaticum. A puleius calleth it *διπλόγισον* & *ἔχιδνιον* in Greeke: Viperina and Serpentaria in Latine: in Spanishe *Terna della binora*: in French *Herbe aux Vipers*, and *l'Herbe aux Serpens*: in base Almaigne Slanghen-cruyt: it is called in English wilde Buglosse the lesser: it may be also called Vipers herbe, or Vipers Buglosse.

✿ The occasion of the name Alcibiaticum.

This herbe was called Alcibiaticum, & Alcibiadion of one Alcibiades the first finder out of the vertues of this herbe, a present remedie against the bitings of Serpents. For as the auncient Nicander writeth, Alcibiades (being asleepe) was hurt with a Serpent: wherefore whan he awoke and saw this hearbe, he tooke of it into his mouth and chewed it, swallowing downe the iuyce thereof: after that he layed the herbe being so chewed vpon the soze, and was healed. Others name it Echion, Echidnion, Viperina, &c. Whiche is asmuch to say as Vipers herbe, which names haue bene giuen to this plante, bycause it is very good against the bitings of Serpents and Vipers, and bycause also his seede is like the head of an Adder or Viper.

✿ The Nature.

It is of the same nature that Buglosse is of: but that it is somewhat hoater and more subtile.

✿ The Vertues.

The roote boyled in wine and dronke, doth not onely helpe such as are hurt by Serpents, but also, after that a man hath taken it in manner aforesaide, it will preserue him from being so hurte. The like vertue hath the leaues & seede.

It swageth the payne of the raynes or loynes.

Also being dronken with wine or otherwise, it causeth plenty of milke in womens breasts.

Of Dogges tunge. Chap. v.

✿ The Description.

The common Houndes tongue, hath a harde, rough, browne stalke, of two or three foote high: the leaues be long much like the leaues of the great garden Buglosse, but narrower, smaller, and not rough, but hauing a certaine fine hozenesse vpon the like veluet. At the toppe of the braunches it beareth many floures, of a darke purple colour. The seede is flat and rough, three or foure together like to a trueloue, or foure leaved grasse, the whiche



whiche do cleaue faste vnto garments, whan they are ripe, like vnto Aegrimonie and other rough seedes. The roote is long & thicke, & blacke withoutside.

* The Place.

It groweth almoste euery where in waste and vntilled places, but specially in sandie coultreys, about pathes and high wayes.

* The Tyme.

It flourereth in Iune, and his seede is ripe in Iuly.

* The Names.

It is called in Greeke κυνόγλωσσον καὶ κυνόγλωσσος: in Latine and in Shoppes Cynoglossum, Cynoglossa, and Lingua canis: whereof also the Italians call it *Lingua de Cane*: the Spaniards call it *Lengua de perro*: in English *Dogs tunge* or *Houndes tongue*: in french *Langue de chien*: in high Douch *Hundszung*: in base Almaigne *Hondstonghe*. This is that second kinde of Cynoglossa, whereof Plinie wrote in the eight chapter of the .xxv. Booke: it should seeme also to be a kinde of *Isatis syluestris*, whiche a man shall finde described in some examples of Dioscorides, in the Chapter *Isatis*: And of Aëtius in his .x. booke and .viij. Chapter *Limonium*.

* The Nature.

Houndes tongue, but specially his roote, is colde and dry, yea colder than the great garding Buglosse.

* The Vertues.

The roote of Houndes tongue is very good to heale woundes: and it is with good successe layde to the disease called the wilde fyre, whan it is pounde with Barley meale.

The water or wine wherin it hath bene boyled, cureth old sores, woundes and hoate inflammations, and it is excellent against the Ulcers & grieuances of the mouth.

For the same purpose, they make an oyntment, as followeth. Firste they boyle the iuyce thereof with hony of Roses, than whan it is well boyled, they mingle Turpentine with it, stirring it harde, vntill all be well incorporate together, than they applie it to woundes.

The roote rosted in hoate imbers, and layde to the fundament, healeth the inward Hemorrhoides.

Of Sorage. Chap. vi.

* The Description.

Sorage hath rough prickely leaues, broade & large, of a swart Greene colour, at the first comming by bending, or rather spreading themselves abroad flatte vpon the ground, in proportion like to an Ore tongue. The stalke is rough and rude, of the heighth of a foote & half, parting

Cynoglossos altera Plinij.



parting it selfe at the toppe into diuers small braunches bearing fayre & pleasant floures in fashion like Starres, of colour blew or Azure, and sometimes white. The seede is blacke, and there is founde twoo or three together in every huske, like as in the common Buglosse, but it is smaller and blacker then Buglosse seede.

There is also an other kinde of Borage which indureth the winter like to the comon Buglosse, and is like to the aforesaide Borage in proportion, sent, sauour, and vertues, but his floures be very small and like to the comon Buglosse floures, but smaller.

✱ *The Place.*

It groweth in all gardens, and in sandie champion countreys.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It beginneth to floure in June, and continueth flourishing all the Sommer.

✱ *The Names.*

The auncient fathers called it in Greeke *Βούβωλον*: in Latine *Lingua bubula*, *Libanium*, or *Lingua bouis*, that is to say, *Langue de beuf ou vache*: in English *Oxe tongue*: Plinie calleth it *ὀφειονον*, because it maketh men gladde and merie: the Apothecaries name it *Borago*: and accordingly it is called in Italian *Borragine*, in Spanish *Borraia*, & *Borraienes*, in English *Borage*: in French *Bourroche*, or *Bourrache*, in Highdouché *Burretich*: in base Almaigne, *Bernagie* or *Bornagie*.

✱ *The Nature.*

It is hoate and moyste.

✱ *The Vertues.*

We may finde this written of Borage, that if the leaues or floures of Borage be put in wine, and that wine dronken, it wil cause men to be gladde and mery, and driueth away all heauy sadnesse, and dull Melancholie.

Borage boyled with honied water, is very good against the roughnesse or hoarsenesse of the throte.

Dioscorides writeth that he hath heard say, that if one pound Borage, that hath but onely three braunches, together with his roote and seede, and afterward a man giue the same to drinke, to him that hath a Tertian ague, cureth the same. Also that of foure branches prepared after the same manner is good to be giuen to drinke against the feuer Quartayne.

Of Anthyllis.

Chap. vij.

✱ *The Kindes.*

Anthyllis (as saith Dioscorides) is of two sortes. Whereof one may be called great Anthyllis, and the other small Anthyllis.

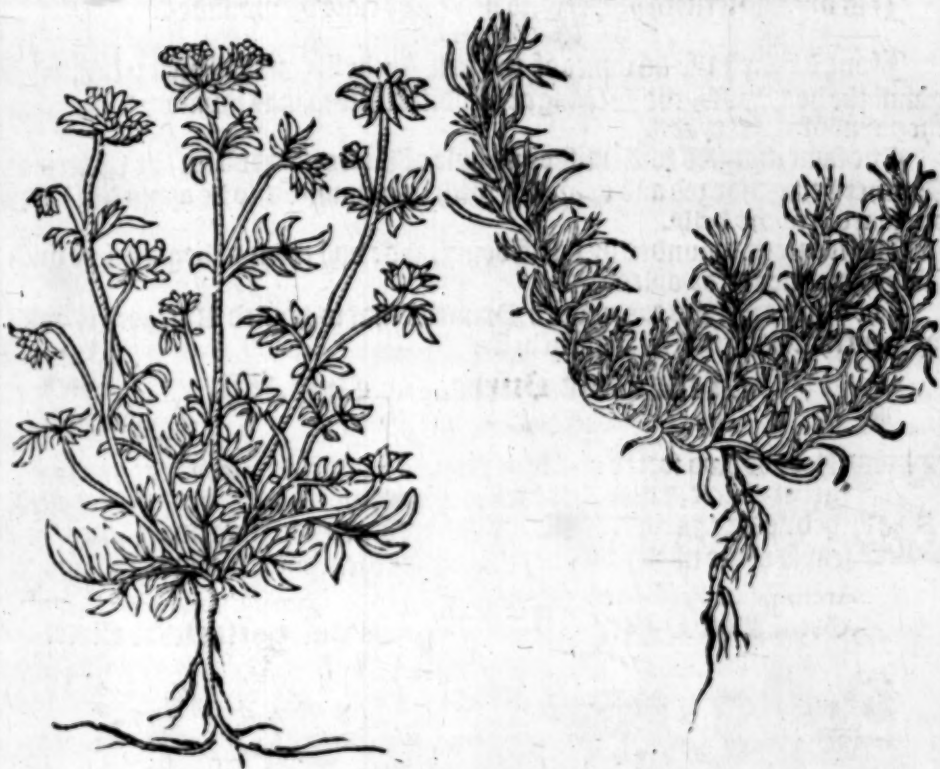
Anthyllis

Buglossum verum.



Anthyllis prior.
Great Anthyllis.

Anthyllis altera, Kali species.
Small Anthyllis.



✿ The Description.

1 **T**he first Anthyllis in his stalke & leaues, is not much vnlike vnto Lentill, sauing that it is whiter, softer, and smaller. The stalke is of a foote high, white and softe, with leaues spred broade white and softe also, but smaller & thicker then Lentill leaues: the floures clustering together at the toppe of the stalke, of a yellow or pale colour. The seede is in small huskes. The roote is small and of wooddy substance.

2 The second is not much vnlike Chamæpythis. It hath fiue or six small braunches or moze, creeping or trayling amongst the ground, thicke set, with little small narrow leaues, betwixt whiche & the stalkes there riseth small purple floures, with seede according. The roote is small, and of the length of a finger. The whole herbe is full of sape, & salt like Tragus, whereof we shal speake hereafter, and of this herbe they make Arsen, whiche is vbled for the making of glasses.

✿ The Place.

It groweth in salt sandy grounds, as in Zeland amongst the coast, where there is store of it.

✿ The Tyme.

It floureth in Iune, and the seede is ripe in Iuly.

✿ The Names.

1 The first kinde is called of Dioscorides in Greeke *ἀνθύλλιον*. And we haue named it Anthyllis prior, as a difference from the second Anthyllis. Plinie calleth it in Latine Anthyllon, Anthyllion, and Anthycellon: vnknowne of the Apothecaries. Some Arbozistes do call it Glaudiola, the which worde is deriued from Glaux, and some iudge it to be Glaux, albeit it is not the right Glaux.

2 The second is named in Greeke *ἀνθύλλιον ἁλμα*: in Latine Anthyllis altera, as a disse-

a difference from the first Anthyllis: some of our time do call it Borda.

✱ *The Nature.*

It is dry, and serueth properly, to heale and close by woundes.

✱ *The Vertues.*

If one drinke halfe an ounce of the first Anthyllis: it shall preuayle much against the hoate pisse, the Strangury or difficultie to make water, and against the payne of the Keyues.

The same mingled with milke and oyle of Roses, is good for the Matrix or Mother being charged and oppressed with colde humors, to be applied or layde outwardly to the belly.

Also it cureth woundes by it self, being layde vpon them, or being mixte with salues, oymments, or oyles.

The other Anthyllis taken with Orimell (that is honied Vineger) is good for them that haue the falling sicknesse.

Of the Clote Burre. Chap. viij.

✱ *The Kindes.*



Here be two sortes of Clote Burres in this countrey: the one is the great Burre, & the other the lesser Burre, the whiche Dioscorides described aparte. Neuerthelesse we haue reduced both into one chapter, because of the likelihood that is betwixt them both in name & fashion.

Arcium siue Personata.

Great Clote Burre,

Xanthium.

House Burre, or the lesser Clote.



✱ *The*

✿ The Description.

The great Clote hath leaues very large and long, greater than Gourde leaues, of a swarte Greene colour, but of a grayish colour on the side next y^e ground. The stalke is round & hollow, of colour somewhat white & redde, with diuers side bowghes & braunches set ful of small leaues: vpon the braunches there groweth small bullets or rounde balles, garnished full of little crookes or hookes, wherewithal they take holde or cleaue fast, and hang vpon garments: at last the sayde bullets or knoppes do open and put forth a fayre purple, thymde, or velvet floure. The roote is single, long, blacke without, white within, and in taste bitter.

The lesser Clote Burre hath grayish leaues like vnto Orache, iagged or snipte round about the edges. The stalke is a foote and half long, full of blacke spotted, diuiding it selfe into many branches or winges. Betwixt the leaues and the sayde branches, there groweth three or foure small Burres in a cluster, somewhat long, like to a small Oliue, or Cornell berry, prickly, and cleauing fast vnto garments. In the middell of those small Burres, there groweth forth as it were a little Crownet, somewhat aboue the Burres, vpon whiche groweth small floures, the which do perish after their opening, and do fall with their Crowne: than cometh the little Burres with long seede: the which afterward do neuer open, nor floure otherwise than is aforesayde. The roote is redde, and full of small threedes or hearie strings.

✿ The Place.

The Clote Burres delight to grow by the way side, about the borders of fieldes, in vntilled places, and dry Diches.

✿ The Tyme.

Their season is in July, and August.

✿ The Names.

The great Burre called in Greeke ἀρκύριον καὶ περσονάτιον: in Latine *Personata*, *Personata* and *Arcium*: of *Apulcius* *Dardana*: in *Shoppes* *Bardana maior*, and *Lappa maior*: in *Italia* *Lappola maggiore*: in *Spanish* *Lampazos*, *yerua dos pegamazos*, *pagamacera mayor*: in *English* the great Burre or great Clote Burre: in *French* *Bardane la grande*, & *Lappe grande*: *grand Glouteron* or *Glesteron*: in *high Douch* *Grosz kletten*: in *basse Almaigne* *Groote Clissen*.

The lesser is called in Greeke ξάνθιον καὶ φάρμακον: in Latine *Xanthium*: in *Shoppes* *Lappa minor*, and *Lappa inuersa*: in *Italian* *Lappola minore*: in *Spanish* *Pagamacera menor*, that is to say, the small Burre, & the Burre turned in & out: in *French* *Le petit Glouteron* in *high Douch* *Bettlerstz leusz*, and *Spitz kletten*, that is to say, *Rams lyce*, or *Beggars lyse*, and the poynted or sharpe Burre: in *basse Almaigne* *cleyn Clissen*: in *English* *Diche Burre*, and *lowse Burre*.

✿ The Nature.

The Clote Burres haue power to dry vp, consume, or dissolue: but the lesser is the hoater.

✿ The Vertues.

The iuyce of the great Burre dronken with Hony prouoketh vyne, and swageth the payne of the bladder.

The same dronken with olde wine, healeth the bitings and stingings of venomous beasts.

The leaues pound with a littell salte, is with great profite layd vnto the bitings and stingings of Serpents, madde Dogges, & other venomous beasts.

The seede made into poulder & taken with the best wine that may be gotten by the space of fortie dayes, is very profitable for such as haue the *Sciatica*.

A dramme (which is the eighth parte of an vnce) of the roote, pound with the kernelles of Pine apple, and dronken, is a soueraigne medicine for such, as spit bloud and corrupt matter.

It is good for such as haue ache or payne in their ioyntes, by reason that the sayde ioyntes or bones haue bene before out of ioynt, broken or hurte.

The greene leaues pounde with the white of Egges, cureth burnings and olde sores, being layde thereto.

The iuyce of the lesser Burre dronken with wine, is much vsed against the bitings of venemous beasts, and also against the grauell and the stone.

The fruite pounde & layde vnto colde swellings (called in Greeke Oedema) consumeth the same, and scattereth or wasteth all colde humors: and is specially good against the Kings euell, called Strumas and Strofulas.

Of Mugworthe.

Chap. ix.

✠ The Description.

Artemisia communis.

Mugworthe hath broade leaues, all jagged & torne like the leaues of Wormwood, but something smaller, & specially those whiche grow about y^e stalke, they are of a browne greene colour aboue, and white hoare or gray vnderneath. The stalke is long and straight & full of branches. The floures are small round buttons, growing alongst the branches, like Wormwood, smelling whan they begin to waxe ripe somewhat after Marioram. The roote is of a wooddy substance & hath small hearie strings. Of this herbe there be twoo kindes moe, differing onely in colour.

1 The one hath redde branches & floures, and is called redde Mugworthe.

2 The other hath greenish branches, changing towardes white, and is called white Mugworthe, in all things els like one to another.

✠ The Place.

Mugworthe groweth in the borders of fieldes, & about highwaies, and the bankes of brookes or quiet standing waters.

✠ The Tyme.

It floureth in July & August, and sometimes later.

✠ The Names.

This herbe is called in shops Artemisia, & of some Mater herbarum: in Spanish Artemisa: in English Mugworthe: in French Armoyse, l'herbe S. Ian: in high Douch Bepfusz, Bucken, & S. Johans gurtel: in base Almaigne Bruet, & S. Ians crupt, the which is this kind of Mugwort, whiche is called in Greeke ἀρtemisia λεγισφυλλος: in Latine Artemisia tenuifolia, the which is the fourth kinde in Dioscorides, and the third kinde in Apuleius.

✠ The cause of the Name.

Mugworthe as Plinie saith, had this name of Artemisia Queene of Halicarnassus and wife of Mausolus King of Carie, who chose this herbe & gaue it her name, for before that it was called παρθενικ. Parthenis, that is to say, Virginal: some



some say that Artemisia was so called of the Goddess Diana who was also called Artemis, & for bycause this herbe is singular for womens diseases, who are all vnder the gouernment of Diana, as the Heathen do imagine and dreame,

✠ *The Nature.*

Mugworthe is somewhat astringent, and not to hoate.

✠ *The Vertues.*

Mugworthe pound with oyle of sweete Almondes, and layd to the stomacke as a playster, cureth all the payne and grieve of the same.

Also if one do annoynt his ioynts, with the iuyce thereof mengled with oyle of Roses, it cureth the ache, shaking, and drawing together of Sinewes.

If it be hanged or cast into barrells or hoggesheads of Bier, it will preserue the same from souering.

Whosoever shal carrie this herbe about him (as Plinie saith) no venemous beast, or any like thing shall hurte him, and if he trauell vpon the way, he shall not be weary.

Of Tansie. Chap.r.

✠ *The Kindes.*

There be two sortes of Tansie. The one great and yelow, the other small and white.

Tanacetum maius.

Great Tansie.

Tanacetum minus.

White Tansie.



✱ *The Description.*

1 **T**he great or common Tansie hath a blackishe stalke, thre or foure foote high, diuided at the top into many single braunches, at the end wherof are round tuftes, bearing yelow floures like small round buttons, or like the middle of the floure of Camnomill, but greater and of stronger sauour. The leaues be long & made of many small leaues, set directly one against an other, and spread abroade like wings, the whiche be also iagged and snipte like small feathers, especially round aboute the edges: the roote is slender casting it selfe here and there.

2 The small Tansie hath broade leaues, much iagged and cut, well like the leaues of Feuerfew, but smaller and more cut and iagged. The stalke is small, of the length of a foote or more, vpon the which groweth small tuftes, bearing little white floures, much like to the floures and tuftes of the white Mylfoyl or common Barrow. The roote is harde, and sometimes parted into two or thre: all the herbe is much like in smell and sauour to the other Tansie, sauing that it is not so strong.

✱ *The Place.*

1 The first groweth about high wayes, hedges, and the borders of fieldes, and is very common in this countrie.

2 The second groweth in some places of Italie: in this countrey ye shall not finde it but in the gardens of certayne Herboristes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

They do bothe floure in Iuly and August.

✱ *The Names.*

The first is now called in Shoppes Tanacetum, and Athanasia: in Englishe Tansie: in french *Athanasie*, in high Douch Reinfarn: in base Almaigne Reynuaer, and Woyncrypt. Some learned men iudge it for to be the third kinde of Artemisia, called in Greeke ἀρtemisia μονόκλων: in Latine Artemisia vnicaulis, of Apuleius Artemisia fragantes, or Tagetes.

The second without doubt is also a kinde of Tansie, the whiche some learned (and especially the famous Matthiolus of Siena,) do thinke it to be right Mylfoyle, called in Greeke ἀχιλλέα. But if this herbe shoulde be the right Achillea, the common Tansie should be also without doubt a kinde of Achillea, for they are very much like one an other, not onely in smell and taste, but also in vertues and operation, as we haue written in our Annotations.

✱ *The Nature.*

Tansie is hoate in the second degree, and dry in the third, as it doth well appeere by his strong smell, and bitter taste.

The small Tansie is of the like operation, or facultie.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The seede of Tansie is a singular and proued medicine against woynes: for in what sorte soeuer it be taken, it killeth and driueth forth woynes.

The same pounce and afterwarde mengled with oyle, is very good against the payne and swelling of Sinewes.

If before the coming of fittes of the Ague, the body be annoynted with the iuyce of Tansie mengled with the oyle of Roses, it will cause the Ague to be gone.

The same dronken with wine, is good against the payne of the bladder, and whan one cannot pisse but by droppes.

The roote condited or preserued with hony and taken of them that be sicke, doth ease & helpe very much, such as are troubled with the goute in their feete.

Of

Of Feuerfew.

Chap. xi.

✿ The Description.

Feuersfew hath many tender leaues much torne & tagged of a grayishe or white greene colour, in colour and fashion, like to the first & nethermost leaues of Coriander: the stalkes be two or three foote long, vpon whiche groweth many smal floures yellow in the middest, and compassed aboute as it were with a little pale of small white leaues, like to the order of Cammomiil floures, of a strong smell and bitter taste: whan the floures be past, the knoppes be ful of seede, like to the knops of Camomill. The roote is of wooddy substace with diuers hearie threedes or strings hanging by.

✿ The Place.

It groweth well in dry places, by olde walles, and such like rough places.

✿ The Tyme.

Feuersfew flourerh in July & August, and almost all the Sommer.

✿ The Names.

It is called in Greeke *παρθένιον*, of Galen, and Paule *ἀμαράκος*: in Latine Parthenium and Amaracus: in shoppes, and of Serapio Chap. 253. Matricaria, of some Amarrella or Marella: in English, Feuersfew, & of some Whitewurte, also S. Peters wurt: in French *Esparagoutte*, or *Matricaire*: in high Dutch *Hutterkraut*, and Heide blumen: in base Almaigne *Mater* & *Hoedereruyt*.

✿ The Nature.

It is hoate in the third degree, and dry in the second degree.

✿ The Vertues.

- A** Feuersfew dyed and made into poudre, and two drammes of it taken with honny, or other thing, purgeth by siege Melancholy and fleume: wherefore it is very good for such as haue the giddinesse & turning in the head or swimming, for them that are purse or troubled with the shortnes of winde, and for Melancholique people, and such as be sadde and pensive and without speech.
- B** The herbe without his floures, boyled in water is good to be dronken of such as haue the stoone.
- C** The same is good against the Suffocation of the Matrix (that is, the stopping and hardnesse of the Mother) to be boyled in wine, and applied to the nauell, the harte, or the side.
- D** The broth also, or decoction of Feuersfew, is very good for women to bathe and sitte in against the hardnesse of the Mother, and the Matrix that is overcharged or swollen.
- E** The greene leaues with the floures of Feuersfew stamped, is good to be layde to the Discaise called the wilde fyre or Saint Anthonies fyre, and other cholerike inflammations.

Parthenium.



Of Fole foote/ or horse houe.

Chap xij.

✠ The Description.

Bechion, Tufsilago.

Fole foote hath greate broade leaues, growing out into many corners, or indented angles, with many baynes, like to a horse foote, sixe or seuen leaues springing out of one roote, of a white, hoare, or grayish colour next to the ground, and Greene above. The stem or stalke is white, and as it were cottoned with fine heare of a span long, at the end wherof are fayre yellow floures and full, which do suddenly fade, and chaunge into downe, or cotton, which is carried away with the winde, like to y^e head of Dandelion. The roote is white and long creeping here and there.

✠ The Place.

Fole foote groweth well in watery places and moyst fieldes.

✠ The Tyme.

It putteth forth his wolly stalke without leaues, at the beginning of March & April. At the toppe of the stalke is the yellow floure: After the floures the leaues spring out from the roote: then vanissheth away the stalke and the floures, so that one shall seldome finde the leaues and floures altogether at one time.

✠ The Names.

It is called in Greeke *Βάχιον* καὶ *χαμουλίον*: in Latine Tufsilago: in shoppes Farfara, and Vngula Caballina: in Italian *Vnghia di cavallo*: in Spanishe *Vña de asno*: in English Fole foote, Horse houe, Coltes foote, and Bull foote: in French *Pas de Cheual*, of some *Pas d'asne*: in high Douch *Roszhub*, or *Brandlattich*: in base Almaine, *Hoefbladeren*, *Peerdts clauw*, *Biant lattowe*, and *Saint Carins cruyt*.

✠ The Nature.

The Greene and fresh leaues are moyst, but whan they are dry they become sharpe or sower, and therefore are of a drying nature.

✠ The Vertues.

The Greene leaues of Fole foote pounde with Hony, do cure and heale the houte inflammation called Saint Anthonies fyre, and all other kindes of inflammation.

The parfume of the dyed leaues layde vpon quicke coles, taken into the mouth through the pipe of a funnell, or tunnell, helpeth suche as are troubled with the shortnesse of winde, and fetcheth their breath thicke or often, & do breake without daunger the imposthems of the breast.

The roote is of the same vertue, if it be layde vpon the coles, and the fume thereof receiued into the mouth.



Of Butter Burre.

Chap. xliij.

✱ The Description.

Butter Burre hath great round leaues, at the firste lyke the leaues of solefoote, the which do afterwarde waxe so great, that with one leafe, one may couer a smal rounde table, as with a carpet. Of a greene colour vpon the outside, and of a gray whitelike colour nexte the grounde. It putteth forth a hollow stalke of a span long, set full of small incarnate floures at the toppe, as it were clustering thicke together: the which together with the stalke do perish and vanish away. The roote is thicke, white within a hollow, of a strong smell and bitter taste.

✱ The Place.

It groweth well in freshe and moyste places, bysides small riuers and brookes.

✱ The Tyme.

The floures do appeare at the beginning of Marche, and do vanish away in Aprill: then the leaues come forth, and remaine all the Somer.

✱ The Names.

It is called in Greeke *παραϊρη*: in Latine Petalites, vnknownen in shoppes: yet some call it Bardana maior: in Englishe, Butter Burre: in French *Herbe aux tigneux*: in high Douch Pestilentz wurtz: in base Almaine Doekbladeren, and Pestilentie wortel.

✱ The Nature.

Butter Burre is dry in the thirde degree.

✱ The Vertues.

Butter Burre dried, and made into powder and than dronken in wine, is a soueraigne medicine against the Plague, and Pestilent feuers, because it prouoketh sweate, and for that cause it driueth from the harte all venim, and euill heate. It killeth wormes, and is of great force against the Suffocation, and strangling of the Mother to be taken in the same sorte.

It cureth all naughty Ulcers, or olde filthie, fretting, sores, or consuming B Pockes, and inflammations, if the powder be strewed thereon.

The same cureth the Farcyn, in Horses, howsoeuer it be ministred, whether it be giuen inwardly to receiue, or applied outwardly.

Petalites.



Of Britannica or Bistorte.

Chap. xliij.

✱ The Kindes.

There is two sortes of Bistorte, as Leonard Fuchs, and Hierome Bock, (men of great knowledge and learning) haue lately writen: the one called the Great Bistorte, the other the Small Bistorte.

Bistorta

Bistorta maior.
Great Bistorte.Bistorta minor.
Small Bistorte.

✿ The Description.

The great Bistorte hath long leaues, like Patience, but smaller, and not so smothe or playne, but wrinkled or drawen into rimples, of a swart greene colour vpon one side, and of a blewishe greene on the side next the ground. The stalke is long, smothe and tender, hauing a spiked knap at the ende, set full of small incarnate floures clustering together. The seede is angled and broune. The roote is great and long, wounden and turned backe, or crokedly turning together like a Snayle, blacke and hearie without, and somewhat redde within, in taste like an Oke kernell.

The small Bistorte is like the other in leaues, knap, floures, seede & stalke, but smaller, his leaues also are smother and playner. The roote is shorter and more roundly turned together without any small threedg, or hearines, browne without, and of a darke redde colour within, in taste like the first.

✿ The Place.

They grow well in moyst & watery places, as in medowes, and darke shadowy wooddes.

✿ The Tyme.

They floure in May and Iune.

✿ The Names.

The learned do call the herbes Bistorta and Serpentaria: in french Bistorte: in high Douch Flaterwurtz: in Brabant Hertstonghen. This should seeme to be Dracunculus Latino rū, wherof Plinie wrote in the .6. chap. of the .24. Booke.

The first is called of some in Latine Colubrina, & of Leonard Fouchs, Flaterwurtz weiblin, that is to say, female Adderwurte or Snakeweede: in french

French Grande Bistorte: and *Serpentair femelle*: in base *Almaigne Hertstonghe*.

The second is the small Bistorte: & is called in some places of England *Opsterloyte*: of the same *Leonard Fouchs Waterwurtz menlin*, that is to say, male *Adderwurte* or *Snakeweede*.

✿ The Nature.

Bistorte doth coole and dry in the third degree.

✿ The Vertues.

The roote of Bistorte boyled in water or wine, and dronken, stoppeth the *laske*, and is good against the bloudy fluxe.

It stoppeth the ouermuch flowing of womens termes or *floures*, and all other issue of bloud.

Also if it be taken as is aforesayd, or if it be made into powder and dronken with redde wine, it taketh away the desire to vomite or *parbake*.

The decoctio of the leaues is very good against all sores, & inflamatio of the mouth & throte, & it fasteneth loose teeth, if it be ofte vled, or holdē in y^e mouth.

Of Fumeterre. Chap. x. b.

✿ The Kindes.



Here is two Kindes of fumeterre, (as *Plinie* writeth in the. xiii. chap. of the. xxv. booke of his naturall history.) wherof the first is the common fumetory the which was knowen & vled in Medicine, of *Galen*, *Paule*, & other the Greeke Physitions. The second is an other herbe, onely knowen of *Plinie*: the whiche both are knowen in this countrey.

Capnos fumaria.

fumeterre.

Capnos { *Plinij.*
 { *Phragmites.*
Hedge fumeterre.



✿ The

✿ *The Description.*

The common fumeterre hath a square stalke, beset with small leaues, very tender, weake, and finely iagged, & somewhat gray like asshie colour, like to the leaues of Coriander but much smaller: the floure is small and purple, growing together like a littell cluster, and changeth into littell small knops or berries, wherein is very small seede. The roote is but simple with a very few small heares or strings about the same.

Small fumeterre, hath also many slender branches, vpon whiche groweth small iagged leaues, in colour, taste, and in fashion also, somewhat like the fumeterre aforesayde. It hath also certaine small threedes or claspings tendrels, by the whiche it taketh holdfast in all places by hedges, and other herbes. The floures are small and clustering together, of a white colour mixed with a littell blew: after the floures there cometh forth small huskes or coddies, in which is conteyned the seede. The roote is single and of the length of a finger.

✿ *The Place.*

Fumeterre groweth best amongst wheate & Barley, also it groweth in gardens amongst pot herbes, in Vineyardes, and such other open places.

Small fumeterre groweth vnder hedges, in the borders of fieldes, and about olde walles.

✿ *The Tyme.*

They do bothe floure in May and Iune.

✿ *The Names.*

The first of these herbes is called in Greeke καπνός, κάπνον, καὶ καπνίτης: in Latine Fumaria and Capnium: in Shoppes Fumus terræ: in Spanishe Palomilla, y palomina, y yerua malarina: in English Fumeterre: in French Fumeterre: in high Dutch Erdtrauch, Taubencropf, Katzenkorb: in base Almaigne, Gyslecom, Duyckeruel, and Eerdtroock.

The second is called of Plinie Capnos, & Pes Gallinaceus: Therefore Capnos Plinij, and this is that whiche is called Hermolaus, of Aëtius, καπνός χελιδόνος, in Latine Capnum Chelidoniū, not knowen in shoppes, some following Plinie do call it in Latine Pes gallinaceus: in French, Pied de geline: in base Almaigne cleyn Eerdtroock: in English Hedge fumeterre, and Hennes foote.

✿ *The Nature.*

Fumeterre is hoate and dry, almost in the second degree, and so is Hennes foote, as one may know by the sharpnes, and bitter taste.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The iuyce of fumeterre dropped into the eyes, doth sharpen and quicken the sight, the same mengled with gumme, and layd to the eye liddes, will cause that the heare that hath bene ones pulled of, shall not grow againe.

The decoction of fumeterre dronken, driueth forth by vrine & siege all hoate Cholericke, burste, & pernicious humors. Besides this it is very good against the foule scurffe, and rebellious olde sores, and the great Dockes.

The iuyce of fumeterre dronken worketh the like effect, & for this purpose it is of greater power, than the Decoction of fumeterre.

Hensfoote or hedge fumeterre (as Plinie sayth) is of the same nature & vertue as the other fumeterre: and is a singular medicine against the weakenesse of the sight, especially for such as seeme to see small strawes, if the iuyce thereof be dropped into the eyes.

Of Germander. Chap. xvi.

✿ *The Description.*

Germander is a shorthe herbe, of a spanne or foote long, bringing forth from his roote many tender stemmes or branches. The leaues are smal & tender, indented

indented & cut about, much like the leaues of certayne Dyes, but farre smaller. The floures are small of a broune blew colour compassing round the toppe of the stalke. The seede is small, blacke, and rounde. The roote is small and slender, creping vnder the earth, here and there.

✿ *The Place.*

Germander groweth luckely in stony hilles & mountaynes, & such like places, also it groweth in wooddes, it is to be found growing in certayne wooddes of Brabant, and it is planted in gardens.

✿ *The Tyme.*

Germander floureth in June & Iuly.

✿ *The Names.*

The first is called in Greeke *χουαδρυς*: in Latine *Chamaedrys*, *Trixago*, & of som *Quercula minor*, & *Serratula*: in Shoppes *Chamedryos*: of the Italians *Querinola*, *Chamedrio*, *Chamandrina*: in Spanishe *Chamedreos yerva*: in French *Germandré*, or *Chesnette*: in English *Germander*, & English *Treacle*: in high Almaigne *Gamanderlein* and *Kleyn Bathengel*: in base Almaigne, *Gamanderlijn*.

✿ *The Nature.*

It is hoate & dry in the third degree.

✿ *The Vertues.*

Germander with his floures boyled in water and dronken, deliuereth the body from all obstructions & stoppings, and cutteth of tough and clammy humors: & therfore being receiued as is before sayde, it is specially good for them that haue the cough & shortnesse of breath, the Strangury or stopping of vyne, and for such as begin to haue the Droisie.

It bringeth downe womens naturall sicknesse.

If it be dronken with vineger, it is good against the hardnesse and stopping of the Milke or Splene.

The iuyce of the leaues mengled with oyle, and straked vpon the eyes, drieth away the white Cloude, called the Harve or Pearle in the eye, and all manner dunnes of the same.

Of Paules Betony. Chap. cxiij.

✿ *The Kindes.*

Here is two Kindes of Veronica, or Betonie Pauli. The one is þe right Veronica the which is called Veronica mas: The other is a small herbe very like the right Veronica, and is called Veronica foemina.

✿ *The Description.*

The male Veronica is a small herbe, & creepeth by the ground, with small red-dish, & hearie branches or stalkes. The leafe is something long, and somewhat greene, a little hearie, & dented or snipte round about the edges like a sawe. The floures are about the top of the branches, small, & of a light blew mengled w purple: the seede is in small flat pouches. The roote is small & hearie.

C

Betonica

Chamaedrys. Germander.



{ Betonica Pauli.
 { Veronica mas.

Veronica foemina.

Paules Betony. Herbe fluellyn, or Speedewell. Groundhele. Lau-
 data Nobilium.



² The female Veronica doth also creepe and spread vpon the ground, it hath slender stemmes and somewhat large leaues, a littell hearie and pleasantly soft. The floures be yelow, with small croked tayles, like the floures of Larkes claw, or Larkes spur. The seede is in small rounde huskes, like the seede of Dympernell.

✠ The Place.

¹ The male Veronica groweth in rough sandy places, aboute the borders of fieldes and wooddes.

² The female groweth in low moyst places.

✠ The Tyme.

They floure in Iune and Iuly.

✠ The Names.

¹ The first Veronica is called of Paulus Aegineta Lib. vii. in Greeke Scroynch, that is to say, in Latine Betonica: and therefore Doctor William Turner and I do call it Betonica Pauli: The common Herboristes do call it in Latine Veronica: in high Douch Crenbzeisz mennlin, and Grundheyl: in base Almaigne Cerenpzijs manneken.

² The second is called Veronica foemina of the Latinistes: in frenche Veronique femelle: in high Douch Crenbzeisz weiblin: in base Almaigne Cerenpzijs wistken.

✿ *The Nature.*

Veronica or Haules Betony, is dry and somewhat hoate.

✿ *The Vertues.*

Veronica (as Paule witnesseth) is specially good for the stoppings, & paynes of the kidneys.

The Decoction of Veronica drunken, doth solder and heale all fresh, and old wounds, and clenseth the bloud from all euill corruptions, and from all rotten and aduste humors: and for that cause it is good to be drunken for the kidneys, and against scuruiuesse and foule spreading Tetteres, and consuming or fretting sores, the small Pockes and Melesles.

The water of Veronica distilled with wine, and so often new drawen untill it waxe of a reddish colour, is much vsed against an old Cough, the dysnesse, and harmes of the lunges: for men say that it will heale all vlcers, inflammations and harmes of the Pulme or Lunges.

The female Veronica is of the like operation, but much weaker, and not so good as the Male.

Of Ground Pyne or Iua Moscata. Chap. xviij.

✿ *The Kindes.*

There be three sortes of the herbe called in Latine Chamepitys, (as Dioscorides sayth) the one like the other in smell and fashion.

Chamepitys prima.

The first Grounde Pyne.

Chamepitys altera.

The second Ground Pyne.



✠ The Description.

1 The first kinde of these herbes, is a small herbe and tender, creeping vpon the ground: it hath small braunches, & something croked: the leaues be small, narrow & hearie, of the sauour of the Pyne, or fyre tree: The floures be small, pale, yelow, or white, the roote is sleight or single, & of wooddy substance.

2 The second hath also small braunches, browne, hearie, and tender, croking in, after the fashion of an ancker, out of which braunches groweth small hearie leaues, much clouen and cut crosse wise: The little floures be of a purplishe colour, and grow about the stalkes in tusses like garlads or crownets. The seede is blacke and rounde, and the whole plante sauoureth like to the other.

3 The thirde is the least of all, and hath small, white, rough leaues, the floures be yelow: and in smell like to the others.

Chamæpitys tertia.

The third Ground Pyne.

✠ The Place.

These herbes loue to growe in stony groundes and mountaynes: in this countrey it is sowne and set in gardens.

✠ The Tyme.

They floure in Iuly and August.

✠ The Names.

These three herbes be all called by one Greeke name χαμαιπitys: in Latine Aiuga, Abiga, and Ibiga: in shoppes Iua, and Iua Artetica, or Iua moscata: in Spanishe Pimillo, in English also Chamæpitys, Ground Pyne, Herbe Iue, Forget me not, & field Cypres: in frenche Iue musquée: in highe Dutch Velt Cypres, & of some Hoe langher hoe lieuer.

✠ The Nature.

They are hoate in the second degree, and dry in the thirde.

✠ The Vertues.

The leaues of Chamæpitys broken in wine by the space of seuen dayes, healeth the Jaundes, & drunken with Meade or Helicrat by the space of fortie dayes, it healeth the Sciatica, that is to say, the payne of the hippe or hocklebone.

It is also good against the stoppings of the liuer, the difficultie of vyne, and causeth women to haue their termes or naturall sicknesse.

Chamæpitys greene pound, and mengled with Honie, and layde vpon great wounds, and virulent, and corrupt vlcers, cureth the same.

Also the same being greene pound, and layde to womens breasts or pappes, dissolueth the hardnesse of the same.

And being ordered as is beforelaide, and layde to the bytings or stingings of Serpents, Wipers, and such other venemouse beasts, is of great vertue and much profitable against the same.

The Decoctio of Chamæpitys drunken, dissolueth clottie & congeled blood. And the same boyled in vineger and drunken, deliuereth the dead childe.

If the body be rubbed or annoynted with the iuyce thereof, it causeth much sweating.



The like vertue haue the two other kindes, but it is weaker and not of so great efficacy.

Of Lauender Cotton or Garden Cypres. Chap. xix.

✱ *The Kyndes.*

There be sundry sortes of garden Cypres, growing in the gardens of this countrey.

✱ *The Description.*

The first and the most comon Cypres, is a small tree or shrubbe of wooddy substance, with vpright braunches, bringing forth small, narrow, long and round, ragged or purled leaues, at the top of the braunches or stems groweth fayre Orange-colour floures, like the floures of Tansey, but greater. The roote is of wooddy substance, with many strings or thredde hanging at it.

2 The other Cypres is much like to the first in stalkes, leaues, floures, & fashion, sauing that the braunches that bare the leaues are smaller, & set or couered with long small leaues, the floures be paler & smaller, and the whole herbe is not of so strong a sauour, but smelleth more gently, and pleasantly.

3 The third kind his leaues be smaller, & shorter, almost like the leaues of heath.

4 The fourth kinde his leaues be more single, and like the leaues of the Cypresse tree, but they are white.

5 The fifth hath soft wollie leaues, as it were layde with a certayne downe or fine Cotton: with stalkes creeping alongst the ground. The floures of these three kindes, are not vnlike the floures of the first kinde.

✱ *The Place.*

They grow not in this countrey, but in the gardens where as they are plated.

✱ *The Tyme.*

They do both floure in July, and August.

✱ *The Names.*

1 Plinie calleth this herbe in Greeke χαμικιν πρίανον: and in Latine Chamæcyparissus: some of the later writers do call it Santolina, and Camphorata: vnknown in shoppes: some call it in English Lauender Cotton, and som Garden Cypres: in French Cypres de iardyn: in Douch Cypres.

2 The others without doubt are of the kindes of Cypres, and not Cedre, as some call it. The seede of this herbe is called in shoppes, Semen cōtra lumbricos, Semen Santonici, & Semen sanctum.

✱ *The Nature.*

It is hoate and very dry.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Plinie writeth that Chamæcyparissus drōken in wine is good against Serpents, and Scorpions, and other kinde of popson.



The first Booke of
Of Celandine Figworthe and Marthe
 Marigolde. Chap. xx.

✠ *The Kindes.*

Here be two Kindes of the herbe called in Greeke Chelidonium, wherof the one is the great Celandyne, the other is small Celandyne, in Latine Strophularia minor.

Chelidonium maius.
Great Celandyne.

Chelidonium minus.
Small Celandyne.



✠ *The Description.*

1 Great Celandyne hath a tender stalke, round, hearie, and full of braunches, euery braunche hauing diuers ioyntes and knottes. The leaues much like vnto Colombyne, but tenderer & deeper iagged or cut, of a grayish colour by one side, and greene vpon the other side somewhat drawing towards blew. The floure is at the toppe of the braunches sayre and yelow like the wall Gyllofer, & turneth into long coddies or huskes, in them is the seede, whiche is small and pale. All the herbe is of a strong sinell: and the iuyce (whereof the floures, the leaues, the stalke, and the roote is full, and commeth forth whan they be either brused or broken) is yelow as Saffron, sharpe and bitter, but that of the roote specially, the which is yelow as golde. The roote hath many smal strings or thredde laces hanging thereby.

2 The small Celandyne is a low herbe growing by the ground, hauing a little small brownish stem, the leaues be small and somewhat round, like Iule leaues, but much smaller, tenderer, softer, and smother. The flower is yelow like

like to a golde cup, or Crowfoote floure. The roote is full of small thredde's, or hearie laces, with diuers knottes in them like to wheate or barley cornes.

- 3 **T**here is an other herbe muche like to small Celandyne in leaues & floures, the which we may call Harsh Harigolde, or Braue Celandyne, the leaues be of a swarte greene colour, somewhat round, and shining, like to a Popler leafe, but larger & a little cut, or purle about the edges. The stalke is round, and diuided into many braunches, vpon which are the pleasant yellow floures, like to yellow Crowfoote or golde Cup, but larger and fayer to behold. The floures being gone or fallen, yee shal see thre or foure small huskes or cods, like to the huskes of Colombyne; wherein is cōteyned small yellow seedes. The roote is great and thicke, with many thredde strings.

✱ The Place.

- 1 The great Celandyne groweth in dry places, about old rotten walles, and by the way sides, and vnder Hedges & quicksets.
2, 3 The small Celandyne, and the Braue Bassinet, or Harsh Harigold, do grow in moyst meadowes, vpon the bankes and borders of ditches.

✱ The Tyme.

- 1 The great Celandyne beginneth to floure in Aprill, and lasteth flourishing all the Sommer.
2 The small bringeth forth his floure bytimes, about the returne of Swallowes, in the ende of february. It remaineth flourishing all Marche, euen vntill Aprill, and after it doth so vanish away, that a man shall seidome see it in May.
3 The Braue Bassinet, floureth in May and Aprill.

✱ The Names.

- 1 The great Celandyne is called in Greeke *χελιδόνιον*: in Latine *Chelidonium maius*, and *Hirundinaria maior*: in shoppes *Chelidonia*: & of some as *Athenæus* writeth, *Anemone*: in Spanishe *Chelidunea*, *yerna d'anduriña* y *yerna de las golundriñas*: in English *Celandyne*, *Swallowurte*, and of some *Tetterwurte*: in French *Cheleadoine*, or *Esclaire*: in high Douch *Groß Schelwurtz*, *groß Schwalbenkraut*, and *Schelkraut*: in base Almaigne *Gourwortel*, & *Groote Gouwe*.
2 The lesser is called in Greeke *χελιδόνιον μικρόν*: in Latine *Chelidoniū minus*, and *Hirundinaria minor*: in shoppes *Scrofularia minor*, and *Ficaria*: in Italian *Fauoscello*: in Spanishe *Scrofularia menor*: in English *Pyle worte*, or *figworde*: in French *Scrofulaire*, or *Petite Esclaire*: in high Douch *Klein Schelwurtz*, *klein Schwalbenwurtz*, *figwartzen*, or *Blaternkraut*, *Pfassenhodlin*, & *Heyenbraut*: in base Almaigne, *Cleyn Gouwe*, and *cleyn Speen cruyt*.

Caltha Palustris so named of certaine late writers, of some *Tussilago altera*, and *Farfugium*, wherevnto notwithstanding it is but a littell like, may well be Englished *Harsh Harigolde*: in French *Bassinet de prez*, or *Bassinet de maris*: in high Douch *Mosblumen*, *Dotterblumen*, *Geelweißblumen*, and *Martenblumen*.

Caltha Palustris.
Harsh Harigolde.
Dotterbloemen *Belgarum.*



*Swallow
in Feb. y
guine.*

blumen: in base Flaigne, groote Booterbloemen, and Dotterbloemen.

* *The occasion of the Names.*

- 1 The great Celandyne is named in Greeke *χελιδόνιον*, Chelidonium, that is to say, Swallow-herbe, bycause (as Plinie writeth) it was first found out by Swallowes, and hath healed the eyes, and restored sight to their pong ones, that hane had harme in their eyes, or haue bene blinde.
- 2 The small Celandyne was so called, bycause that it beginneth to spring & to floure, at the coming of the Swallowes, and withereth at their returne.

✠ *The Nature.*

The two Celandynes are hoate and dry in the thirde degree: and the small Celandyne is the hoatest.

The Braue Bassinet, or Harthe Harigolde, is also of a hoate nature, but not exceeding.

✠ *The Vertues.*

- 1 The iuyce of Celandyne mingled with Hony, & boyled in a vessell of copper or brasle, cleareth the sight, and dropped into the eyes, taketh away the spots, scarres or blemishes, bloudshoten, and webbe of the eye.

If with the same iuyce and wine, one walhe fretting, and consuming sores, & it will consolidate and heale them.

The roote boyled with Anise seede in white wine, openeth the stoppiags of the Liuer, and healeth the Jaundice.

The same roote chewed in the mouth, taketh away the tooth-ache.

- 2 The smal Celandyne pound, & layde vnto rough & corrupt naples, causeth the same to fall away, & sayter or better to grow in their places: And if it be pound in vyne or wine, especially the roote, and after applied and layde to the Hemorrhoides, it doth dissolue and heale them: so doth the iuyce, if it be mingled with wine or vyne, and the Hemorrhoides be washed therewithall.

The decoction of this herbe in wine gargarised, doth purge the head from naughtie fleume & euill humors, and causeth the same to be easily spitte out.

The iuyce of the roote mingled with honie, and snifte or drawen vp into the nose, purgeth the brayne from superfluous moystures, and openeth the stoppiings of the nose.

- 3 The Harthe Harigolde, is not vsed in Physicke.

Of Peruinkle.

Chap. xxi.

✠ *The Description.*

Clematis Daphnoides.

Peruinkle hath many small & slender long branches with ioyntes, whereby it spreadeth abroad vpon the ground, creeping & trayling hither and thither. The leaues be greater than the leaues of Bore, muche like to Bay leaues in colour & fashion, sauing that they be far smaller. The floure most commonly is blew, & sometimes white, & tawnie, but very seildome: it is parted into fiue leaues, somewhat like the floure of great Buglosse, but larger & pleasanter to beholde, yet without saueur. The roote is hearie and yelow.

✠ *The Place.*

Peruinkle groweth wel, in shadowy, moyst



moyst places, as in the borders of wooddes, and alongst by hedges.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It flourerh most commonly in Marche and Aprill, but it remayneth greene all the yeare.

✱ *The Names.*

It is called in Greeke κλυματίς δαφνοειδής: in Latine Clematis Daphnoides: Plinie in a certayne place nameth it Clematis Aegyptia: & in an other place Chamædaphne: in shoppes Peruinca, and Vinca peruinca: in Italian Prouenqua, in Spanish Peruinqua: in English Peruincke: in French Pernenche, and du Lisseron: in high Douch Ingruen, & Syngruen: in base Almaigne Vincoorde, Ingroen, and Maechden palin.

✱ *The Nature.*

Peruincke is dry and astringent.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The decoction of this herbe sodde in wine, and dronken, stoppeth the laske, & and the bloody fire: it stayeth the immoderate course of the floures, spitting of blood, and all other fluxe of blood.

The same mengled with milke, and oyle of Roses, & put into the Matrix, in a pessarie or Mother suppositoꝝ, taketh away the paynes of the same.

The same chewed healeth the tooth-ache, & al stinging of venemouse beasts, if it be applied thereto.

The same bruised and put into the nose, stoppeth nose bleeding.

D

Of Gasterde Saffron.

Chap. xxiij.

✱ *The Description.*

Cnicus. Carthamus.



The Saffron hath a rounde stalke of thre Cubites long or moze, decked with long, narrow, dented & sharp prickling leaues: at the toppe of the braunche, are small round prickley heades or knoppes, the whiche at their opening, do bring forth a pleasant Orenge colour floure, of a good sauour, & colour like to the threds of right Saffron: whan the floure is withered and past, there is found within the prickly heades or knoppes, a white long cornered seede, wrapped in a certayne hearie downe, or chaffe.

✱ *The Place.*

They vse to plante it in gardens.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It flourerh in July and August.

✱ *The Names.*

It is called in Greeke κνικος: in Latine Cnicus: of the Apothecaries, and of Mesue, & of Serapio, Cartamus: of some Crocus Hortensis, & Crocus Saracenicus: in Italian Saffrano Sarracinesco: in Spanish Alacor, Acafran del huerto, y semente de Papagaios: in English Bastard Saffron: in French Saffran sauuage, or Bastard: in high



Douch

Douch wílden garten Saffron: in bafe Almaigne wílden Saffraen.

* *The Nature.*

The seede of Bastarde Saffron (as Mesue writeth) is hoate in the first degree, and dry in the second.

* *The Vertues.*

The iuyce of the seede of Saffron bruised and pound, and dronken with Honied water, or the brothe of a Chicken or pullet, prouoketh the stoole, and purgeth by siege flymie fleumes, and sharpe humors: Moreouer it is good against the Colicke, that is to say, the payne, and stopping of the bowels or guttes, and also against the payne in fetchinge of breath, the cough, & stopping of the breast, and it is singuler against the Dropisie.

Also the iuyce of the same seede put into milke, causeth the same milke to congeale and crudde, and maketh it of great force, to lose and open the belly.

The floures dronke with Honied water, openeth the Liuer, and are very good against the Jaundise. Also the same floures are very good to be vsed in meates to giue them a yelow colour.

* *The Daunger.*

The seede of Bastard Saffron is very hurtfull to the stomacke, causing a desire to vomite, and is of harde and slowe operation, remayning long in the stomacke and entrailles.

* *The Amendement.*

We must put to the same seede, somethings comfortable to the stomacke, as Anise seede, Gaingall, or Mastike, or some other good thing to hasten his operation, as Synger, Salgemme, common salte, &c. And if it be vsed after this manner, it shall not hurte the stomacke at all, and his operation shall be more speedy.

Of Conyza or Flebane Chap. xxiij.

* *The Kindes.*

Here are two sortes of Conyza, as Dioscorides & Theophrastus writeth: The one called the great or male Conyza: the other the small or female Conyza:ouer and bysides these, there is a thirde kinde, the which is called the middle or meane Conyza.

* *The Description.*

The greate Conyza hath leaues somewhat large, almost like Cowslippe leaues, sauing that they are browner and softer. The stalke is round, couered with a safte Cotton or fine Downe, of a foote and halfe long or more, towardes the toppe spreding abroad into many small branches, vpon which groweth long buddes whiche turne into yelow floures, the whiche also do afterward chaunge into Downie heads, fleeing away with the wind. The roote is somewhat thicke.

2 The small Conyza groweth not aboue the heigth of a spanne, or foote, and differeth not from the first, sauing that it is a great deale lesse. The floures be of a darke yelow, almost like the floures of Tansie, or like to the middell of the floures of Cammomill: they are both of a strong sauour, but the sauour of the greater is more then the small.

3 The thirde and middell kinde of Conyza, hath a round white wollish stalke, of a foote and a halfe long, the leaues be long & cottony, or wolly. The floures at the top of the stalke, like to Cammomill, but greater, & not onely of a yroune yelow colour in the middell, but also round about.

Conyza

Conyza maior.

Great Conyza.



Conyza media.

Middle Conyza.



✠ The Place.

The great Conyza, for the most parte groweth in dry places. The two others grow in valleys, that are moyst and grassie, and by water sides.

✠ The Tyme.

They floure in the end of July and August.

✠ The Names.

These herbes are called in Greeke *κορυζα*: Plinie in some place calleth them Cunilagines: Theodor Gaza calleth them Policaria, and Pulicaria: unknown in shops: one kinde of it is called in English flebane: some call it in high Douch Durwurtz, and Donnerwurtz: in Spanish *Atadegua*.

Theophrast calleth the great, Conyza the male: and the smaller Conyza the female.

✠ The Nature.

The great and the small Conyza, are hoate and dry in the third degree. The third is of the like substance, but not so hoate.

✠ The Vertues.

The leaues and floures of Conyza boyled in wine and dronken, haue great A power to prouoke the floures, and to expell the dead childe.

They haue also great power against the hoate pisse, and Strangury, against B the Jaundise, and the gnawing or grying paynes of the belly.

The same taken with vineger is good for the Epilepsie, or falling sicknesse. C

The Decoction of Conyza is very profitable to women against the diseases D and

and payne of the Mother, if they sitte ouer it in a close vessell or stewe.

The leaues brused and layde vpon the bitings, or stings of venemouse & beasts, are very good: also they are good to be layde vpon woundes & oedemes, that is, harde lumps or colde swellings.

The same mingled with oyle, is good to annoynt the body, to take away all colde shakings and brusings.

The same layde strowed or burned in any place, driueth away al venemouse & beasts, and killeth gnattes and flees.

Of Sterrewurte or Sharewurte. Chap. xxiiij.

✿ The Description.

After Atticus.

1 Sterrewurte hath a browne, hearie, and woodish stalke, the leaues be log, thick, hearie, and of a browne, or swartgreene colour. At the toppe of the branches groweth three or foure shining floures, after the fashion of Camomill, yelow in the middle and set rounde about with small purple leaues, in order and fashion like a Sterre, whiche at length do turne into downe, or Cotton, & the plume is carried away with the winde. The roote is bearded with hearie strings.

2 There is an other kinde of this herbe whose floures are not onely yelow in the middle, but the small leaues also growing about the edges in order like the Camomill floure, are also of yelow colour, but otherwise like to the first.

✿ The Place.

Sterrewurte groweth vpon small hillockes, barrowes, or knappes, in Mountaynes and high places, and sometimes in wooddes, and in certaine medowes, lying about the riuer of Rheyne.

✿ The Tyme.

It doth most comonly floure in August.

✿ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke Ασπερτρινος, καὶ Στερεωρτη: in Latine After Atticus, & Inguinalis: of Vergill Flos Amellus: of some Stellaria: in Italian Alibio: vnknown in Shoppes: in English Sharewurte or Sterrewurte: in French Aspergoutte menue, or Estuille: in high Douch Megerkraut, Scartenkraut, and Sternkraut: in base Almaine Sterrecreut.

✿ The Nature.

It doth refresh and coole, and is almost of temperature like the Rose.

✿ The Vertues.

It is very good against the ouer much heate and burning of the stomake, & being layde to outwardly, vpon the same: And being greene stamped, and layd to the botches or impostumes, about the share or priue members preuaileth much against the same.

It helpeth and swageth the rednesse and inflammation of the eyes, and fundament



dament or siege, and the falling downe of the Arse gutte.

The blew of the flour, Drunken in water is good to be given to yong chil-
dren, against the Squinancie, and the falling sicknesse.

Some men say that this herbe putteth away all tumors & swellings of the
siege, share, and fundament, yea whan it is but onely carried about a man.

Of Pennypwurte. Chap. xlv.

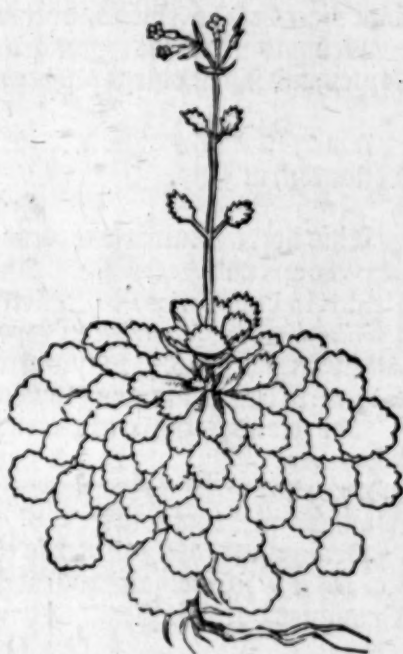
✠ The Kyndes.

We shall describe in this Chapter, three sortes of Penniewurte, or Co-
tyledon: wherof two kindes were well knowne of the Auncients, as
they be also in many countries, at this day: The thirde, because of a
certayne similitude or likenesse that it hath with Pennypwurte of the
wall, we do call water Pennypwurte.

Cotyledon vera.
Wall Pennypwurte.



Cotyledon altera Matthioli.
Thicke Pennypwurte.



Cotyledon aquatica.
Water Pennypwurte.

✠ The Description.

1 The leafe of the first kind of Pennypwurte, is rounde and thicke, much lyke to Juie leaues, but rounder, & somewhat bluntly indented about, with some hollownes or concauitie aboue, & a shorte stem vnderneath in the middell of the leafe. The stalke is small and hollow, aboute a spanne long, with diuers littell long floures, of a whitish or incarnate colour. The roote is white, and rounde, like an Olyue.

2 The second kinde hath brode thicke and somewhat rounde leaues, spread
D abroade,



abroade, round about the stalke like to Syngreene or Houlike, from the middell whereof, springeth by the tender stalke, bearing small floures.

- 3 Water Pennywurte hath littell smother leaues, rounde and hollow about, but not very much, euen as it were a small hollow plate, the stem is vnderneath in the middell of the leafe, somewhat drawing towardes the proportion of Wall Pennywurte, but it is smaller, smother and of a swarter colour, and and somewhat deeper natched or dented, but yet bluntly also. The floures be very small and white, and grow beneth, or also vnder the leaues. The rootes be smal and hearie, creeping and putting forth vpon euery side many smal pong leaues.

✿ The Place.

- 1 Pennywurte, as Plinie saith, groweth in stonie places neare the Sea: but it groweth not in many countreys, except it be planted or set in gardens. It groweth plentifully in some parts of England, in Sommer set shyre, & about Welles.
- 2 Mountayne or Syngreene Pennywurte, is a rare plante, it groweth in some places of the Alpes and other mountaynes beyond the Sea.
- 3 Pennywurte of the water groweth plentifully in this countrey, in low meadowes, and moyst valeys, whereas water standeth in the winter.

✿ The Tyme.

Wall Pennywurte, floureth in May & June, but Pennywurte of the water floureth in July.

✿ The Names.

- 1 This herbe is called in Greeke *κοτυληδών*: in Latine Cotyledon, and Vmbilicus veneris, and Acetabulum. And of Plinie Herba Coxendicum. Iacobus de Manlijs in Luminari maiori, calleth it Scatum Coeli & Scatum cellus: in Italian *Ombilico di venere*, *Cupertoinle*: in Spanish *Scudetes*, *Concillos*, *Capadella*, *Ombigo de venus*: in English great Pennywurte, and wall Pennywurte: in French *Nombril de venus*: in base Almaigne *Flauecrupt*.
- 2 The second is called in Greeke *κυμβάλιον καὶ κοτυληδών ἰτίρα*: in Latine Cymbalum, Acetabulum alterum, & Vmbilicus veneris alter: in base Almaigne *Dat ander*, or *dat tweede Flauecrupt*: in English, the second Pennywurte: and Mountayne Pennywurte.
- 3 Pennywurte of the water, is called in the shops of this countrey, Vmbilicus Veneris & Scatū coeli, although it is not the right kinde, as is before sayd: & base Almaignes do call it *Penninckcrupt*: in English *Sheepe killing Pennygrasse*.

✿ The Nature.

The wall Pennywurte, which is the right kinde, is cold & moyst: the Pennywurte of the water, is not without heate as may be perceiued by the taste.

✿ The Vertues.

- 1 The iurce of Pennywurte of the wall, is a singular remedy against all inflammation, and hoate tumors, S. Anthonies fire, & kybed heeles to be annoynted therewithall: and being applied to the stomacke it refresheth the same.
The leaues and roote eaten, do breake the stone, prouoke vyne, & are good against the Dropsie.
- 2 The second kinde is of vertue like to the great Syngreene, or Houlike.
The vertue of the water Pennywurte, or Pennygrasse is not yet known: albeit the ignorant Apothecaries do dayly vse it in steede of y^e right Cotyledon, wherein they do naught, and commit manifest errour, for the right Cotyledon is the great Pennywurte, called of some Pennywurte of the wall, bycause it groweth euer in old walles & stonie places. But this groweth in low groundes and Marishes, and is a hurtfull herbe vnto Sheepe.

Of Oypne. Chap.xxvi.✱ *The Description.*

Oypne hath a rouid grosse bittell stem, set full of thicke leaues, grosse & full of sappe & somewhat dented about the edges. At the top of þe stalke groweth many fayre purple floures, of fashion like the floures of S. Johns wurte, called in Greeke Hypericum. The roote is white and very knobby, or knottie.

There is a kinde of this herbe whose floures are white: and also a thirde kinde whose floures are yelow, the residue is agreable to the first.

✱ *The Place.*

Oypne proueth wel in moyst shadowy places. The people of the countrey delight much to set it in pots & shelles on Widdomer Cuē, or vpo timber slattes or trechers dawbed with Clay, & so to set, or hang it vp in their houses, where as it remayneth greene a long season and groweth, if it be sometimes ouer sprinkled with water.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It floureth most commonly in August.

✱ *The Names.*

They do now call this herbe *Crassula maior*, some call it *Fabaria*, & *Faba crassa*: in English Oypne, & Liblong, or Liue lōg: in French *Orpin*, & *Chicotrin*. in high Dutch *Wundkraut*, *Knabenkraut*, *Fotzlwang*, and *Fotzwein*: in base Almaigne *Wondencrypt*, and *Smeerwortele*.

✱ *The Degree or Nature.*

Oypne cooleth in the thirde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Oypne in operation & vertue is like to Houelike or Syngreene.

Of Eyebright. Chap.xxvii.✱ *The Description.*

Eyebright is a proper small low herbe, not aboue a span long, ful of branches, couered w little blackish leaues, dēted or snipt rouid about like a saw: the floures be small and white, sprinkled & powdered within, with yelow and purple speckes. The roote is littell, small and hearie.

There is yet an other herbe, whiche some do call Eyebright (although it be not the right Eyebright): it groweth to the heygth of a foote or more: The

D ij

stalkes

Crassula maior.

Stalkes be round, parted into many collaterall or side braunches, vpon whiche are littell small leaues, long and narrow, most commonly bending or hanging downwards. The floures be redde: The roote is small as the other Eyebright roote. This I thought necessary to declare, to the intent that men may learne to know the diuersitie betwixt them both, & that they shoulde not take the one for the other: for this last kinde hath not the vertue of the true Eyebright.

✿ *The Place.*

Eyebright groweth in dry medowes, greene & grassie wayes, and pastures standing against the Sunne.

✿ *The Tyme.*

Eyebright beginneth to floure in August, and floureth still vntill September, and in forwarde peares, it is found to floure in July. It must be gathered and dried whiles it is in floure.

✿ *The Names.*

Some call this herbe in Latine Euphrasia: ἑφρασία, Ophthalmica & Ocularis: some ἐυφροσύνη, Euphrosyne: in English Eyebright: in French *Euphrase* in high Douch Augentrost: in base Almaigne Doghentrost, that is to say, in Latine Oculorum solamen.

✿ *The Degree or Nature.*

It is hoate and dry, almost in the second degree.

✿ *The Vertues.*

1 Eyebright pound and layde vpon the eyes, or the iuyce thereof with wine dropped into the eyes, taketh away the darknesse of the same, & cleareth sight.

So doth a powder made of three partes of Eyebright dried, and one parte of Macis, if a sponesfull of it be taken euery morning by it selfe, or with sugar, or wine. And taken after the same sorte, it comforteth the memory very much.

Eyebright boyled in wine and dronken is good against the Jaundice.

2 That other Eyebright is vnprofitable, and therfore not bled in Physicke.

Of Filipendula or Dropworthe. Chap. xxviij.

✿ *The Description.*

Filipendula.

Filipendula hath long leaues, spread abroad like feathers, made of many smal & little leaues, al dēted, snipte, & iagged round about, growing by a long string or smal stem, not much vnlike the leaues of wild Talsey, or Burnet, but longer, his stalke is round, about the height of two or three foote, at the top whereof are many faire white floures, euery one parted in sixe small leaues, like a little Sterre. The seede is smal, & groweth together like a button. The rootes be small & blacke, whereon is hanging certaine small knops or blacke peillets, as in the rootes of the female Dionye, sauing they be a great deale smaller.

✿ *The Place.*

Filipendula groweth in Almayne, Fraunce & England vpon stony mountaines & rough places. It is also plāted in diuers gardens.

✿ *The Tyme.*

It floureth in May, June, and July.

✿ *The Names.*

Som cal this herb in latin Saxifraga rubea: in shops Filipendula, or Philipendula: in Italia & Spanishe Filipendola: in French Filipende, or Filipendule:



Filipendula: in high Almaigne Rotsteinbrech, & wilde Garben: in base Almaigne Roode steenbrech: in English *Filipendula*, Dropwurte, & Redde Saxifrage.

✱ *The Nature or temperment.*

Dropwurte is hoate and dry, but not full out in the thirde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The roote boyled in wine and dronken is good against the Droppisse, or Strangury, and against all the paynes of the bladder, it causeth one to make water, and breaketh the stone.

The same (as Mathew Syluaticus, & Symon Genuensis do write) is very profitable against the diseases springing of colde, windinesse, and blastings of the stomacke, to be made in powder, and taken in wine with fenell seede.

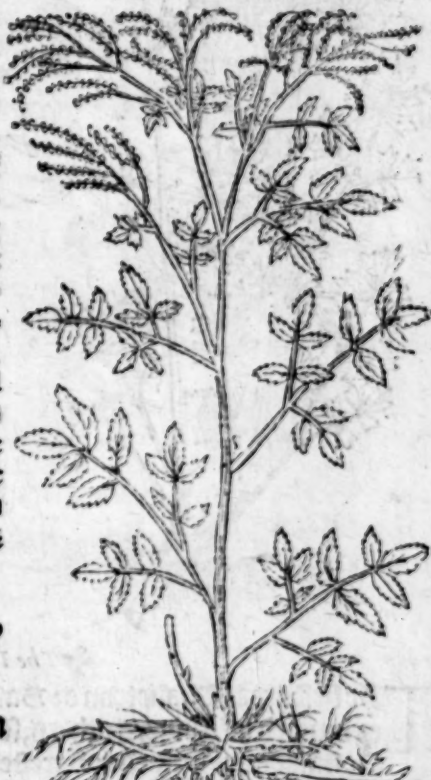
If the pouder of the roote of *Filipendula* or Dropwurte, be often vsed to be taken or eaten with meate, it will preserue a man from the falling sicknesse.

Of Medewurte or Goates bearde. Chap. xxix.

✱ *The Description.*

Barba Capri siue Vlmaria.

Medelweete or Medewurte which is called in Latine Vlmaria, and Barba Capri, hath great long brode leaues like *Egrumonie*, sauing they be larger and longer, rough, boysteoas and harde, crumpled, and wrinkled, like to the leaues of *Byrche* or *Elme* trees. The stalke is hollow, square, & reddish, sometimes as long as a man, and beareth at the toppe a great many of small floures, clustering & growing together like the blowing of *Filipendula*, of colour white and sauour pleasant, the whiche do chaunge or turne into small seedes, whiche be as they were wrenched or writhen about, and grow three or foure together, like to a little warte. The roote is long & blacke without, and browne-red or incarnate within, of a strong sauour & astringent taste, like *Ake-kernels*.



✱ *The Place.*

It groweth in meadowes, and moist groundes, also in shadowie wooddes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

This herbe floureth most commonly in July and August.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Latine Barba Capri, Vlmaria, and Regina prati: in English Medewurte, and Medelweete, and of some after the Latine name Goates bearde: in French Barbe de Cheure: in Douche Keynette, and grooten Gheypenbaert.

✱ *The Nature.*

Medewurte doubtlesse drieth much, and is astringent, wherefore it restrayneth, and bindeth manifestly.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The rootes of Medelweete boyled, or made into powder, and dronken, stoppeth

peth the laste, and all issue of bloud.

The floures boyled in white wine and broken, cureth the fener Quartayne.

Of Thaliatron or Bastard Rewbarbe. Chap. xxx.

✠ *The Kindes.*

Of the false & Bastard Rewbarbes, there are at least foure or five kindes, and of them some be great, and one is small.

Thaliatron magnum.

The great Bastard Rewbarbe.

Thaliatron paruum.

The small Bastard Rewbarbe.



✠ *The Description.*

- 1 **T**he first great Thaliatron or Bastard Rewbarbe hath large leaues parted, or diuided into diuers others, somewhat nickt, or dented about the edges: the stalkes are straked and crested, of a redde purplish colour: in the toppes of these stalkes groweth many small and hearie white floures: after them cometh small narrow huskes like coddges, foure or five growing together: the roote is yellow, long, round, and knotty, and it groweth farre abroad in many places. The colour of the vpper parte of the leafe, is a browne greene or deepe greene, and some are more darker and blacker than some, but vnder they are of a lighter colour.
- 2 The second kinde of great Thaliatron or Bastard Rewbarbe his leaues be of a blewish greene colour, his floures be yellow, and his stalkes longer, & the saueur more grieuous: but otherwise it is like to the aforesayde.
- 3 The thirde is very well like to the first, sauing that his small floures are of a light

a light blew colour.

- 4 The small Thaliatron is like vnto the abouesayde, but in all respects lesse, his stalkes be of a spanne long, his leaues be thinne & tender, & the rootes are small & slender, the little floures grow together in small bundels or tustes, of a light yelow colour almost white: and it is also of a very grieuous sauour.

✿ The Place.

- 1 The first kinde oftentimes groweth in moyst meadowes, & it is also founde in gardenis.

- 3 But that whiche hath the yelow, and violet colour floures, are brought to vs as straungers, as that kinde also is with the blackish greene leaues.

- 4 The final kinde is found in Zealand, & other coastes bordering vpo the sea.

✿ The Tyme.

They floure most commonly in July, and August.

✿ The Names.

In certayne Apothecaries shoppes they call this kinde of herbe Pigamum, and do erroneously vse it for Rue, which is called in Greeke Peganon: The common sorte call it Rhubarbarum, and therefore it is called false or Bastard Rewbarbe: but many learned men call it in Greeke θαλιετρον, in Latine Thalietrum, and do vse it for the same.

- 4 But the final Thalietrum, is not Hypecoon, as we haue thought it ear this.

✿ The Nature.

Bastard Rewbarbe is of complexion hoate and dry.

✿ The Vertues.

The leaues of Bastard Rewbarbe, taken in meate or otherwise loseth the belly.

The rootes also should seeme to be of the same nature and vertue: and for this consideration partly they were called Rewbarbe, & partely also they were so called, because their rootes are yelow like Rewbarbe.

**Of water Betony, or Bloune-
wurte.** Chap. xxxi.

✿ The Description.

- 1 Blounewurte hath a square, browne, hollow stalke, blarge leaues, natched or dented rounde about, very like vnto Nettell leaues, but smother or playner, and nothing stinging or burning at all. The floures grow about the toppe of the stalkes, and are small and tawney, hollow like a helmet, or a snayle shell. The seede is small rounde, poynted like to some pretyp pellots or buttons. The roote is white and knobby, like the roote of Oxyppn or Lyblong, wherof we haue spoken Chap. 16.

- 2 There is an other kinde of this herbe, like to the first, in stalkes, leaues, floures, and huskes, or seede vessels, but it differeth in the roote: for his roote is not knobby or swollen like to the other, but full of threddish strings: otherwise there is no difference betwixt this kinde and the other, which they call Scrophularia maior: for y stalk is also square, and the leaues like to Nettell leaues, and are cut, & dented round about in like manner: the floures are like to open helmets also, &c. so that oftentimes, those

Scrophularia maior. 3

3



D iij

that

that take not hede to the differēce in the rootes, do gather the one for the other.

- 3 There is yet a thirde kinde which is nothing like to the others, sauing only in the floures and seede, wherein it is very like to the other Scrophularies: wherefore wee haue thought good to make mention of it in this place: his stalke is right, or straight and rounde. The leaues are like to Roquet leaues, but smaller and browner. The floures are like to them aforesayde, sauing they be smaller and of a blew colour, straked with small strakes of white. The roote is threddy, like the roote of the second kinde of Scrophularia, and is euerslasting, putting forth yearly new spryngs, as also doth the rootes of the other two Scrophularies.

✠ *The Place.*

The two firste kindes do grow very plentifully in this countrey, in the borders of fieldes, and vnder hedges, and about lakes and ditches.

The thirde is not found here, but onely planted in gardens.

✠ *The Tyme.*

They floure in Iune and Iuly.

✠ *The Names.*

- 1 The first is called in Shoppes, and of the Herboristes, Scrophularia maior, & of some Castrangula, Ficara, Millemorbis, Ferrara: in English Broune wurte, and Water Betony: in high Almaigne Braunwurtz, Sauwurtz, and grosz feigwartzen kraut: in base Almaigne groot Speencrypt & Helmcrypt. Some thinke it to be the herbe that is called in Greeke γαλιόψις καὶ γαλιόψις ὀλῶν: in Latine Galeopsis and Vrticalabeo.
- 2 The second hath no certayne name in Latine, nor of the Apothecaries: but in base Almaigne it is called Beckscupin, and S. Anthuenis crypt: this should be κλῆμνον: Betonica Aquatica Septentrionalium: in English Water Betony.
- 3 The thirde is vnknownen and without name, notwithstanding it may be taken for a kinde of Galeopsis, because his floure is like to an open Helmet.

✠ *The Nature.*

Scrophularia is hoate and dry in the third degree, and of subtile partes.

✠ *The Vertues.*

- 1 The leaues, stalke, seede, roote, & iuyce of the right Galeopsis, or Broune-wurte, doth waste and dissolue al kindes of tumors, swellings, and hardnesse, if it be pound with vinege, and layde therevpon two or three times a day.

The leaues stampte and layde to old, rotten, corrupt, spreading and fretting B Ulcers or Pockes, doth heale them, it doth also heale Cankers, if it be pound with Salte and layde thereto.

If a man walsh his face with the iuyce of this herbe, it taketh away the rednesse of the same.

The roote eaten drieth vp and healeth the Demorrhoides: the like vertue it hath to be pound and layde too outwardly. The seede of Brounewurte drunken killeth wormes.

- 2 The second kinde (whiche is the right water Betony) is also very good against all corrupt vlcers and consuming sores, being layde too, as the first.
- 3 The third is not onely vnknownen in name, but also in vertues. f

Of herbe Roberte/Pynke needle/and Storkes bill/

with other of the same kinde. Chap. xxxij.

✠ *The Kindes.*

There is found in this contrey diuers sortes of herbes, whose seedes be long & sharpe like to a Hearons beake or byl, the which for the self same cause, are all

all comprehended vnder the name and kindes of Hearons bill. The twoo first are described by Dioscorides, and other of the auncient wyters: The five other are set footh by the later wyters, and learned men of our tyme.

✿ *The Description.*

The first kinde of Geranion or Storckes bill, his leaues are cut and iagged in many peeces, like to Crowfoote, his stalkes be slender, and parted into sundry braunches, vpon which groweth smal floures somewhat like roses, or the floures of Mallows, of a light murrey or redde colour: after them cometh little round heades, with smal long billes, like Adels, or like the beakes of Cranes and Hearons, wherein the seede is containd: The roote is thicke, round, shorthe, and knobby, with certayne small strings hanging by it.

Geranium alterum.
Doue foote.



Geranium tertium.
Storckes bill, or Aius
Molchata.



- 2 The seconde whiche they call Doue foote, hath also smal, tender, hearie, and browne stalkes: the leaues are like to the small Mallow, cut rounde about. The floures be smal, of a cleare purple colour, and do likewise turne into little knappes, or heads, with billes, but yet not so great & long as the first Geraniū.
- 3 The thirde kinde also hath tender stalkes, rounde, and somewhat hearie, small leaues, cut as it were in little iaggess or peeces, and before the growing bp of the stalkes, the leaues lie spreading vpo the ground: the floures are smal, of a pleasant light redde: after these floures followeth certayne small narrow peakes or beakes as in the others: The roote is white, of the length of a finger like to Rampions.

*Sidentis tertia, aut
Geranium Robertianum.
Herbe Roberte.*



*Geranium gruinale.
The fourth Cranes bill.*



- 4 **T**he fourth hath hearie stalkes like the other, but all redde, with diuers ioyntes and knots, the leaues are much cut and iagged, like to Cheruill, or Coriander leaues, but redder & of a moze lothsome smell. The floures be redde, and bringeth forth small bullets like littell heades, with sharpe billes. The roote is somewhat greene of colour.
- 5 The fifth is like to the aforesayde, in his hearie stalkes, redde floures, and sharpe billes, sauing that his leaues are much moze, and deeper cut, and his floures be somewhat greater.
- 6 The sixth is like the fourth, in small, weake, tender, heary stalkes, in leaues deeply cut, in floures, and braunches, sauing that the stalkes of the fifth kinde do grow longer and higher, the leaues be greater, and the floures larger lyke vnto littell Roses. The roote is long and most comonly all redde and sanguine within.
- 7 The seuenth hath also long reddish, hearie stalkes, and great leaues, lyke Crowfoote, but larger, his floures are blew, after whiche there cometh forth small beekes or billes, as in the other kyndes. The roote is thicke & long with many small strings.
- ✿ The Place.
1. 2 These herbes do grow of themselves, in barren sandy groundes, by high way sides, and borders of fieldes. Herbe Roberte likewise groweth about olde
3. 4 walles, and olde tyled, or stone healed houses.
5. 6 The twoo last kindes are not found in this countrey, sauing in gardens where as they be planted.

Geranium

Geranium harnatites.

**Sanguin Geranium, or
Blood Roote.**

Geranium, batrachiodes.

Gratia Dei, or Bassinet Geranium, or Crowfoote Geraniū.



✠ *The Tyme.*

They floure most commonly in May and June, and sometimes also in Aprill, especially the first kinde.

✠ *The Names.*

All these herbes are called by one Greeke name γεράνιον, that is to say, in Latin Geranium, Gruina, or Gruinalis: in Italian *Rostro di Grua*: in Spanish *Pico de Cigüeña*, *Aguyas pampillos*.

- 1 The first kinde is called Geraniū tuberosum, Acus pastoris, & Acus Moschata: and Geranium supinum: in English *Storckes byll*, *Pinkeneedell*, and of some *Moschata*: in high Almaigne *Storckensnabel*: in French *Bet de grue*: in base Almaigne *Oyeuaertsbeck*, or *Cranenbeck*.
- 2 The second is called Geranium alterum, Geranium Columbinum, and Pes Columba: in English *Doue foote*: in French *Pied de Pigeon*: in high Douch *Daubensfuß*: in base Almaigne *Duyenuoct*.
- 3 The third is called in shoppes *Rostrum Ciconia*, and Geranium supinum: in English *Hearons bill*, or *Storckes bill*: in high Douch *Storckensnabel*: in base Almaigne *Oyeuaertsbeck*, or *Cranenbeck*.
- 4 The fourth kinde of these herbs, is a kinde of *Sideritis* of the Ancients, & is called of Dioscorides *Sideritis tertia*, and *Sideritis Heraclea*: now they call it *Ruberta*, *Herba Roberti*, & *Robertiana*, & Geranium Robertianū: in English *Herbe Robert*: in French *Herbe Robert*. in high Douch *Rubrechtzkraut*, *Schartenkraut*, and of some klein *Scholwurtz*, in base Almaigne *Rubrechts cruyt*.

The

5 The fifth is called Gruinalis, & Geranium gruinalis: in English Cranes bill: in high Douch Kranichhals: in base Almaigne Craenhals.

6 The sixth is called in high Douch Blutwurtz: in base Almaigne Bloet wortele, that is to say, the Sanguine roote, or Bloud roote: and Geranium Hæmatodes. for the same cause.

7 The seventh is called Gratia Dei: in English also Gratia Dei: Bassinet Geranium, and Croofoote Geranium: in high Douche Gottes gnad, that is to say, the Grace of God: in base Almaigne Godts ghenade, and blaauw Booterbloemen, and Geranium batrachiodes.

✱ The Nature.

The most part of these herbes, are of a drying temperature, some also are cleansing, & haue power to ioyne together or soulder, but it is not much vsed to that purpose.

✱ The Vertues.

1 The roote of the first taken in wine, driueth away and healeth al blastings, & and windinesse of the Matric or Mother, it prouoketh vyrgyne, and is very good for them that haue the stone.

2 The second (as the Ancients say) is not good in Medicyne. Notwithstanding at this time, it is much vsed against al woundes, & vicers, being layd therevnto.

3 Herbe Roberte doth stanche the bloud of greene woundes, to be vsed and layde thereto, as Dioscorides saith.

The same herbe (as hath bene proued sithence Dioscorides tyme) is singular against the sores & vicers of the Pappes, & the priuie members, especially of men, if it be pounde & layde therevnto, or if the iuyce therof be dropped or poured in.

The decoction of Herbe Roberte cureth the corrupt vicers, and rotten sores of the mouth, and amendeth the stinking of the same.

The rest are not vsed in medicine.

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Of Sea Trifoly and Mylkewurte.

Chap. cxxij.

✱ The Kindes.

There be two kyndes of Mylkewurte, differing both in name and figure: whereof one is called Glaux, and the other Polygala.

Glaux.

Polygala.

Mylkewurte.

Mylkewurte, or sea Trifoly.



✱ The

✿ *The Description.*

The first Milkewurte hath many smal stemmes, coming forth of one roote, the sayde stalkes be weake and tender, & of halfe a foote high, vpon which groweth small long leaues, like the smallest leaues of Lentilles, and are whiter vnderneath the leafe than aboue. The floures amongst the leaues, are like to Gillofloures, but smaller, of colour purple and incarnate. The roote is smal, full of hearie threedes, and creeping alongst the ground.

The second kinde of Milkewurte called in Latine Poligala, is a small herbe, with slender pliant stemmes of wooddy substance, as long as a mans hande creeping by the ground, the leaues be small and narrow, like the leaues of Lencill or small hysope. The floures grow somewhat thicke about the stemmes, not much differing from the floures of fumitory, in figure, and quatitie, sometimes tawney, sometimes blew, and sometimes white as snow, without smell or sa- uour, after whiche floures, there commeth small coddies, or pursles, like to them of Bursa Pastoris, but smaller, and couered by euery side with small leaues, like littell wings. The roote is slender and of wooddy substance.

✿ *The Place.*

The first Milkewurte groweth in lowe salte marshes, and watery places nigh the Sea thoroughout all Zealand.

The second groweth in dry heathes, and commons, by the high way sides.

✿ *The Tyme.*

Glaux floureth in Iune and Iuly.

Polygala floureth in May about the Rogation, or Gang wecke, the which the Almaignes call Crupledaghen, & therefore they call them Crupsbloemkens, as Tragus that countrey- man wyrteth.

✿ *The Names.*

The first is called in Greeke γλαύξ, and γάλαξ. γλαύξ: in Latine Glaux, and Glax, that is to say, in English Milkewurte: in frech Herbe au lait: in Douch Milchkraut, and Melckcrup. Turner calleth it Sea Tryfoly.

The second is called πολύγαλον, Poligala, that is to say, the herbe hauing plenty of milke, by which name it is not knowe, for the Almanes call it Crupsbloeme.

✿ *The Nature.*

Both these herbes are hoate and moyst, as Galen sayth.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The firste taken with meate, drinke, or po- tage, ingendreth plenty of milke: therefore it is good to be vsed of Nursses that lacke milke.

The same vertue hath Polygala, taken with his leaues and floures.

Of Pellitory of the Wall.

Chap. xxxiii.

✿ *The Description.*

Pellitory or Paritory hath rounde tender, thorough wining, & browne redde stalkes: the leaues be rough & somewhat broade, like

Helxine, Parietaria.



Mercury but nothing snipte or dented about. The floures be small ioyning to the stemme, amongst the leaues. The seede is blacke and very small, couered with a littell rough huske or coate, whiche hangeth faste vpon garments. The roote is somewhat redde.

✿ *The Place.*

It delighteth to growe about hedges, and olde walles, and by way sides.

✿ *The Tyme.*

It floureth most commonly in July.

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *ισχυνην κρη πικριον*: in Latine *Muralium Perdicium*, and *Vrceolaris*, and of some *Parietaria*, *Muralis*, & *Perdicalis*: in Shoppes *Paritaria*: in Italian *Laurreola*: in Spanish *Terna del muro*, *Alfahaquilla del muro*, *Alfahaquilla de culebra*: in English *Parietary*, *Pellitory of the wall*: in high Douch, *Tag vnd nacht*, *S. Peters kraut*, *Glaszkraut*, *Haurkraut*: in base Almaigne *Parietarie*, and *Glascript*.

✿ *The Nature.*

Parietarie is somewhat colde & moyst, drawing nere to a meane temperature.

✿ *The Vertues.*

Parietorie is singuler against cholerike inflammations, the disease called *Ignis sacer*, *S. Anthonies fyre*, spreading and running sores, burnings, and all hoate vlcers, being stamped and layde therebpon.

An oymntment made with the iuyce of this herbe and *Ceruse*, is very good against all hoate vlcers, spreading and consuming sores, hoate burning, scuruy, and spreading scabbes, and such like impediments.


The same iuyce meyled with Deare sewet, is good to annoynt the feete against that kinde of goutte, which they call *Podagra*.

The same iuyce mingled with oyle of Roses, and dropped into the eares, draweth the paynes of the same.

The decoction or bothe of *Parietorie* dronken, helpeth suche as are vexed with an olde Cough, the grauell and stone, and is good against the difficultie and stopping of vyne, and that not onely taken inwardly, but also layde to outwardly vpon the region of the Bladder, in maner of a fomentatio or a warine bathe.

Of Chickeweede. Chap. xxxv.

✿ *The Kindes.*

 Although *Dioscorides* and *Plinie* haue written but of one kinde of *Alfine*, or *Chickeweede*, neuerthelesse a man may finde in most places of this countrey, diuers sortes of herbes comprehended vnder the name of *Alfine* or *Chickeweede*, ouer and bysides that whiche is found in salt groundes: whereof the first, and right *Alfine* is that whiche *Dioscorides* and the Auncients haue described.

✿ *The Description.*

The great *Chickeweede* hath sundry vpright, rounde, and knobby stalkes. The leaues growe at euery ioynt or knotte of the stalke, alwayes two together, one directly standing agaynst an other, meetely large, sometimes almost of the breadth of twoo fingers, not much vnlike *Parietory* leaues, but longer and lesse hearie: about the toppe of the bryanches, amongst the leaues groweth small stemmes, with littell knoppes, the whiche chaunge into small white floures deeply cutt and snipte, after the floures yee shall perceyue huskes or Coddies somewhat long and rounde, wherein lieth the seede. The whole herbe dothe not differ much from *Parietory*, for his stemmes also be thorough

through shyning, and somewhat redde about the ioyntes, and the leaues be almost of the same quantitie: so that Dioscorides sayth, that this herbe should be Parietory, but that it is smaller and baser or lower, and that the leaues be longer, and not so hearie.

Alfine maior.

Great Chickeweede.

Alfines secundum genus.

The second Chickeweede.



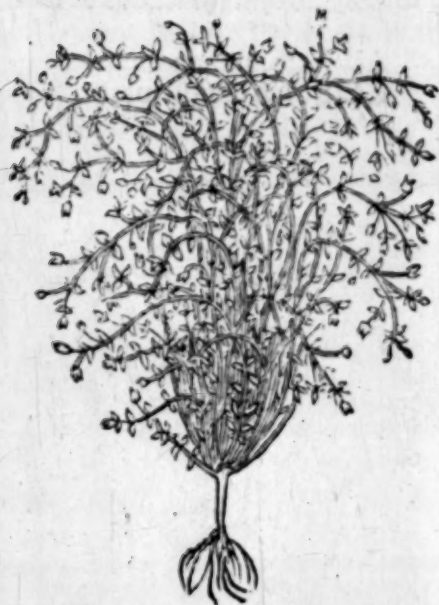
2 The second is like to the great Chickeweede, sauing that it is smaller and groweth not vpright, but lieth and spreadeth vpon the ground. The leaues are much smaller, growing twoo and twoo together at euery ioynt. The floures, huskes and seede is like the great Chickeweede. The roote hath many small hearie threddees.

3 The thirde and smallest Chickeweede, is not much vnlike the second, but a great deale smaller in all respectes, in so much that his stemmes be like vnto small threddees, and his leaues no bigger then Tyme, otherwayes it is lyke to the second.

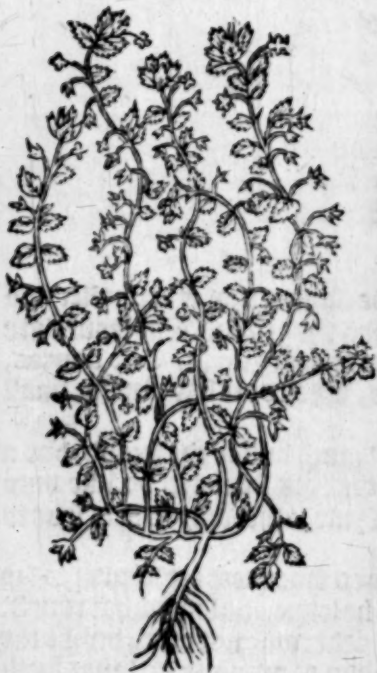
4 The fourth kinde (called of the base Almaignes Hoenderbeet) that is to say Henbit, hath many rounde & hearie stemmes. The leaues be somewhat round, hearie, & a little snipt or iagged about the edges, otherwise not much vnlike the leaues of great Chickeweede. The floures be blew or purple, & do bring forth small close knappes or huskes, in which is inclosed the seede.

5 The fifth kinde is like to the aforesayd, in his hearie stemmes, his leaues be longer & narrower, and iagged rounde about, the floures of a cleare blew, the seede is in broade huskes, as the seede of Veronica or Paules Betony.

Alfines tertium genus.
The third Chickeweede.



Alfines quintum genus.
The fifth Chickeweede.



Alfines quartum genus.
The fourth Chickeweede.



There is yet a sixte kynde of Chickeweede, which groweth onely in Salte ground, like to the others in leaues and knotty stemmes, but chieflly like to the second kinde, sauing that his stemmes are thicker & shorter, and the knots or ioyntes stande nearer one to an other. The leaues are thicker, & the huskes be not long but flat, rounde, and somewhat square or cornered, like a great halting or garde pease, euey huske hauing three or foure browne seedes, almost of the quantitie of a betche.

✠ The Place.

The great Chickeweede groweth in moyst shadowy places, in hedges & bushes, amongst other herbes: in such like places ye shall finde the rest, but the sixth groweth not, except onely in salte groundes, by the sea side.

✠ The Tyme.

These herbes do most comonly floure about Midsummer.

✠ The Names.

The great Chickeweede is called in Greeke ἀλφιν, in Latine Alfine, and of some late writers Hippiā maior: in Italian Panarina, and Centone: unknownen to the Apothecaries.

The second & third, are called of the Apothecaries Morfus gallinæ, & Hippiā minor:

minor: in English Middle Chickeweede: in high Douch Vogelkraut, and Hünnerbiß: in base Almaigne Vogelcruyt, Hoenderbeet, and cleyen Huer.

4 The fourth also is called of some *Morsus gallinæ*: in high Douch Hünnerbiß: in base Almaigne Hoenderbeet: it may also be called in French *Morgeline Bastarde*.

5 The fifth is called of the high Almaines Hünners erb, of the base Almaines Hoender erue, that is to say, the Hennes right, or Hennes inheritance: it is also called in French *Moron Bastard*, *Moron violet*, and *Oeil de Chat*.

6 The sixth, whiche groweth in salte groundes, wee may call *Alfina marina*, that is to say, Sea Chickeweede.

✿ *The Nature.*

Chickeweede is colde and moyst, in substance much lyke *Parietorie*, as Galen writeth.

✿ *The Vertues.*

1 The great Chickeweede pounce, and layde to the eyes, or the iuyce thereof straked vpon the eyes, is good against inflammations, and the hoate vlcers of the eyes.

The same vsed in manner aforesayde, and layde to the place, is good against all hoate vlcers, that be harde to cure, but especially those aboute the pyruic partes.

The iuyce thereof dropped into the eares, is good agaynst the payne and Griefe of the same.

2.3 The small Chickeweede, and specially the second kinde, boyled in water and D salte, is a soueraigne remedie against the scurvy heate and itche of the handes, if they be often washed or bathed in the same.

Sea Chickeweede, serueth to no knowne vse.

Of Mouse eare.

Chap. xxxvi.

✿ *The Description.*

1 **M**ouse eare, (as *Dioscorides* saith) hath many small and slender stemmes, somewhat redde bylow, about the whiche groweth leaues, alwayes two together standing one directly against an other, they are small, blackishe, and somewhat long, and sharpe poynted, almost like to the eare of a Mouse or Ratte: betwixte the leaues there groweth forth small braunches, wherevpon are blew floures, like the floures of female *Pimpernell*. The roote is as thicke as a fingar.

2 There is yet an other herbe, whiche some holde for Mouse eare: This is a low herbe most commonly spreading vpon the ground, enuironned & set about with a fine and softe heare, the reste is very like the second Chickeweede, for it hath many hearie stemmes, comming forth of one roote, of a reddishe or tawnie colour bylow. The leaues be long rough, & hearie, much like to a Mouse eare, the small floures be white. The huskes somewhat long, like Chickeweede huskes. The roote is very threddy.

3 Besides these two there is yet a kinde of Mouse eare, whiche spreadeth or creepeth not vpon the ground, but standeth vpright, growing amongst other herbes, lyke to the others in stemme and leaues, but it is greater and of colour white, couered ouer with a clammy Downe, or Cotton, in handling as though it were bedewed or moistened with Honie, and cleauneth to the fingers. The floures come forth of small knoppes or buttons, as in the second kinde. The Coddes, wherein is the seede, are almost like to the seede vessels of wylde Rose Campion.

Auricula muris Matthioli.
House care.

Auricula muris, quibusdam.



✠ The Place.

House care (as Matthioli writeth) groweth in meadowes, and is common in Italy.

The two other kindes grow in this countrey vnder hedges, about the borders of fieldes, and by the way side, as Chickweede doth.

✠ The Tyme.

They floure in June and July.

✠ The Names.

House care is called in Greeke *αυριουλα*: in Latine *Auricula muris*, that is to say, House care: in Douch *Heusorlin*: in base Almaigne *Hupsooren*.

The two others are counted of some for House care, yet they should seeme rather to be of the kindes of Alline or Chickweede.

✠ The Nature.

House care, drieth without any heate.

✠ The Vertues.

House care pounce helpeth much against the fistulas, and vlcers, in the corners of the eyes, to be layde thereto.

A man may finde amongst the writings of the Egyptians, that if a body be rubbed in the morning early, before he hath spoken, at the first entrance of the moneth of August, with this herbe, that all the next yeare he shal not be greued with bleared or sore eyes.

Of Pimpernell.

Chap. xxxv.

✠ The Kindes.

There be two sortes of Pimpernell: the one hath redde floures, and is called Male Pimpernell, the other hath blew floures, and is called Female Pimpernell.

pernell, but otherwise there is no kinde of difference betwixt them.

Anagallis mas.

The male Pimpernell.

Anagallis fœmina.

The female Pimpernell.



✿ The Description.

Both Pimpernelles haue small, tender, square stalkes, with diuers ioynts, and it spreadeth or creepeth vpon the ground. The leaues be small, like the leaues of Middle Chickeweede, but rounder, and greene aboue, but vnderneath of a grayishe colour, and powdered full of small blacke speckes. The floures of the male kinde be redde, but the floures of the female kinde are of a fayre Azure colour. The seede is containd in small round littell bolliens, or knoppes, whiche spring vp after the floure.

✿ The Place.

It groweth plentifully in tyled fieldes, and also in gardens amongst pot herbes, and euery where by way sides.

✿ The Tyme.

It floureth all the Sommer, but most in August.

✿ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke and in Latine *anagallis*, and of some (as Plinie sayth) *Corchorus*: in Spanish *Muruges*: in English Pimpernell: in French *Moron*: and that whiche beareth the purple floures is called also in Greeke *κοράλλιον*, *Corallium* as Paulus Aegineta in his seuenth Booke writeth: in high Douch *Gauchheyl*: in base Almaine *Gupchelheyl*.

✿ The Nature or temperament.

Pimpernell is hoate and dry, without any acrimonic, or byting sharpnesse.

✿ The Vertues.

Pimpernell boyled in wine and dronken, is singuler against the bytings of A venemouse beasts, and against the obstructions, and stopping of the liuer, and the payne and grieve of the kydneyes.

The iuyce of Dimpernell sniste into the Nosethilles, draweth downe from the head phlegmaticke and naughtie humors, and openeth the conductes of the Nose: also it healeth the tooth ache, whan it is put into the Nose on the contrary side of the grieve.

Dimpernell layde vpon corrupt and festered blcers, or fretting sores, dothe cleanse and heale the same. Also it draweth forth thornes & splinters or shiuers, if it be bruised and layde vpon the place.

It is also very good against the inflammation, or heate of the eye.

The iuyce of the same mingled with Honey, and straked, or often put into the eyes, taketh away the dimnesse of the sight.

It is written of these herbes, that the Dimpernell with the blew floures, doth settell & stay the falling downe of the siege or great gutte: And the other with the redde floure draweth it forth of his place.

Of Francke or Spurry.

Chap. xxxviij.

✿ The Description.

Spergula.

Spurry hath round stalkes, with three or foure knots or ioyntes, about the whiche groweth a sorte of very narrow small leaues, compassing the ioyntes in fashion of a Starre: at the top of the stalkes it bringeth forth many small white floures, after them there cometh small pellets or bullets like Line seede, wherein is containd blacke seede. The roote is slender, and of a finger length.

✿ The Place.

Spurry groweth most commonly, in fieldes, whereas they vse to sowe it.

✿ The Tyme.

It flourerth for the most parte in May & June.

✿ The Names.

This herbe is called in Englishe Francke, because of the propertie it hath to fat cattell. It is also called in English Spurrrie, & so it is in frenche & Douch: whereof sprang the Latine name Spergula, vnknownen of the Apothecaries, & the oldest writers also, wherfore it hath none other name that is knownen vnto vs.

✿ The Vertues.

Spurry is good fORAGE or fodder for Oxen & Kye, for it causeth kye to yelde store of milke, and therefore it is called of some Polygala, and other properties it hath not, that are as yet knownen.

Of Agrimonie.

Chap. xxxix.

✿ The Description.

The leaues of Agrimonie, are long, & hearie, greene aboue, & somewhat grayish vnder, parted into diuers other small leaues, snipte round about the edges, almost like the leaues of Hemp. The stalke is of two foote & a halfe lōg, or therabouts, rough & hearie, vpon whiche groweth many small yelow floures, one about



aboue an other vpwardes towardes the toppe, after the floures cometh the seede somewhat long and rough like to small Burres, hāging downewards, the which being ripe, do hang faste vpon garments, whan one doth but scarfly touche it. The roote is meetely great, long, and blacke.

✿ *The Place.*

Agrimonie groweth in places not tyled, in rough stony mountaynes, in hedges and Coples, and by way sides.

✿ *The Tyme.*

Agrimonie floureth in June, and July. The seede is ripe in August. The Agrimonie that is to be occupied in medicine, must be gathered, and dyed in May.

✿ *The Names.*

Agrimonie is called in Greeke *ὑπατιόριον* and *ἡπατιόριον*: in Latine Eupatorium, and Hepatorium: in shoppes Agrimonia: of some Ferrara minor, Concordia, and Marmorella: in Spanish *Agramonia*: in English Agrimonie: in French *Eupatoire*, or *Aigremoine*: in high Douch Odermenich, Buehwurtz: in base Almaigne Agrimonie, & of some Leuercrut, that is to say, Liuerwurtz.

✿ *The Nature.*

Agrimonie is of fine and subtile partes, without any manifest heate, it hath power to cut in sunder, with some astriction.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The Decoction or brothe of Agrimonie dronken, doth cleanse and open the stoppings of the liuer, and doth strengthen the same, & is specially good against the weakenesse of the same.

Agrimonie boyled in wine and dronken, helpeth against the bytings of venemous beasts: the same boyled in water stoppeth the pissing of bloud.

The seede therof dronken in wine, is singular against the bloudy fluxe and dangerous laskes.

The leaues of Agrimonie pounce with Swines grease, and layde too boate, doth cure and heale olde woundes, that are harde to close or drawe to a Scarre.

Of Bastarde Agrimonie. Chap.xl.

✿ *The Kindes.*

There be sundry kindes of herbes called in Latine Hepatica or Iecoraria, that is to say, Lpuerwurttes, whiche are commended, and founde good agaynst the diseases of the Lpuer, whereof wee shall describe three kindes in this Chapter vnknewen to the old wyrters. The two first kindes are Bastarde Agrimonie. The third is Three leaued Agrimonie, or Noble Lpuerwurtz.

Pseudohe-

Eupatorium.



Pseudohepatorium mas.

Bastard Agrimonie the male.

Pseudohepatorium foemina.

Bastard Agrimonie female.



✱ The Description.

1 The male Bastarde Agrimonie, hath a long round stalke, full of white pith within, at the whiche groweth long blackish leaues, somewhat rough and hearie, snipte and cut round about, almost like the leaues of Hempe, and bitter. At the toppe of the stalkes groweth many small floures, of incarnate colour, clustering or growing thicke together in tuftes, the whiche being withered and chaunged into seede, it fleeth away with the winde. The roote is full of threddy strings.

2 The female Bastard Agrimonie, hath also a round purple stalke, about three foote long and full of braunches. The leaues be long and dented or snipt round about, like the leaues of Hempe or of the other Agrimonie, sauing that they be a littell larger. At the toppe of the branches, and round about the stalke, groweth three or foure small leaues growing harde one by another after the fashion of a starre, amongst whiche is a knap or button that bringeth forth a yelow floure intermengled with blacke, within whiche being withered, is conteyned the seede whiche is long, flatte, and rough, and hangeth vpon garments whan it is ripe.

3 The leaues of Hepatica are broad, and diuided into three partes, not much vnlike the leaues of Cockow bread, lower Tryfol, or Alleluya, but larger. Amongst the leaues groweth sayre azured or blew floures, euery one growing vpon a single stemme, the whiche do change into small bullets or bolyns, wherein the seede is conteyned. The roote is blacke and full of small hearie strings.

✱ The

✿ *The Place.*

The Bastard Agrimonies do grow in moyst places, by ditches, and standing pooles. Hepatica groweth not of his owne kinde in this countrey, but it is planted in gardens.

✿ *The Tyme.*

The Bastard Agrimonies do floure in July and August, but the Noble or great Lpuerwurt floureth in Marche.

✿ *The Names.*

1 The male Bastarde Agrimonie, is called in Shoppes Eupatorium, and is wrongfully taken of them for the right Agrimonie, the which is described in the former chapter. The learned me in these dayes do call it Pseudohepatorium, and Eupatorium aquaticum, or Adulterinum: Of Baptistus Sardo, Terzola: in highe Douch kunigundkraut, Wasserdost, & Hirsenclee: in base Almaigne Coninghine cruyt, Hertsclaueren, and Boelkens cruyt manneken.

2 We haue named the second Pseudohepatorium foemina: in base Almaigne Boelkens cruyt wijsken: it is thought to be that Agrimonie whereof Auicen writeth Chap. ccliii. and therfore some haue called it Eupatorium Auicennæ.

3 The third, which is called at this day in Latine Hepatica, and of some Herba Trinitatis: may be called in English Hepatica, Noble Agrimonie, or Three leafe Lpuerwurte: in french Hepatique: in high Douch Leberkraut, Edel leuer cruyt. We know of none other name except it be Βάλαρις, Balaris, whereof Helychius writeth.

✿ *The Nature.*

The two Bastard Agrimonies are hoate and dry, as their bitternesse doth manifestly declare. Hepatica doth coole, dry, and strengthen.

✿ *The Vertues.*

1 The male Bastarde Agrimonie boyled in wine or water, is singuler good against the old stoppings of the Lpuer, and Helte or Splene. Also it cureth old feuer tertians, being dronken.

The Decoction thereof dronken, healeth all hurtes, & woundes, for whiche purpose it is very excellent, and to heale all manner woundes both outwarde and inwarde.

2 The female Bastard Agrimonie is of the same operation, and is vled more than the other in wounde drenches.

3 The Hepatica, or Noble Lpuerwurte, is a soueraigne medicine, against the heate and inflammation of the Lpuer, and all hoate feuers or agues.

Of Toznesole.

Chap. xli.

✿ *The Kindes.*

There be two Kindes of Heliotropium or Toznesol: The one called the great Toznesol: and the other the small Toznesol.

Helio-



Heliotropium magnum.
Great Cornesol.



Heliotropium paruum.
Small Cornesol.



✿ *The Description.*

¹ The great Cornesol, hath straight round stalkes, couered with a white hearie cotton, especially about the toppe. The leaues are whitish, soft, and hearie like veluet, and fashioned like Basil leaues. The floures be white, at the toppe of the stalke growing thicke together in rewes by one side of the stem, the which at the vpper end, do bend & turne againe like a Scorpiōs tayle, or the tayle of a Lobster, or riuer Creuis. The roote is small and harde.

² The small Cornesol carrieth only but one stem, of the length of a foote or somewhat more, the which diuideth it self into many branches. The leaues be whitish, almost like to the first, but somewhat drawing towardes the leaues of the small Clote Burre. The floures be yellow and small, growing thicke together, and perish or vanish away without the bringing forth of any fruyte like the floure of Palma Christi. The seede is grapish, inclosed in triangled huskes or Coddges, like the huskes of Tithymall or Spurge, hanging downe vnderneath the leaues, by a single stem: they come forth without floure, for the floure is vnprofitable as is before sayde.

✿ *The Place.*

¹ The great Cornesol (as Ruellius saith) groweth in France, in frutefull tyld groundes: but in this countrey it is onely found in gardens.

² The small Cornesol, groweth in lowe, sandie, and waterie places, and is found very plenteously in diuers places of Languedock.

✿ *The*

✱ *The Tyme.*

1. 2 The Cornesolles, do floure about Hydsomer, and in July.

✱ *The Names.*

- 1 The great Cornesoll is called in Greeke *ἡλιότροπον μέγα, καὶ σκορπιόφυτον*: in Latine *Heliotropium magnum*: of the new, or late wyrters *Verrucaria maior*, and *Herba cancri*, *Solaris herba*, *Scorpionis herba*, and therefore the base Almaignes do call it *Creeftcruyt*, and great *Creeftcruyt*.

- 2 The small Cornesoll is called *ἡλιότροπον μικρόν*, *Heliotropium paruum*: of Aëtius *Heliotropium tricoccum*, of some it is called *Verrucaria*: in Spanishe *Tornasol*: in French *Tournesol*: in base Almaigne Cleyn *Creeftcruyt*, and cleyne *Sonnewendt*.

✱ *The Nature.*

The Cornesolls, are hoate and dry in the thirde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

- 1 A handfull of the great Cornesoll boyled & dzo. 3c, expelleth by opening the belly gently, hoate Cholericke humors, and tough, clammy, or slimie flegme.

The same boyled in wine and dzoke is good against the stings of Scor. V pions, it is also good to be layde too outwardly vpon the wounde.

They say, that if one drinke foure graynes of y seede of this herbe, an houre C before the comming of the fitte of the feuer Quartayne, that it cureth the same: And three graynes so taken cureth the feuer Tertian.

The seede of this herbe pounce, & layde vpon Wartes, and such like excref. D sence, or superfluous out growings, caueth them to fall away.

The leaues of the same pounce, and layde too, cureth the Goute, with bzu. E sings, burstings, and dislocation of members.

- 2 The small Cornesoll and his seede boyled, with Hylope, Cressis, and Sall f Pitri, and dzonke, casteth forth wormes both round and flat.

The same brused with salte, and layde vpon Wartes, driueth them away. G With the seede of the smal Cornesoll (being yet greene) they die and stayne H old linnen cloutes and ragges into a purple colour (as witnesseth Plinie in his xxi. booke, Chap. vii.) wherewithall in this countrey men vse to colour gellies, wynes, fine Confections, and Comfites.

Of Scorpioides or Scorpions grasse.

Chap. xliij.

✱ *The Description.*

- 1 Scorpioides is a small, base, or lowe herbe, not aboue the length of ones Shande, the stemmes are small, vpon whiche groweth fiue or sixe narrow leaues (and somewhat long after the fallshion of a Hares eare, which is the cause that some Douche men call it *Halsen oore*). The floures be small and yellow, after whiche commeth the seede, whiche is rough & prickley, three or foure cleauing together, distinguished by ioyntes, and turning rounde, or bending like a Scorpions tayle.

- 2 Matthioli describes an other Scorpioides, with slender stalkes, and round leaues sometimes three together. At the toppe of the stalkes groweth two or three little small long hornes together, the whiche also do shewe as they were separated by certayne ioyntes.

Besides these two kindes of Scorpioides, there is yet twoo other small herbes whiche some do also name *Scorpion grasse*, or *Scorpion worthe*, although they be not the right *Scorpion grasse*. The one of them is called *Male Scorpion*, the other female *Scorpion*.

Scorpioides.
Scorpion Grasse.



Scorpioides Matthioli.
Matthiolus Scorpion grasse.



3 The male Bastard Scorpioides groweth about the length of a mans hand, or to the length of a foote, his stalkes are crested, and crokedy turning, aboue at the top, whereas the knoppes, buddes, and floures do stande, euen like to a Scorpions tayle, the leaues be long, narrow, and small. The floures be fayre and pleasant, being of fiue littell leaues set one by an other, of Azure colour, with a little yellow in the middell.

4 The female Bastarde Scorpioides is very much like to the male, sauing that his stalkes and leaues be rough and hearie, & his floures smaller. The toppes of the stalkes be likewise croked, euen as the toppes of the male.

✿ The Place.

1.2 Scorpioides groweth not of his owne kinde in this countrey, but is sown in the gardens of certaine Herbozistes.

3 The male Bastarde Scorpioides, groweth in medowes, alongst by running streames and watercoursles: and the nearer it groweth to the water, the greater it is, and the higher, so that the leaues do sometimes grow to the quantitie of willow leaues.

4 The female Bastarde Scorpioides, groweth in the borders of fieldes and gardens.

✿ The Tyme.

1.2 Scorpioides floureth in June and July.

3.4 The Bastarde kindes, do begin to floure in May, and continue flouing the most parte of all the Sommer.

Pseudoscorpionides mas.
Bastard Scorpioides the male.

Pseudoscorpionides femina.
Bastard Scorpioides the female.



✿ The Names.

- 1 The first is called in Greeke *σκαρπιονιδης*: in Latine also Scorpioides: in English also Scorpioides, Scorpion wurt, or Scorpion grasse: in french *Herbe aux Scorpions*: in base Almaine Scorpioencrupt, and of some, Hasen oore, that is to say Auricula leporis.
- 2 The other is iudged of Matthiolus, for a kinde of Scorpioides, wherfore it may be called Matthiolus Scorpioides, or Treforl Scorpioides.
- 3.4 The Bastard Scorpioides haue none other knowen name, but some count them to be Scorpion herbes, as hath bene before sayde.

✿ The Nature and Vertues.

Scorpioides or Scorpion grasse, is very good to be layde vpo the stings of Scorpions, as Dioscorides saith.

Of S. Johns worthe. Chap. xliij.

✿ The Description.

- 1 Synt Johns worthe hath a purple, or browne redde stalke full of branches. The leaues be long and narrow, or small, not much vnlike the leaues of garden Rue, the whiche if a man do holde betwixt the light and him, they will shewe as though they were pricked thorough with the poyntes of needels. The floures at the toppe of the branches are fayre and yellow, parted into fine small leaues, the whiche being brused, do peeble a redde iurce or liquor: after the floures commeth forth small huskes, somewhat long and sharpe poynted, like Barley cornes: in which is conteyned the seede, whiche is small and black, and senting like Rosin. The roote is wooddishe, long and yelow.
- 2 There is also an herbe much like to S. Johns worthe aforesayde, but it is very small and lowe, not growing aboue the length of a spanne, whose stalkes be very tender, and the leaues small and narrow, yea smaller then Rue, in all partes else like to the aforesayde.

✿ *The Place.*

1 S. Johns worthe groweth by way sides,
 & about the edges or borders of fieldes.

2 The other smal herbe groweth in fieldes,
 amongst the stubble, & harde by the wayes.

✿ *The Tyme.*

Saint Johns worthe flourerh most commonly in July and August.

✿ *The Names.*

S. Johns worthe is called in Greeke *ἵππερικο*
ῥίζη: in Latine & in Shoppes Hypericum,
 and of some Perforata, and Fuga Demonum:
 in Spanish *Coraionzillo*, and *Milfurado*, *yerua de*
San Iuan: in English as is beforesayde, S.
 Johns worthe, or S. Johns grasse: in high
 Douch S. Johans kraut, & of some Hart-
 haw: in base Almaigne S. Jans cruyt.

✿ *The Nature.*

S. Johns worthe is hoate and dry in the
 thirde degree.

✿ *The Vertues.*

S. Johns worthe with his floures and
 seede, boyled and dronken prouoketh the
 vrine, and causeth to make water, & is right
 good against the stone in the bladder: it
 bringeth downe womens floures, and stop-
 peth the lakke.

The same boyled in wine and dronken,
 driueth away feuer Tertians, and Quartaynes.

The seede dronken by the space of fortie dayes together, cureth the payne in
 the hanches whiche they call the Sciatica.

The leaues pound are good to be layde as a playster vpon burnings: The
 same dryed and made into pouder, and strowen vpon woundes, and naughtie,
 olde, rotten and festered vlcers, cureth the same.

Of S. Peters worthe / or Square S. Johns

Grasse.

Chap. xliiij.

✿ *The Description.*

1 This kinde of S. Johns worthe, in his leaues and stemmes differeth not
 much fro Hypericum, sauing that it is greater. The stalke is long without
 branches or springs, the leaues are like the other S. Johns Grasse, but
 longer, browner, and greener, for the most parte vnderneath, it is ouerlayde and
 couered with fine softe heare, sweete in taste, and do not shew thowow holed
 or pricked as the other. The floures are like to Hypericum, but paler and with
 longer leaues. The buddes before the opening of the floures, are spotted with
 small blacke speckes. The seede is in hulkes like the seede of Hypericum: and
 smelleth likewise, almost like Rosin.

2 There is yet an other kinde of this herbe, the which the base Almaignes do
 call Contraet, very like to the aforesayde, sauing þ his leaues be greater, whiter,
 & not so hearie or softe, but better like S. Johns worthe, although they appeere
 not thowow prickt or holed, The floures are like to þ aforesaid, & ar also specked
 in the

Hypericum.



in the knappes and buddes, with small blacke spotted. The roote is woodlike like the other.

Rata sylvestris. &c.
Great S. Johns worthe,



Ascyrum.
S. Peters worthe,



✠ The Place.

These herbes grow in rough untilld places, in hedges, and Coples.

✠ The Tyme.

They floure in July, and August.

✠ The Names.

1 The first is called in Greeke *πικρανον ἀγριον*, that is, wild Rue: yet this is none of the kindes of the grieuous sauored or stinking Rue: it is also called of some *ἀνδροειδης*, Androsæmum.

2 The second is called in Greeke *ἀσχυρον*, and in Latine Ascyrum: both are unknown in Shoppes: in English Square S. Johns grasse, great S. Johns worthe: & most commonly S. Peters worthe: in high Douch Harthew, & Walde Hoff: The second is called of some Kunratz: in base Almaigne Herthop, & Coenraet.

✠ The Nature.

They are hoate and dry, and lyke to Hypericum.

✠ The Vertues.

The seede of S. Peters worthe, or square S. Johns grasse, dronken the weight of two Drammes with Honied water, and vsed a long space, cureth the Sciatica, that is the payne in the hanches.

The same pounce is good to be layde vpon burnings.

The wine wherein the leaues therof haue ben boyled, hath power to cōsolidate, & close vp woundes, if they be oftentimes washed with the sayde wine.

The first Booke of
Of Tutlan or Parke leaues.

Chap. xlv.
Androsæmon.

✱ The Description.

Androsæmon is like to Saint Johns worte, & S. Peters grasse. It hath many rounde stalkes comming out of one roote, the whiche do bring forth leaues, muche larger than the leaues of S. Johns worte, in þe beginning greene, but after that the seede is ripe, they waxe redde, & than being brused betwixt ones fingers, they yeeld a redde sappe or iuyce. At the toppe of the stalkes groweth smal knoppes or round buttons, the whiche in their opening do bring forth floures like to S. Johns grasse, but greater: whan they are fallen or perished, there appeareth littell small pellots or round balles, very red at the beginning, but afterward of a browne, and very darke redde colour whan they be ripe, like to the colour of clotted or congeled drie bloud, in whiche knops or bearies is conteyned the seede, which is small and browne, the roote is harde and of wooddie substance, yeaerly sending forth new spryngs.



✱ The Place.

This herbe groweth not in this countrey, except in gardens where as it is sown and plated. The Authoꝝ of Stirp. Aduers. noua, do affirme that Androsæmon groweth by Bristow in England in S. Vincentes Rocks and woody Cleues beyond the water. But if Androsæmon be Tutlan or Parke leaues, it groweth plentifully in woodes and parkes, in the west partes of England.

✱ The Tyme.

It floureth in Iuly, and the seede is ripe in August.

✱ The Names.

It is called in Greeke *ανδρσαμον*, in Latine Androsæmum: vnknownen to the Apothecaries. It hath none other common name that I know: yet some do also call it Androsæmum fruticans.

Tutlan so called in french and in English, is thought of some late writers to be Clymenon, and is called of the Clymenon Italarum, siue Siciliana: of our Apothecaries Agnus castus.

✱ The Nature.

It is hoate and dry like S. Johns grasse, or S. Peters worte.

✱ The Vertues.

Androsæmon his vertues are lyke to S. Peters worte, & S. Johns grasse, as Galen saith. Tutlan is much vsed in Baulmes, Drenches, and other remedies for woundes.

Of Woad or Pastel. Chap. xlvj.

✱ The Kindes.

Here be two sortes of Woad: the one is of the garden, and cometh of seede, and is vsed to colour and die cloth into blew: The other is wilde woad, and commeth by of his owne kinde.

Isatis

Isatis sativa.
Garden Woad.



Isatis sylvestris.
Wilde Woad.



✿ The Description.

Garden Woad hath long, broad, swartegreene leaues, spread vpon the ground, almost lyke the leaues of Plantayne, but thicker, and blacker: the stalke riseth vp, from the middest of the leaues of two cubites long, set full of smaller and sharper leaues, the whiche at the toppe diuideth and parteth it self into many small branches, vpon the whiche groweth many littell floures, very small and yelow, and after them long broad huskes, like littell tinges, greene at the first and afterward blackishe, in whiche the seede is conteyned. The roote is white, single and straight, and without any great store of thyreds or strings.

The wilde is very like to the garden Woad, in leaues, stalke, and making, sauing that the stalke is tenderer, smaller, and browner, and the huskes more narrow, otherwise there is no difference betwixt them.

✿ The Place.

Garden Woad is sown in diuers places of flanders, & Almaine, in fertile & good grounds. The wilde groweth of his owne kinde in vntilled places.

✿ The Tyme.

Both do floure in May and Iune.

✿ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *isatis*: in Latine also *Isatis*, and *Glastum*, of the late writers *Guadum*, and of some *Luteum herba*: in English *woad*, or *Pastel*: in French *Gues de or Pastel*: in Spanishe also *Pastel*: in Italian *Guado*: in high

Douche, Weidt and Waydt: in base Almaigne, Weedt.

The Nature.

- 1 Garden Woad is dry without any sharpnesse.
- 2 The wilde dyeth more, and is more sharpe and byting.

The Vertues.

- 1 Garden or sowed Woad, bruised is good to be layde vpon the woundes of a mightie strong people, whiche are bled to dayly labour and exercise, and vpon places to stop the running out of bloud, & vpon fretting blcers & rotten sores. It scattereth and dissolueth all colde empostumes being layde therevpon.
- 2 The wilde Woad resisteth moyst and flowing blcers, and consuming rotten sores, being layde therevpon: but against the other grieffes, for which the garden Woad serueth, it is of lesse strength, and serueth to small purpose, bycause of his exceeding sharpnesse.

The Decoction of wilde Woad dronken, is very good for such as haue any stopping, or hardnesse in the Wite or Splene.

Of Dyers weede.

Chap. xlvij.

The Description.

Herba lutea.

The leaues of this herbe are long, narrow & blackish, not much vnlike the leaues of Woad, but they are smaller, narrower, & shorter, from the middlest whereof cometh vp the stalke to the length of three foote, couered bylow with small narrow leaues, and aboue with little pale yelow floures, thicke set, and clustering one aboue an other, the whiche do turne into small buttons, cut crosse wise, wherein the seede is conteyned, whiche is small and blacke. The roote is long and single.

The Place.

They sowe it in sundry places of Brabant, as about Louayne, and Brussels: it groweth also of it selfe in places vntilled, and by way sides.

The Tyme.

It floureth in May, and soone after the seede is ripe.

The Names.

This herbe is called in Latine (as Ruellius wyrteth) Herba lutea, and of some Flos tinctorius: in base Almaigne Wouwe, & of some Diant, but not without error: for Diant is another herbe nothing like vnto this, as shall be more playnely declared in the proceffe of this booke.

The Nature.

It is hoate and dry.

The Vertues.

Seeing that Herba lutea is not recepued, for any vse of Physicke, and is vknownen of the Ancients, we be able to wyte nothing els of this herbe, sauing that it is vled of Dyers, to colour and dye their clothes into greene, and yelow.

Of S. James worte.

Chap. xlvijij.

The Kindes.

Saynt James worte, or as some call it, Saynt James floure is of twoo sortes.

Iacoba.



Iacobeæ.
S. James worthe.
Or Aggreæ.



Iacobeæ marina.
S. James worthe of the Sea.



✿ The Description.

1 The first kinde of S. James worthe, hath long, browne, red, crested, or straked stalkes, two or three foote long. The leaues be great & browne, much clouen and cut, not much vnlike the leaues of wormewood, but longer, larger, thicker, and nothing white. The floures be yelow, growing at the top of the stalkes, like to Caminomill, in the middest wherof is the seede, gray, and woolly, or downy, and fleeth away with the winde. The roote is white and full of strings.

2 The second kinde called S. James worthe of the Sea, is much like to the first, but the stalke is nothing redde. The leaues be smaller, whiter, and more deeper, and smaller tagged. The floures be like to the first kinde, but more pale or bleaker. The roote is long, threddey, and creeping, and bringeth forth round about him, new springs.

✿ The Place.

1 S. James worthe, groweth almost euery where, alongst by wapes and waterish places, and sometimes also in the borders of fieldes.

2 Sea S. James worthe groweth in trenches and diches, and like places, adioyning to the Sea.

✿ The Tyme.

They floure in July and August.

✿ The Names.

The first is now called in Latine Iacobeæ, Herba S. Iacobi, and Sancti Iacobi

flos:

flos: in Englishe Saynt James worre: in frenche *Herbe ou fleur S. Jaques*: in high Douch S. Jacobs bluom: in base Almaigne S. Jacobs cruyt, and S. Jacobs bloemen.

The second without doubt is a kinde of S. James worre.

✿ *The Nature.*

They are both hoate and dry in the third degree.

✿ *The Vertues.*

S. James herbe hath a speciall vertue to heale woundes, wherfore it is very good for all old woundes, fistulas, and naughtie vlcers.

Some affirme, that the iuyce of this herbe gargeld, or gargarised, healeth all inflammations, or swellings, and empoistems of the throote.

Of Flaxe or Lyn. Chap. xlii.

✿ *The Description.*

Linum.

Flax hath a tender stalke, couered with sharpe narrow leaues, parted at the toppe into small shorthe branches, the whiche bringeth forth fayre blew flowers, in steede wherof being now fallen there cometh by round knappes, or buttons, in whiche is containd a blackishe seede, large, fatte, and shining.

✿ *The Place.*

Flaxe is sown in this countrey, in fatte, and fine ground, especially in lowe moyst fieldes.

✿ *The Tyme.*

It flourisheth in May and June.

✿ *The Names.*

Flaxe is called in Greeke *λινον*: in Latine Linum, and in Shoppes it is wel knowne by the same name. And here ye may perceiue the cause why the base Almaignes do vse the worde Lyn, to all things made of flaxe, or Lyne, as Linendoock and Linnen laken, that is to say, Lyneclothe, or clothe made of Lyne: in Englishe flaxe, or Lyne: in frenche *Lin*: in highe Douch *flasch*: in base Almaigne *Ulas*.

✿ *The Nature.*

The seede, whiche is muche vsed in medicine, is hoate in the first degree, and temperate of moysture and drynesse.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The seede of Lyn boyled in water and layde too in manner of a pultis, or playster, appeaseth all payne. It softeneth all colde tumors, or swellings, the empoistems of the eares, and neck, and of other partes of the body.

Lynseede pound with figges, doth ripen and breake all Empoistems, layde there vpon: and draweth forth Thornes, and all other things that sticke fast in the body, if it be mingled with the roote of the wilde Cocomber.

The same mingled with Cresses and Hony, and layde vnto rough, rugged, and euill fauoured nayles, aswell of the handes, as of the feete, causeth them that be corrupt to fall of, and cureth the partie. The same rawe, pounde and layde to the face, clenseth and taketh away all spotted of the face.

The



The wine wherein Lynseeðe hath bene boyled, preserueth the vlcers & old sores, & shalbe washed in the same, frō corruption, festering or inward räckling.

The water wherein Lynseeðe hath bene boyled, doth quicken and cleare the sight, if it be often dropped or stilled into the eyes.

The same taken in glisters swageth the grypping paynes of the belly, and of the Matrix or Mother, and cureth the woundes of the bowelles, and Matrix, if there be any.

Lynseeðe mengled with Hony, & taken as an Electuary, or Lochoch, cleanseth the breast, and appeaseth the Cough, and eaten with Raysons, is good for such as are fallen into Consumptions, and feuer Hetiques.

✿ *The Daunger.*

The seeðe of Lin, taken into the body, is very euill for the stomacker: it hindereth the digestion of meates, and engendzeth much windinesse.

Of Hempe. Chap. I.

✿ *The Kyndes.*

There are two kindes of Hempe, the one is frutefull and beareth seeðe: The other beareth but floures onely.

✿ *The Description.*

Cannabis semen faciens.

Cánabis absq; semine.

Seeðe Hempe.

Barren Hempe.

The first kind of Hempe, hath a rounde hollow stalk foure or fife foote long, full of branches, & like to a little tree: at the top of the branches groweth little final round bags, or huskes, wherein is cōteyned the seeðe which is round. The leaues be great, rough, & blackishe, parted into seuen, nine, ten, and sometymes into moe partes, long, narrow, and snipt or dented round about with notches, like the teeth of a Saw. The whole leafe with all his partes is like to a hand spread abroad.



2 The secōd is also in leaues like to the first, and it hath a thicke stalke, out of whiche by the sides groweth forth sundry branches: but it beareth neither seeðe nor frute, sauing small white floures, the whiche like duste or powder is caried away with the winde.

✿ *The Place.*

1. 2 These two sortes of Hempe are sown in fieldes, and (whiche is a thing to be marueled at) they do both spring of one kinde of seeðe. A mā shall sometymes finde the male Hempe growing in the borders of fieldes, and by the wayes.

✿ *The Tyme.*

The

The seede of the male Hempe is ripe at the end of August, and in September. The female Hempe is ripe in July.

* *The Names.*

Hempe is called in Greeke *αμναις, εσιπιον, και Χονοτροπισμον*: in Latine, and in Shoppes *Cannabis*: in Italian *Cannape*. in Spanish *Canamo*, *Canano*: in English *Hempe*, *Steekeeweede*, & *Gallowgrasse*: in French *Chanure*, *Chenneuis*, or *Cheneue*: And here ye may perceiue the cause why the Romans and others do call the Clothe made of Hempe, *Chemneuis*, or *Canuas*, for it soundeth so after the Greeke, Latine, and French: the high Douchmen call Hempe *Zamerhauff*: in base Albaigne *Isampe*.

* *The Nature.*

Hempe seede is hoate and dry in the thirde degree.

* *The Vertues.*

Hempe seede doth appeare, and driue the windinesse out of the bodie, and if a man take a littell to much of it, it drieth by Nature, & the seede of generation, and the Milke in womens brestes.

The seede stamped and taken in white wine, is highly commended at this Day, against the Jaundice, and stopping of the Lpuer.

The iuyce of the leaues of greene Hempe put into ones eare swageth the payne of the same, and bringeth forth all kinde of vermine of the same.

The roote of Hempe boyled in water doth help and cure the Sinewes, and partes that be Drawen together and broken, also it helpeth against the Goute, if it be layde therevpon.


* *The Daunger.*

Hempe seede is harde of digestion, and contrary to the stomacke, causing payne and griefe, and dulnesse in the head, and engendreth grosse and naughtie humors in all the body.

Of *Lysimachion* Willow herbe or *Ious* Strife.

Chap. LII.

* *The Kindes.*

 Here are now diuers Kindes of Herbes comprehended vnder the name of *Lychimachia*. but especially foure, vnder whiche all the *Lysimachies* shalbe compysed. The first is the right *Lysimachion*. The second is the red Willow herbe with coddes. The third is the second kinde of redde Willow herbe without Coddes. The fourth is a kinde of blew *Lysimachion*.

* *The Description.*

1 The first *Lysimachus*, or the yellow *Lysimachus*, hath a rounde stalke, very littell crested or straked, of a Cubite or two long. The leaues be long & narrow like willow, or wythie leaues, nothing at all cut or snipt about the edges, but three or foure leaues standing one against an other round about the stalke, at the ioyntes. The floures be yellow and without smell, and grow at the toppe of the branches, in steede wherof whan they are fallen away, there groweth rounde seede, like *Coriander* seede. The roote is long and slender, creeping here and there, and putteth forth diuers pong springs, whiche at their first comming vp are redde.

2 The second *Lysimachus* in leaues and stalkes is like to the other, sauing that his leaues be not so broad, and are snipt about the edges, much like vnto Willow leaues. The floures in colour and making, are somewhat like the floures of the common wilde *Mallow* or *Hock*, that is to say, it hath foure little broad round leaues standing together, and lying one ouer an others edges, vnder whiche

whiche there groweth long huskes or Coddes, like to the huskes of stocke Gillofers, whiche huskes do appeare before the opening of the floure: the whiche huskes or seede vessels, do open of themselves, and cleave abroad into three or foure partes, or quarters, whan the seede is ripe, the whiche because it is of a woolly or cottony substance, is carried away with the winde. The roote is but small and threddy.

Lyfimachion verum.
Bellow *Lyfimachion* or
Louse streffe.



Lyfimachium purpureum primum.
 The first purple red, willow herbe,
 or *Lyfimachium*, also the Sonne
 before the father.



There is an other smal kinde of this sorte, like to the other in stalke, leaues, floures and huskes, sauing that it is in all partes smaller, and the stalke is so weake, that it can very seildome grow straight. The floures be of carnation colour, like to Gillofloures, but somewhat smaller.

Yet there is a thirde kinde of redde *Lyfimachus*, very like to the first redde kinde. The floures do grow also at the top or end of the huskes, but they be paler, and in making not so well like the other, but rather like to Gillofers parted into foure small leaues, whiche are set crossewise.

The second kinde of redde *Lyfimachus* is like to the aforesayde, in stalkes & leaues: sauing that his floures do grow like crownes or garlandes rounde about the stalke like to Penny royall: of colour redde, & without huskes, for the seede doth grow in the smal Coronas, fro whence the floures fell of. The stalke is square and browne. The roote is very browne and thicke, of a wooddishe substance, and putteth forth yearly new springs.

Lyfimachion purpureum alterum.

Partizan Lyfimachion, or
Spiked Lyfimachion.

Lyfimachium caeruleum.

Blew Lyfimachion.



- 4 The blew Lyfimachus also in stalke and leaues is like the others: his blew or Azured floures are growing at the end of the stalkes, spike fashion, or eared like Spike or Lauander beginning to bloow bylow, & so flourishing bpwarde, after whiche there commeth small round Coddes or pursles, wherein the seede whiche is very small is conteyned. The roote is threddy.

✱ The Place.

The yellow & redde do grow in waterish & moyst places, in low medowes, and about the brinckes and borders of water brookes and diches. The blew is not found in this countrey but in the gardens of such as loue Herbes.

✱ The Tyme.

They do all floure most commonly in June, and July, and their seede is ripe in August.

✱ The Names.

Lyfimachia is called in Greeke λυσιμάχιον και λυτρεον: in Latine Lyfimachium, Lyfimachia, and of some Salicaria, vnknowen in Shoppes: in English Lyfimachia, Willow herbe, and Louse strife: in Spanish Lisimacho yerua.

- 1 The first which we may call Golden or yellow Lyfimachus, Willow herbe, and Louse strife, is called in Fraunce Cornelle, Soncy d'eauë, Pellebossë, or Chassebossë: in high Almaigne Geelwelderich: in base Almaigne Geelwederick.

- 2 The second is called of some, in Latine Filius ante Patrem, that is to say, the sonne before the father, bycause of his long huskes in which the seede is cōteined
Do come

do come forth and waxe great, before that the floure openeth: in Englishe, the first red Lyfimachus, or wythie herbe, or Louse stryfe: in French *Lyfimachie rouge*: in high Douch Braun or Rod weiderich: in base Almaigne Root wederick.

3 The third is called in Brabant Partijcke. It may be called in English Partizan or sharpe Lyfimachus, or poynted willow Herbe with the purple floure.

4 The fourth hath none other name, but *Lyfimachium caruleum* in Latine: in English Blew or Azured Lyfimachus.

* *The cause of the Name.*

This herbe tooke his name of the valiant & noble Lyfimachus, the friend & Cousin of Alexander the great, king of Macedonia, who first found out the property of this herbe, and taught it to his posteritie or successours.

* *The Nature.*

The yelow Lyfimachus or golden Louse stryfe, is colde, dry, and astringent.

The temperament of the redde and blew Lyfimachia, is not yet knowen.

* *The Vertues.*

The iuyce of the leaues of the yelow Lyfimachus stoppeth all fluxe of bloud, and the Dysenteria or bloody fluxe, being eyther taken inwardly, or otherwise applied outwardly.

The same stayeth the inordinate course of womens floures, being put with a pessarie of wool or cotton into the Matrix, or secrete place of women.

The herbe bruised & put into the nose, stoppeth the bleeding of the same, and it doth ioyne together and close vp all woundes, and stoppeth the bloud, being layde therebpon.

The perfume of this herbe dryed, driueth away all Serpents, & venemous beasts, and killeth flies, and knattes.

* *The Choyse.*

Whan ye will vse Lyfimachus, for any griefe aforesayde, ye shall take none other but of that kinde with the yelow floure, which is the right Lyfimachus: for although the others haue now the selfe same name, yet haue they not the same vertue and operation.

Of Mercurp.

Chap. liij.

* *The Kindes.*

Here be two sortes of Mercury: the garden, and wilde Mercury: the which againe are diuided into two other Kindes, a Male, and female, differing onely but in seede.

* *The Description.*

1 The male garden Mercury, or the french Mercury, hath tender stalkes, full of ioyntes & branches, vpon the which groweth blackish leaues, somewhat long almost like the leaues of Parietory, growing out from the ioynts, from whence also, betwixt the leaues and the stem there cometh forth two little hearie bullets, ioynted together vpon one stem, eche one conteyning in it selfe a small round seede. The roote is tender and full of hearie strings.

2 The female is like to the male, in stalkes, leaues, and growing, and differeth but onely in the floures and seede, for a great quantitie more of floures and seede, do grow thicke together like to a small cluster of grapes, at the first bearing a white floure, and afterwarde the seede, the whiche for the most parte, is lost before it be ripe.

3 4 The wilde Mercury is somewhat like to the garden Mercury, sauing his stalke is tenderer & smaller, and not aboue a span long, without any branches,

the leaues be greater and standing farder a sunder one fro an other. The seede of the male, is like to the seede of the male garden Mercury, and the seede of the female, is like the seede of the female garden Mercury. The roote is with hearie strings, like the roote of the garden Mercuries.

Mercurialis mas. Phyllon Theophrasti.

French Mercury.

Mercurialis foemina.

Mercury female.



There is yet an other herbe founde called Noli me tangere, the whiche also is reduced and brought vnder the kindes of Mercury. It hath tender rounde knobbed stalkes, with many hollow wings, and large leaues, like to the Mercury in stalke and leaues, but much higher and greater, the floures hang by small stemmes, they are yelow, broade, and hollow before, but narrow behind, and croking like a tayle, like the floures of Larkes spurre, after the whiche there commeth forth small long round huskes, the whiche do open of them selues, and the seede being ripe, it spurteth and skippeth away, as soone as it is touched.

One may well describe and place, next the Mercuries (but especially them of the garden) the herbe whiche is called Phyllon, bycause that some do thinke that Phyllon and Mercury are but one herbe, but by this treatise they may know that they be diuers herbes. Now therfore there be two sortes of Phyllon (as Crateuas writeth) the Male and the female. It hath three or foure stalkes, or more, the leaues be somewhat long and broade, something like the leaues of the Olive tree, but somewhat larger and shorter. All the herbe his stalkes and leaues, is couered with a fine softe white wool or Cotton. The seede of the female Phyllon, groweth in fashion like to the seede of the female Mercury:

Mercurie: and the seede of the male groweth like to the male Mercurie.

Cynocrambe.
Wilde Mercury.

Phyllon Thelygonon.
Children Mercury.



✠ The Place.

The garden Mercurie groweth in vineyardes, and gardens of pot herbes. The wilde groweth in hedges and Coples. The fifth kinde groweth in deepe moyst vallies, and if they be ones planted, they come bp againe yearely after-ward, of their owne accorde, or of their owne sowing.

Phyllon is founde, growing thorough out all Languedock, and Province.

✠ The Tyme.

They floure in June, and continue flourishing all the Sommer.

✠ The Names.

1. 2 Garden Mercurie is called in Greeke *ανιζωσις*, and of some *παρθενιον*, and *ερυν* *βοτανιον*: of Theophrastus *φυλλον*: in Latine and in Shoppes *Mercurialis*: in Italian *Amercurella*: in Spanish *Mercuriales*: in English Mercury, and of some in French *Mercury*: in high Douch *Zamen Binkelkraut*, *Kuwurtz*, and *Mercurius kraut*: in base Almaigne *Tam Binkelcrupt*, & *Mercuriael*. And that that hath the round seede is called *Mas the Male*. And the other is called the female. Some do also take it, for Wilde Mercury.

3. 4 The wilde Mercury is called in Greeke *κυνοκραμβη*, *κύνια*, and *ανιζωσις* *αρεια*: in Latine *Canina bralsica*, and *Mercurialis sylvestris*: in English wilde Mercury, and Dogges Call: in French *Mercuriale sauuage*, *Chou de Chien*: in high Douch wilde

wilde Singelkraut, and Hundskol: in Brabant wilde Singelcruyt, and witten Mercuriael.

5 The Noli me tangere, was unknowne of the Ancients, wherefore it hath none other name in Greeke or Latine. They call it in high Douch Springkraut: in Brabant Springcruyt, and Cruydenken en ruert my niet: and for that cause men in these dayes do call it, Noli me tangere: that is to say, touche me not.

6 Phyllon is called in Greeke φύλλον καὶ ἐλαόφυλλον: in Latine Phyllum. The male is called ἀρσινόγονον, whiche may be Englished Barons Mercury or Phyllon, or Boyes Mercury or Phyllō. And the female is called in Greeke θήλυγονον: and this kinde may be called in English Gydes Phyllon or Mercury, Daughters Phyllon, or Mayden Mercury. And we can giue it none other name as yet. This is Dioscorides Phyllon, but not Theophrastus Phyllon. For Theophrastes Phyllon, is nothing els but Dioscorides Mercury. And for to be knowne from the Mercuries, this Phyllon is also called Elæophyllon, Oliue Phyllon.

✱ *The Nature.*

The Mercuries, are hoate and dry in the first degree, as Auerroys saith.

✱ *The Vertues.*

A Mercury boyled in water and dronken, loseth the belly, purgeth, & driueth forth colde phlegmes, and hoate and cholerique humors: & also the water that is gathered together in the bodies of such as haue the Dropsie.

B For these purposes, it may be vsed in meates, and potages, and they shall worke the same effect, but not so strongly.

C The same pound with Butter, or any other greace, and layde to the fundamēt, prouoketh the stoole or siege.

D The Barons Mercury, or male Phyllon dronken, causeth to engender male children, and the Mayden Mercurie, or gydes Phyllon dronken, causeth to engender Gydes, or Daughters.

Of Mony worthe or herbe

two pence. Chap. liij.

✱ *The Description.*

Monyworthe hath small slender stalkes, creeping by the ground, vpon euery side whereof groweth small rounde leaues, and somewhat large, almost like to a penny. The floures be yellow almost lyke to gold cuppes. The roote is smal and tender.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in moyst medows, about ditches, & watercourses, & in Copse that stand lowe.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It beginneth to floure in May, and continueth flourishing all the Sommer.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine Nummularia, Centummorbia, & of some Serpentaria, and also Lunaria grassula: in English Herbe two pence, two penny grasse, and

Nummularia.



and Honyworthe: in frech *Herbe à cent maladies*: in high Douch Pfenningkraut, Egelkraut, & clein Slaterkraut: in base Almaine Péninckrupt, & Eghelcrup.

✿ *The Nature.*

Two penny grasse is dry in the thirde degree.

✿ *The Vertues.*

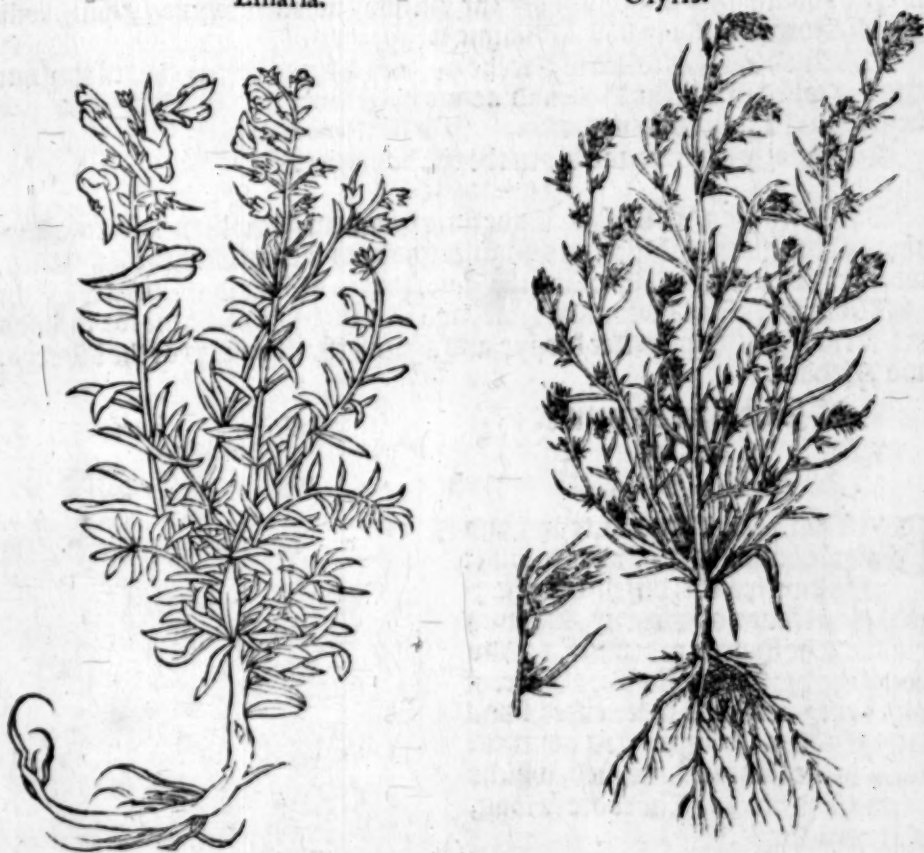
The later wyrters do say, that if this herbe be boyled in wyne and dronken with Hony, that it healeth and cureth the woundes and hurtes of the Linges, & that it is good against the Cough, but specially against the dāgerous Cough in yong children, to be taken as is afore sayde.

Wilde Flare, or Tode Flare.

Linaria.

Chap. liij.

Osyris.



✿ *The Description.*

1 **S**tanworthe, wilde flare, or Tode flar, hath small, slender, blackish stalkes, out of which groweth many leaues together long, and narrow, much like to the leaues of Lyn. The floures be yellow, large, & close before, like to a frogges mouth, and narrow behinde, & croked like to Larkes spurre, or Larkes clawe. The seede is large and blacke, conteyned in small rounde huskes, the whiche commeth forth, after the falling of, of the floure.

2 There is an other kinde of this herbe, the which is not common, and it beareth fayre blew floures, in all other things lyke to the other, sauing that his stalkes, floures, and leaues are smaller, and tenderer, but yet it groweth vp to a higher stature.

3 To these kindes of wilde flare or Linarie, it were not amisse to ioyne that
G iij
herbe,

herbe, which is called in Italy Beluedere. This plante hath diuers small shutes or scourges bearing small narrow leaues almost like to the leaues of flaxe: the floures be small and of a grasse colour, and do grow at the toppe of the stalkes.

✠ *The Place.*

1. 2 They grow wilde in vntilled places, about hedges, & the borders of fieldes.
3 Olyris groweth in many places of Italy and Lombardie.

✠ *The Tyme.*

They floure most commonly in July, and August.

✠ *The Names.*

1. 2 This herb is called in Shoppes Linaria, and of some Pseudolinum, and Vri-
nalis: in English Tode flaxe, and wilde flaxe: in french *Linair* or *Lin saunage*:
in high Douch Lynkraut, flachkraut, Harnkraut, vnser frauen flach, wild
flach, krotten flach: in base Almaigne wildt blas.

- 3 The third kinde is called in Greeke *ὄλυνος*: in Latine Olyris: but in this our
age it is called in Greeke *ἀλυνος*: and as we haue sayde it is called in Italy Bel-
uedere: in English Stanneworte.

✠ *The Nature.*

Stanneworte is hoate and dry in the thirde degree.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The Decoction of Olyris, or Tode flaxe dronken, openeth the old, cold stop-
pings of the Liuer & Milke, & is singuler good, for such as haue the Jaunders,
without feuers, especially whan the Jaunders is of long continuance.

The same doth also prouoke vrine, and is a singuler medicine for suche as
can not pisse, but droppe after droppe, and against the stoppings of the kidneys,
and Bladder.

Of Shepherds purse:

Chap. lv.

✠ *The Description.*

Bursa Pastoris hath round, tough, and
pliable braunches, of a foote long:
with long leaues, depely cut or iag-
ged, like y leaues of Seneuy, but much
smaller. The floures are white, & grow
alongst by the stalkes, in place whereof
whan they are gone there riseth small
flatte Coddes, or triangled pouches,
wherein the seede is conteyned, whiche
is small, and blacke. The roote is long,
white, and single.

✠ *The Place.*

Sheepeherds pouche groweth in
streates and wayes, & in rough, stonie,
and vntilled places.

✠ *The Tyme.*

It floureth most commonly in June
and July.

✠ *The Names.*

This herbe hath neither Greeke nor
Latine name giuen to him of the Anci-
ent writers, but the later writers, haue
called it in Latine *Pastoria bursa*, *Pera* &
Bursa

Pastoria bursa.



Bursa pastoris: in English **Shepherds purse**, **Scrippe**, or **Pouche**: and of some **Casseweede**: in frēch **Laboures**, or **Bourse de bergers**: in high Douch **Deitelkraut**, and **Hirten sechel**: in base **Almaigne Teskens** or **Borskens cruyt**.

✿ *The Nature.*

It is hoate and dry in the thirde degree.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The Decoctiō of **Shepherdes purse** dronken, stoppeth the laske, the bloody fluxe, the spitting and pissing of bloud, womens termes, and all other fluxe of bloud, howsoever it be taken: for whiche it is so excellent, that some write of it, saying, that it will stanche blond if it be but only holden in the hande, or carried about the body.

Of Cinquefoyle or Fiue finger grasse. Chap. lvi.

✿ *The Kynnes.*

Here are foure sortes of **Pentaphyllon**, or **Cinquefoyle**: two kindes therof beareth yellow floures, wherof the one is great, the other smal. The thirde kinde beareth white floures, and the fourth kinde redde floures, all are like one an other in leaues and fashion.

Pentaphyllon luteum maius.

Yellow Cinquefoyle the greater.

Pentaphyllon luteum minus.

Yellow Cinquefoyle the lesser.



✿ *The Description.*

The great yellow **Cinquefoyle**, hath rounde tender stalkes, creeping by the ground, and running abroade, like the stalkes or branches of wilde **Tansie**, and

and taking holde in diuers places of the ground, vpon whiche slender branches groweth long leaues snipt or dented round about þ edges, alwaies fiue growing together vpon a stem, or at the ende of a stem. The floures be yelow, and parted into fiue leaues. The which whan they are vanished do turne into smal round, and harde bearies, like Strawberies, in which groweth the seede. The roote is blackish, long and slender.

- 2 The small yelow Cinquefoyle is much like the other, in his leaues, & creeping vpon the ground, also in his stalkes, floures, and seede, sauing that it is a greate deale smaller, and doth not lightly take holdfast & cleaue to the ground, as the other doth. The leaues are smaller then the others, and of a whitish colour vnderneath, next to the ground.

Pentaphyllon album.
White Cinquefoyle.



Pentaphyllon Rubrum.
Redde Cinquefoyle.



- 3 The white Cinquefoyle, is like the great yelow Cinquefoyle, in his small and slender branches creeping by the ground, and in his leaues diuided into fiue partes, but that his stalkes or branches be rough. The leaues be long, and not snipt or dented rounde about, but before onely. The floures be white, and the roote is not single, but hath diuers other small rootes hanging by.

- 4 The redde Cinquefoyle also, is somewhat like to the others, especially like the great yelow kinde. The leaues be also parted in fiue leaues, and nite or snipte round about, the whiche are whitish vnderneath, and of a swarte greene colour aboue. The stalke is of a spanne or foote long, of colour browne, or reddish, with certayne ioyntes or knots, but not hearie. The floures grow at the toppe of the stalkes, most comonly two together, of a browne redde colour, after the

the whiche there comineth by small round beries, of a swarte redde colour like Strawberies, but harder: within whiche the seede is conteyned. The roote is tender, and spreading about here and there.

✱ *The Place.*

Pentaphyllon or Cinquefoyle groweth low and in shadowie places, sometimes also by water sides, especially the redde kinde, whiche is onely founde in diches, or aboute diches of standing water.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Cinquefoyle floureth in May, but chiefly in June.

✱ *The Names.*

Cinquefoyle is called in Greeke πντὰφυλλον: in Latine & in Shoppes Pentaphyllum, and Quinquifolium: in Italian Cinquefolio: in Spanish Cinco enrama: in English Cinquefoyle, or Sinkefoyle, of some spueleaued grasse, or fivefingered grasse: in French Quintesueille: in high Douch funkfingerkraut, & funkblat: in base Aimaigne, Vysfingercrut.

✱ *The Nature.*

Cinquefoyle is dry in the thirde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The roote of Synkefoyle boyled in water untill the thirde parte be consumed, doth appease the aking, and raging payne of the teeth. Also if one hold in his mouth the decoction of the same, and the mouth be well washed therewith, all, it cureth the sores and blcers of the same.

The same decoction of the roote of Sinkefoyle dronken, cureth the bloudy fluxe, and all other fluxe of the bellie, and stancheth all excessiue bleeding, and is good against the goutte Sciatica.

The roote boyled in vineger, doth mollifie and appease fretting and consuming sores, and dissolueth wennes and colde swellings, it cureth euilsauored naples, and the inflammation and swelling about the siege, and all naughtie scuruenesse, if it be applied thereto.

The iuyce of the roote being yet yong and tender, is good to be dronken against the diseases of the Liuer, the Lungen, and al popson.

The leaues dronken in honied water, or wine wherein some Pepper hath bene mengled, cureth Tertian, and Quartaine feuers: And dronken after the same maner, by the space of thirtie dayes, it helpeth the falling sicknesse.

The leaues pound & layde too healeth filine burstings, or the falling doune of the bowelles or other mater into the Coddes, and mengled with salte and Honny, they close by woundes, fistulas and spreading blcers.

The iuyce of the leaues dronken doth cure the Jaunders, and comforte the Lpuer.

Of Toymentill or Setfoyle. Chap. lviij.

✱ *The Description.*

Toymentill is much like vnto Sinkefoyle: it hath slender stalkes, rounde, and tender, fise or sixe springing by out of one roote, and creeeping by the ground. The leaues be small, fise, or most comunonly seuen growing vpon a stem, much like the leaues of Sinkefoyle, and every leafe is likewise inipte and dented rounde about the edges. The floures be yelow, much like the floures of wilde Tansie, and Sinkefoyle. The roote is browne, redde and thicke.

✱ *The Place.*

Toymentill groweth in low, darke & shadowy woodes, & in greene wapes.

✱ *The*

✿ *The Tyme.*

It flourereth oftentimes, al the somer long.

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe is now called in Shoppes and in Latine Tormentilla, and of some in Greeke *ἑπτάφυλλον*: in Latine *Septifolium*: in English Setfoyle and Tormentill: in French *Tormentille*, & *Souchet de bois*: in high Douch Tormentill, Brickwurtz, and Rot Heylwurtz: in base Almaine Tormetille. The markes and notes of this herbe do approche very neare to the Description of Chryfagonum.

✿ *The Nature.*

It dryeth in the third degree.

✿ *The Vertues.*

- A** The leaues of Tormentill with their roote boyled in wine, or the iuyce thereof dronken prouoketh sweate, and by that meanes it driueth out all venim from the harte: moreouer they are very good to be eaten or dronken against all poyson, and against the plague or pestilence. The same vertue hath the dyed rootes, to be made in powder and dronken in wine.
- B** Also the roote of Tormentill made into powder, & dronken in wine whan one hath no feuer: or with the water of a Smythes forge, or water wherein Iron, or hoate & burning Steele hath bene often quenched, whan one hath a feuer, cureth the bloudy fluxe, & al other fluxes or laskes of the belly. It stoppeth the spitting of bloud, the pissing of bloud, and the superfluous running of womens floures, & all other kindes of fluxe, or issue of bloud.
- C** The Decoction of the leaues & roote of Tormentill, or the iuyce of the same dronken is good for all woundes, both inwardly, and outwardly: it doth also open and heale the stoppings and hurtles of the Lungen, and the Lpuer, and is good against the Jaunders.
- D** The roote of the same made into powder, and tempered or knoden with the white of an Egge, and eaten, stayeth the desire to vomitte, and is good against the disease called Choler or Melancholy.
- E** The same boyled in water, and afterward the mouth being washed therewithall, cureth the noughtie vlcers, and sores of the same.

Of Strawberries.

Chap. lviij.

✿ *The Description.*

The Strawberrie with his small and slender hearie branches, creepeth alongst the ground, and taketh roote and holdefast, in diuers places of the ground like Sinckefoyle, the leaues also are somewhat like Sinckefoyle, for they be likewise cut and snipte round about, neuerthelesse it bringeth forth but onely three leaues growing together vpon each hearie stem or foote-stalke. The floures be white, & yellow in the middel, somewhat after the fallshis of Cinquefoyle, the whiche being past it beareth a pleasant round fruite, greene at the

Tormentilla.



at the firste, but redde whan it is ripe, sometimes also ye shall finde them very white whan they be ripe, in taste and savour very pleasant. ❀ *The Place.*

Strawberies growe in shaddow wooddes, & deepe trenches, and bankes, by high way sides: They be also muche planted in gardens.

❀ *The Tyme.*

The Strawberry flourereth in Aprill, and the frute is ripe in June.

❀ *The Names.*

The Strawberry is called in Latine *Fragaria*, *Fragula*: in English *Strawbery* & *Strawbery plante*: in french *Fraisier*: in high Douch *Erdbeer kraut*: in base Almaigne *Erdtbesien* crupt. The frute is called in Latine *Fraga*: in french *Des fraises*: in high Douch *Erdbeer*: in base Almaigne *Erdtbesien*.

❀ *The Nature.*

The Strawberry plante or herbe, with the greene and vnripe Strawberies, are colde & dry. The ripe Strawberies are colde and moyst.

❀ *The Vertues.*

- A** The Decoction of the Strawberry plante drunken, stoppeth the laske, & the superfluouse course of womens floures.
- B** The same decoction, holden & kept in the mouth comforteth the gummes, & cureth the naughtie blcers and sores of the mouth, & auoydeth the sinking of the same.
- C** The iurce of the leaues cureth the rednesse of the face.
- D** Strawberies quench thirst, & the continual vse of them is very good, for them that feelee great heate in their stomacke.

Of Silver weede / or wilde

Tansie. Chap. lix.

❀ *The Description.*

The wilde Tansie, is much like to the Strawberry plante, and Cinquefoyle, in his small and slender branches, and in his creeping alongst and hanging fast to the ground, his stalkes be also small and tender. The leaues be long, deeply cut euen harde to the stem and snipt round about, much like to the leaues of Agrimonie, of a whitish shining colour next the ground, & of a faint greene aboue. The floures be yelow, much

Fragaria.



Argentina.



like the floures of Cinquefoyle. The roote hath hearie strings.

✿ *The Place.*

Wilde Tansie groweth in moyst, vntilled, and grassie places, & about diches, but especially in clay groundes, that are left from tillage.

✿ *The Tyme.*

It floureth most commonly in Iune and Iuly.

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine Potentilla, and Argentina, and of some Agrimonia sylvestris, or Tanacetum sylvestre: in English wilde Tansie, Siluer weede, and of some wilde Agrimonia: in French Tanasie sauuage, or Bec d'oye, and Argentine: in high Douch Grensigh, Grensing, or Genserich, and according to the same in Latine Anserina: in base Almaigne Ganterick, and Argentine.

✿ *The Nature.*

Wilde Tansie is dry in the thirde degree.

✿ *The Vertues.*

Wilde Tansie boyled in wine or water and dronken stoppeth the laske, the bloudy fluxe, and all other fluxe of bloud, and preuaileth muche against the superfluous course of womens floures, but specially agaynst the white floud, or issue of floures.

The same boyled in water and salte and dronken, dissolueth all clotted and congeled bloud, and is good for suche as are squatte and brused with falling from aboue.

The Decoction of wilde Tansie, cureth the vlcers, and sores of the mouth, the hoate humors that are fallen downe into the eyes, and the strypes that perishe the sight, if they be washed therewithall.

Wilde Tansie hath many other good vertues, as against the stone, inward woundes and corrupt or fretting vlcers of the gummes, and priuie or secrete partes, it strengtheneth the bowelles, and closeth by greene woundes, it fasteneth loose teeth, and swageth tooth-ache. The distilled water of this plante is good against the freckles, spottes, and pimples of the face, and to take away Sunne burning.

Of common Mouse eare.

Chap. Ix.

✿ *The Kindes.*



If the herbe called in Latine Pilosella, there is found at this time two Kindes: The one called the great Pilosella, the other small Pilosella, the whiche some men do also call Mouse eare, howbeit they are not the right Mouse eare.

✿ *The Description.*

The leaues of great Pilosella are spreade vpon the grounde, white hoare, and hearie much lyke a great Mouse eare. The stalke is also hearie, aboute a spanne long, and beareth double yelow floures, the whiche do change into a certayne hearie downe or Cotton seede, and is caried away with the winde. The roote is of the length of a fingar, and hath many hearie strings.

2 The small Pilosella is like to the other, sauing that it is much lesse. The leaues be small and little, and white hoare nexte to the ground, and hearie also. The floures grow at the toppe of the stalkes, many together, and are of colour sometimes yelow, sometimes redde, and sometimes browne, and sometimes speckled. The roote is small and threddy.

Pilosella

Pilosella maior.
Great Pilosella.

Pilosella minor.
Small Pilosella.



✠ *The Place.*

1 The great *Pilosella* groweth vpon small grauely or dry sandy mountaynes, and vpon dry bankes about the borders of fieldes.

2 The small *Pilosella* groweth in dry Heathes and Commons, and such like waste and vntilled places.

✠ *The Tyme.*

They floure in May and June.

✠ *The Names.*

1 The great is now called in Latine *Pilosella maior*: in English also Great *Pilosella*, & of some House eare: in high Douch Hagelkraut, and of some also Heuszor: in base Almaine groote *Piloselle*, and Haghelcruyt.

The small is called *Pilosella minor*, and of the high Almaines Heuszorlin and Hasenpfatlin, it may be called in English small *Pilosella*, or Heath-mouse eare.

✠ *The Nature.*

The *Pilosellas* be hoate and dry.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The Decoction of the leaues and roote of this herbe dronken, doth cure, and heale all woundes both inward and outward, and also Hernies, Ruptures, or burstings.

The leaues of *Pilosella* dried, and afterward made into powder, & strowen vpon, or cast into woundes, is able to cure and heale the same.

The iuyce of the great *Pilosella*, dropped into the eares, cureth the payne of the same, and clenseth them from all filth and corruption.

The same Pilosella eaten or taken in meates, doth cleanse & clarifie the sight and cureth the rednesse of the eyes.

Of Golden floure Stechados and Cotton

weede.

Chap. lxxj.

✿ The Kindes.



Here be two principall kindes of herbes, whiche beare white, softe, and woolly, or Cottony leaues, whiche some men call Pilosella, or Filagines. The one hauing fayre golde yelow and sweete smelling floures. The other hath pale yelow floures without smell, & is of three sortes, as it shall appeare hereafter.

✿ The Description.

The first of these herbes which the Almaignes do call Rheinblumen hath slender stalkes, round and cottonie, harde, & whitish, or of a hoare gray colour, of a spanne long, with small, narrow, & very softe cottonie leaues, in quantitie & making like y leaues of Hyssop: at the toppe of the stalkes groweth small tuftes, or as it were nose-gayes of ten or xij. floures or more, whiche are round in fashion like to smal buttons, the which do not lightly perishe or vade, but may be kept a long time in their estate, & colour, neither are they of an vnpleasant sauour, but are somewhat bitter. The roote is small, shorte, and blacke.

The other kinde which is called Filago, or Cotton weede, is of three sortes, as is before sayde.

Ageratum Aurelia.
Golden Stachas or
Moth weede.



Filago.
Cotton weede.



The first of them is like to the afore sayde, but it is greater and higher, sometimes growing to the heighth of two foote long, or more. The stalkes be small, rounde and grayishe, couered with a certayne fine wooll or Cotton, three or foure growyng vp from one roote, straight, and most commonly without any branches. The leaues be long, narrow, whitish, softe, and woolly, like the leaues of Golden or yelow Stachas, sauing that they be longer, and broader, and somewhat of a greener colour. The floures be rounde, and after the fashion of buttons, growing at the toppe of the stalkes, a great many together, but nothing so yelow, as the floures of Golden Stachas, neither so long lasting, but are carried away with the winde whan they be ripe, like diuers other floures.

The

- 3 The other kinde of Cotton weede, in stalkes and leaues is much lyke to the aforesayde, the floures also be like to the aforesayde: howbeit they grow not in tuftes at the toppe of the stalke, but betwixt the leaues alongst by the stalke, and this is the greatest difference, betwixt this and the other.
- 4 The fourth kinde of these herbes, is like to the two other, last recited Cottonweedes, in stalkes and whyte cottony leaues, but it is altogether tenderer, smaller, and lower, scidome growing to the length of ones hande. The floures grow at the toppe of the stalkes, in small round buttons, of colour and fashon like to the other Cotton weedes.

✱ *The Place.*

The first kinde groweth in sandy playnes, and dry Deatches, and is plentifully founde in sundry places by the riuer of Reene. In this countrey they sow it in gardens. The other three kinds groweth in this countrey in sandy groundes, about dry Diches, and in certayne moyst places, and in wooddes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

They floure most commonly, in June, and July. Cotton weede floureth often, and againe in August.

✱ *The Names.*

- 1 The firste kinde of these herbes is called of Theophrastus in his nienth Booke, and .xxj. Chapter, in Greeke *ελιόχρυσον*: in Latine of Theodoro Gaza Aurelia: And of Dioscorides *ἀγέρατον* Ageratum: in Shoppes *Sticas citrina*, and *Sticados citrinum*: Of some *Tinearea*, and *Amaranthus Luteus*: in English *Golde floure*, *Wotheworte*, or *Golden Stechados*, and of Turner *Golden floureamor*: in high Douch *Rheinblumen*, *Mottenblumen*, & *Mottenkraut*: in base Almaigne *Rheynbloemen* and *Rhijnbloemen*.

There is yet an other herbe descrybed by Dioscorides, called *ελιχρύσον* Elichrysum and *Amaranthus*, the whiche is nothing like to *Sticas citrina*. For *ελιόχρυσον* Elichryson of Theophrastus, and *ελιχρύσον* Elychryson of Dioscorides, are two seuerall herbes. And therefore they are greatly deceyued that thinke *Sticas citrina* to be the Elichryson of Dioscorides.

- 2 The other three are all called (at this tyme) by one name, in Latine *Filago*: in Spanishe *Yerna Gelandrina*: in high Douch *Rhurkraut*: in base Almaigne *Rhuercruyt*, or *Root melizoen cruyt*, that is to say, *Bloudy flireworte*.

The first of these three is called of Plinie, *Herba impia*, bycause that his last floures, do surmount and grow higher than the first.

Some would haue these three herbes, to be that whiche the Grecians call *γναφάλιον*: and the Latinistes *Centunculum*, *Centuncularis*, and *Tomentitia*, but yet their iudgement is not right, as it shall appeare in the Chapter nexte following.

✱ *The Nature.*

These herbes be of a drying nature. The Golde floure or golden *Stachas*, is hoate also, as it may be perceyued by his bitternesse.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Golden *Stachas* boyled in wine and dronken, killeth wormes, and bringeth them forth, and is good agaynst the bytings and stingings of venemouse beastes.

The same boyled in lye, clenseth the heare from Lyce, and Nittes. The same boyled in Warderoobes and Presses, keepeth apparell, and garments from Mothes.

Of Gnaphalion or Small Cotton. Chap. lxiij.

✱ The Description.

Gnaphalium.



Gnaphalion is a base or low herbe, with many slender softe branches, and small leaues, couered all ouer wth a certaine white cotton or fine wooll and very thicke: so that ye would say it were all wooll or Cotton. The floures be yelow, & growe like buttons, at the top of the stalkes, as ye may perceyue by the figure.

✱ The Place.

This herbe groweth no where, but by the sea coast, there is plenty of it in Languedock, and Prouince.

✱ The Tyme.

It floureth in Iune and Iuly.

✱ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke γναφάλιον: in Latine Gnaphalium, Centunculus, Centuncularis, Tucularis, Albinum, & of some Gelafo, Anaphalis, Anaxiton, Hires, and Tomentitia. Also Bombax humilis: in English of Turner, Cudweed, Chafeweed, Carthophilago. It may be called also Petty Cotton, or small Bōbale: in French Petit Coton, & l'herbe borreuse, or Cotoniere. Pena in his Stirp. Aduers. noua, calleth it Chamæzylon.

✱ The Nature.

Gnaphalion is dry and astringent.

✱ The Vertues.

The leaues of Gnaphalion, boyled in thicke red wine, are good against the bloudy fluxe, as Dioscorides, and Galen doth witnesse.

Of Plantayne or Waybiede. Chap. lxiij.

✱ The Kyndes.



Here is found in this cōtre, of three sortes of Plantayne great plenty, bysides whiche there is yet an other founde, which groweth in salte grounde, all whiche in figure, do partely resemble one an other.

✱ The Description.

The great Plantayne hath great large leaues, almost like to a Beete leasse, with seuen ribbes behinde, on the backside, which do al assemble & meete together, at the ende of the leafe next the roote. The stemmes be round, of the heighth of a foote or more, sometimes of a reddish colour and coming vp from the roote in the middell amongst the leaues, the which stalkes or stēmes, from the middle bywarde towards the toppe, are couered rounde about with small knoppes or heads (whiche first of all do turne into small floures, and afterward into smal huskes conteyning a blackish seede) like to a Spike eare, or a little



little Torche. The roote is shorke, white, and of the thickenesse of a finger, ha-
uing many white hearie threedes. Of this kinde, there is founde an other, the
Spikes, eares, or torches wherof, are very dubble, so as in euery Spky care,
in steede of the little knappes or heades, it bringeth forth a number of other
smal torches, wherof eche one is lyke to the spike or torch of great Plantayne.

Plantago maior.
Great Plantayne.



Plantago media.
Middle Plantayne.



- 2 The seconde kinde of Plantayne, is like to the first, sauing that his leaues be narrower, smaller, and somewhat hearie. The stalkes be round, and somewhat cottony or hearie, and bringeth forth at the toppe, spiked knoppes, or torches, a great deale shorther than the first Plantayne, the blowings of it are purple in white. The roote is white and longer than the firste.
- 3 The thirde kinde of Plantayne is smaller than the seconde. The leaues be long and narrow, with ribbes like the leaues of the other Plantayne, of a darke greene colour, with small points, or purles, set, here and there alongst the edges of the leaues. The stalkes be crested or straked, and beare at the toppe fayre spiked knappes with white floures or blossoms, like the spykie knoppes of the middle Plantayne. The roote is shorke and very full of thredy strings.
- 4 The Sea Plantayne is narrower, it hath long leaues very narrow, and thicke: the stalkes be of a spanne long, full of small graynes or knops, from the middle euen vp to the top, much like to the torch of the great Plantayne. The roote is also thredy.

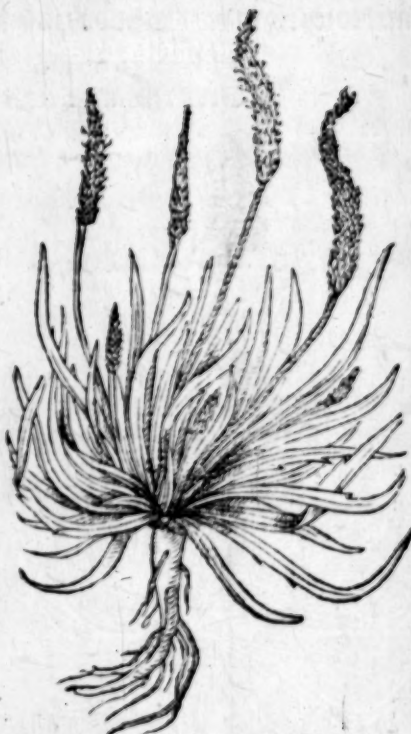
✠ The Place.

The three first Plantaynes grow almost euery where in this country, in pastures and leas, about wayes, and moyst places.

Plantago minor.
Small Plantayne. Ribworze.



Plantago marina.
Sea Plantayne.



The Sea Plantayne groweth in salt groundes, vpon the bankes and borders of salte water streames, as in Zealand, & Barowgh in great plenty, by the water Zoom.

* The Tyme.

The Plantaynes do floure most commonly in this countrey, in the moneths of Iune and Iuly. The seede is ripe in August.

* The Names.

Plantayne is called in Greeke ἀρνόλωρ, that is Lingua Agnina, Lamnes tungue: ἀρνεία, προβάταια, πολόνινα, καὶ ἡ ἀπλὴν: in Latine and in Shops Plantago: in Italian Plantagine: in Spanish Tamchagen, Lengua de oueja: in English Plantayne: in high Douch wegrich or Schaffzungen: in base Almaigne wechbree.

1 The first kinde is now called in Latine Plantago maior, and Plantago rubra: in English Great Plantayne: in french Grand Plantaine: in high Douch Roter wegrich: in base Almaigne Roode wechbree.

2 The second kind is called in Latine Plantago media: in french Plantain moyen: in English Middle Plantayne: in high Douch Mittel and breyter wegrich: in base Almaigne Breet wechbree.

3 The thirde is called of some in Greeke πιντάνωρ, that is to say, in Latine Quinqueneruia: otherwise it is now called in Latine Lanceolata, and Lanceola: in English Ribbeworze: in french Petit Plantain, Lanceole, and Lanceolette: in high Douch Spitzer wegrich: in base Almaigne Cleyn wechbree, & Montscibbe.

4 We call the fourth Plantago marina: in English Sea Plantayne: in french Plantain de mer: in base Almaigne Zee wechbree.

* The

✿ *The Nature.*

Plantayne is colde and dry in the second degree.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The leaues of Plantayne eaten with meates, or otherwise are very good against the falling downe of Reunes & Catarres, they comfort the Stomacke, and are good for such as haue the Phthisike (which is a disease in the lunges, with a consumption of all the body.) And against the Cough.

The Decoction of leaues of Plantayne dronken, stoppeth the blouddy fluxe, and other fluxes of the belly, also it stoppeth the spitting of blood, the pissing of blood, and the superfluous flowing of womens termes, and all other issue of blood.

The iuyce of Plantayne dronken, stoppeth and appeaseth the great desire to vomitte, and stancheth all fluxe of blood, aswell as the leaues and seede.

The roote of Plantayne by himself, or with his seede boyled in sweete wine and dronken, openeth the Conduytes, or passages of the Luer and Kidneys being stopped, and is good against the Jaunders, and the vlcation of the kidneys, and bladder.

Some haue writen, that three rootes of Plantayne, taken with wine and water, doth cure the feuer tertian: and foure rootes so taken do cure the feuer quartayne.

The vse of Plantayne is good against all euill, corrupt, and running sores and vlcers, and against woundes both old and new, all hoate empoistems, and inflammations, against Cankers, fistulas, & the foule euill or french Pockes, and all scuruiuesse. It is good against the biting of Madde Dogs, to bruse the leaues of Plantayne and lay therevpon, or to poure of the iuyce of Plantayne into the woundes, or if it be mixed with emplaysters, and oymments, that be made for such purpose.

The leaues of Plantayne do assuage, and mitigate the paine of the Goute, and are excellent to be layde vpon swollen members, that are full of heate and payne or anguish.

The iuyce of Plantayne dropped or skiled into the eares, is very good against the payne in the same. And to be dropped into the eyes against the inflammation, and payne of the eyes.

The same iuyce or the Decoction of the leaues or rootes of Plantayne, do cure and heale the naughtie Ulcers of the mouth, the tooth ache, and the bleeding of the gummes or Jawes, whan the mouth is oftentimes washed with the same.

The leaues of Plantayne pounce or stamped with salte, and layde to the empoistems, wennes or harde swellings about the eares and throte, cureth the same. The roote also, is good to be carried or hanged about the necke, for the same purpose, as some men wyte.

Of Buckhorne Plantayne or Coronop Plantayne.

Chap. lxiij.

✿ *The Kyndes.*

There is founde in this countrey at this present, two kindes of herbes, both comprehended vnder the name of Crowfoote.

✿ *The Description.*

The first Crowfoote or Hartshorne, hath long narrow and heartie leaues, & bringeth forth vpon each side of the leafe three or foure shorte startes or branches, almost like to the branches of a Hartes horne. It lieth spread vpon

bpon the ground like a starre. frō the middle of those leaues, groweth vp small round hearie stemmes, bearing long spiked knappes, or torches, like the middle Plantayne. The roote is long and threddy.

Pseudocoronopus.

Buckho:ne Plantayne.



Coronopus Ruellij.



Coronopi species peregrina.



² The second Crowfoote, hath three or foure stemmes or branches, creeping vpon the ground, & alwayes lying flat vpon the earth, but neuer mounting or rising higher, & are set full of long, narrow, & iagged leaues, much like to the leaues of the other Crowfoote Plantayne, but smaller, and nothing hearie. The floures be small & white, & growing betwixt the leaues & the stalke, well fastened to the skēme, whan they are decayed, there cometh forth small flat purses, broade & rough, in whiche the seede is conteyned. The roote is white of the length of ones finger, in tast lyke to garden Cressis.

One may also place amongst þ kinds of *Coronopus*, a certayne herbe, whiche we shall now offer vnto you (the which is a stranger, & but little knowen in this countrey)

countrie) seing that it is very well like to Hartes horne. The leaues be long & narrow, branched with shorte stertes, altogether like to the leaues of Hartes horne, sauing that sometimes they be bigger. They lie also flat, & spread round vpon the ground, and are somewhat rough, & hearie, like the leaues of Hartes horne: so that it is harde to know one from an other, whan they are both without stalkes and floures. But whan this herbe beginneth to haue stalkes and floures, than the difference is easily marked: for this herbe bringeth forth two or three rounde stalkes, parted into sundry branches, at the toppe whereof are placed knoppes and buttons, like to Cyanus or Corne floure, sauing that the scales of the knappes or heades, be not so closely couched, and layde one vpon an other, & the sayde scales seeme cleare and thorough shining, especially whan the floure is fallen of and withered. The floures come forth of the sayde knops or heades, in colour and making like the floures of Cychoie, but smaller. The roote is long and slender.

✱ The Place.

- 1 The first kinde groweth in Brabant & flanders, in vntilled, sandy places.
- 2 The second also groweth about wayes, and dry sandy pathes, and vpon bankes and rampiers, especially in certayne places about Antwarpe, where as it groweth so plentifully, that almost one shall see none other herbe.
- 3 The third which is a strange herbe, groweth not of his owne kinde in this countrie, but it is planted in gardens. It groweth plentifully in Languedock, in stony and dry places.

✱ The Tyme.

- 1 The two first kindes, do floure in May, and June.
- 2 The third floureth, in July, and August.

✱ The Names.

The first is called in Latine Cornu ceruinum, or Herba Stella, and Stellaria: in English of Turner, and Cooper Herbe Iue, and Crowfoote Plantayne: of Pena, Buckhorne. We may also call it Hartes horne Plantayne, Buckehorne Plantayne, or Coronop Plantayne: it is called in french Corne de Cerf, or Dent au chien: it is vnknownen in Shoppes: The Brabanders, do call it Hertshoren, and Crapenuoet cruyt: Some late writers call it in Greeke κορωνόπος: in Latine Pes cornicis: in high Douch Kraenfuz, supposing it to be the same Coronopus, whiche Dioscorides hath described in the 123. Chap. of his second booke, although in deede they be not like at all: And therefore we haue called it *ψευδοκορωνόπος*, Pseudocoronopus, that is to say, Bastard Crowfoote.

2 The second kinde draweth neare to the description of Coronopus made by Dioscorides, albeit that notwithstanding, the learned Ruellius, Doctor in his time at Paris, could not be made beleue, that this was the right Coronopus. Wherefore for the same Ruellius sake, who made a lively description of this herbe, we do now call it Coronopus Ruellij: in base Almaine Crapenuoet, or Rauenuoet. They call it at Paris Verrucaria: in some places of England they call it Swynestressis. We may also call it Ruellius Coronopus.

3 This strange herbe hath no name as yet, knownen vnto vs, sauing that the Herboristes of Languedock take it to be a kind of Scabious, or for the Corne-floure called Cyanus, in English blew Bottell. A man may doubt whether this be not Dioscorides Coronopus, bycause that Hartes horne should seeme to be a kind of Plantayne. But bycause the Description of Coronopus is very short, we are not able to assure you. This may also be a kinde of Condrilla.

✱ The Nature.

- 1 Hartes Horne is colde and dry in temperature much like Plantayne.

The

2 The Swines Cresses, or Ruellius Coronopus (as it is euident by the taste) is hoate and dry, like to garden or towne Cressis, but not all thing so hoate.

✿ *The Vertues.*

Hartes horne is in vertue like to Plantayne, whereof it is a kinde, and may be vsed in all things whereto Plantayne serueth. Also it hath bene proued singular against the pissing of bloud, the grauell & the stone, to be taken in meates or otherwise.

If Swines Cressis, or Ruellius Coronop, be the true Coronopus, than the roote thereof roasted in the umbres or hoate Asbes, and eaten in meates is very good against the laske proceeding from the coldnesse of the stomacke, which is the cause of stumie humors in the Guttes: for whiche purpose the very sent, and taste of the roote here described, declareth the same to be very good, because it is hoate and somewhat astringent.

Of Bloud Strange or Mouse taylor.

Chap. lxxv.

✿ *The Description.*

Myosouron.

Mouse taylor is a small low herbe, with small leaues and very narrow, amongst whiche springeth by from the roote small stemmes, garnished with very small whitish floures, and afterward with little log torches, much like to a Mouse or Rattes taylor, & like the seede or torches of Plantayne, before it blooweth, in whiche is conteyned very small and browne seede.

✿ *The Place.*

Mouse taylor groweth in good pastures, and certayne meadowes, and sometimes also by high way sides.

✿ *The Tyme.*

It floureth in Aprill, and the torches and seede is ripe in May, & shortly after the whole herbe perissheth, so that in June, ye shall not finde the dry or withered plante.

✿ *The Names.*

It is called in English Mouse taylor, & Bloud Strange: in French *Queue de souris*: and accordingly in Greeke *paris dypa*, & *myosouron*: in Latine *Cauda murina*, and *Cauda muris*: in high Douch Tausent horn: in base Almaigne Mupst sterckens. This is not *Holosteum*, neither *Denticula Canis Ruellij*, as some do iudge.

✿ *The Nature.*

The leaues of this herbe do coole, and differ not muche from the nature of Plantayne.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The operation and vertues of this herbe, are not yet knowen, howbeit, as farre forth as men may iudge by the taste and sente thereof, it is much like in facultie to Plantayne.

Of Water Plantayne. Chap. lxxvi.

✿ *The Description.*

Water Plantayne is a fayre herbe, with large Greene leaues, not muche vnlike the leaues of Plantayne, with a stalke full of branches, & small white floures, diuided into three partes, and after them it bringeth forth tryangled huskes or buttons, the roote is of threddy strings.

✿ *The Place.*

This



This herbe groweth about the borders and brinks of ditches and pondes, & sometimes also in rivers and brookes.

✿ *The Tyme.*

It flourereth from Iune till August.

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe is now called in Latin *Plantago aquatica*: in English water *Plantayne*: in French *Plantain d'eau*: in high Douche wasser *Wegrich*, and *Frochloefelkraut*: in base Almaigne water *Werbze*.

✿ *The Nature.*

Some men write of this herbe, that it is of temperament colde and dry.

✿ *The Vertues.*

A Some lay store of the leaues of water Plantayne, vpon the shanks or shinnes of such as haue the Dropsie, supposing that y water in the belly shall by that meanes be drawen downe to the shinnes or shanks.

B The learned men of our tyme do write, that it hath the same vertues, & faculties as the other Plantayne, wherof we haue alreadie written in the lxij. Chapter.

Of Knotgrasse. Chap. lcvij.

✿ *The Kindes.*

There be two kinds of this herbe as Dioscorides writeth, the Male, and the female: the Male is called in Englishe *Swynes grasse*, and *Knot grasse*, but the female is called *small Shauie-grasse*.

✿ *The Description.*

Knot grasse hath many round, weake & slender branches, full of knots and ioyntes, and creeping alongst the ground, it hath long narrow leaues, not much vnlike the leaues of Rew, sauing that they be longer. The floures be small, growing alongst the branches betwixt the leaues and the ioyntes, of colour sometimes white, sometimes purple or incarnate, after them comineth a triangled seede, like to sorrell seede. The roote is round and reddish with many strings.

2 The second kinde whiche they call female Knot grasse, hath three or foure vpriht, round, and euen stemmes, without branches, full of ioyntes, and much like to the stalkes and ioyntes of Hippuris, or Horse tayle, but not so rough, and about the ioyntes groweth many small, and narrow little leaues, like to a Starre, and not much vnlike the leaues of Rosemary. The roote is white and runneth alongst the ground, putting forth many new shutes or springs.

3 Amongst the kinds of Knot grasse, we may well reckon that herbe, whiche doth so wrap & enterlace it self, & is so full of ioynts, that the base Almaignes call it *Knaweil*, that is to say, Knot weede, it groweth to the heighth of a mans hand, & bringeth forth many tender braches full of knotty ioynts, entagled & snarled, or wrapped one in an other. The leaues be smal & narrow, well like to Juniper leaues

Plantago Aquatica.



Polygonum mas.
The male knot grasse, or
Swines grasse,



Polygonum fœmina.
female knot grasse, or
small Shauegrasse.



Polygonum tertium.
The third knot grasse.



leaves, sauing they be smaller and not prickly: amongst which groweth little floures after the fallbion of starres, in colour like to the stemmes and leaues, which are grayish. The roote is hearie, and as long as ones finger.

✠ The Place.

- 1 The Male knot grasse groweth, in fieldes about wayes and pathes, and in streates.
- 2 The female groweth in moyst places, about þe brinkes & borders of rûning waters.
- 3 The third groweth about châpion fields, & places not well husbanded, especially in a moyst peare.

✠ The Tyme.

The Male knot grasse, & the third kind do floure, from after June vntill the end of Sommer. The female is found most commonly in July & August.

✠ The Names.

Knot grasse is called in Greeke πολύγονον: in Latine Sanguinaria, Sanguinalis, and Proserpinata.

- 1 The first kinde is called in Greeke πολύγον ἀρρίμ, καλλιγονον, & πολύνκροτον: in Latine Seminalis: in Shoppes Centumnodia, & Corrighiola: of some Sanguinaria, Sanguinalis,

Sanguinalis, Proserpinaca: in Italian *Corrigiola*: in Spanisli *Corriola*, y cien nudos yerna: in English male knot grasse: in French *Renouée*, & *Corrigiole*: in high Douch Weggras, and Wegtritt: in base Almaigne Wechgras, Werkens gras, and Dupsent knoop manneken.

2 The second is called in Greeke *πολυγονον θήλυ*: in Latine *Sanguinalis foemina*: in base Almaigne Dupsentknoop wijfke: in English of Turner Hedow shauegrasse, and small Shauegrasse.

3 The thirde kinde is called in base Almaigne Knawel, the whiche without doubt is a kinde of knot grasse, albeit Dioscorides hath described but twoo kindes: Neither do we take it to be Polygonon of Dioscorides, but for one of the foure kindes of Polygonon, whereof Plinie hath witten in the xxvij. booke of his History.

✠ *The Nature.*

All these herbes are colde in the second degree, and dry in the thirde, astringent, and making thicke.

✠ *The Vertues.*

1 The iuyce of knotgrasse dronke, is good against the spitting of bloud, the pissing of bloud, and all other fluxe or issue of bloud, and is good against vomiting and laskes.

The same dronken in wine, helpeth against the biting of venemouse beasts. B

It is also good against tertian feuers, to be dronken, an houre before the fit. C

The leaues of knotgrasse boyled in wine or water and dronken, stayeth all D manner of laskes and fluxes of the belly. The bloody fluxe, and womens floures, the spitting of bloud, and all fluxe of bloud, as well as the iuyce.

The iuyce of knotgrasse, put with a Pessarie into the naturall places of women, stoppeth the floures, and the inordinate course of the same: and put into the Nose, it stancheth the bleeding of the same: poured into the eares, it taketh away the payne of the same, and dryeth vp the corrupt matter and filth of the same.

The same boyled in wine and Honie, cureth the vlcers, and inflammations of the priuie or secrete partes.

The greene leaues being layde too, preuaile much against the great heate & burning of the stomacke, hoate swellings & empoistems, the consuming & burning of S. Anthonies fire, and all greene or freshe woundes.

Dioscorides also saith, that knotgrasse prouoketh vrine, & is good for such D as pisse drop after droppe: the whiche is founde true, whan the vrine is hoate and sharpe.

2 The female knotgrasse hath the same vertue, as the male knotgrasse (as Dioscorides saith) but not so strong.

3 And the thirde kinde also, his vertues be much like to the Male knotgrasse.

Of horse tayle, or Shauegrasse. Chap. lxviij.

✠ *The Kindes.*

There be twoo sortes of horse tayle, or Shauegrasse, as Dioscorides and Plinie writeth.

✠ *The Description.*

Man the great Shauegrasse or horse tayle beginneth to spring, it bringeth forth rounde naked, and hollow stemmes, rough and full of hoyntes: yea their roughnesse is such, that Turners, Cutelers, & other Artificers, do vse them to polish, & make playne, & smoth their workes, as the bestes of knyues & Daggers &c. At the top of those Asparagus, shutes or stemmes

stemmes, groweth smal, round, and blacke knoppes oz tuffets. Afterwarde the stemmes do waxe browne and reddishe, and bringe foorth rounde about euery knot oz ioynte, diuers little, smal, slender, and knottie rullhes. It mounteth so high, that with his hanging rullhes, oz smal branches, it is not much vnlyke to a Horse tayle. The roote is white and hath ioyntes oz knottes lyke the stalke oz stemme.

Maiores Equiseti asparagus.

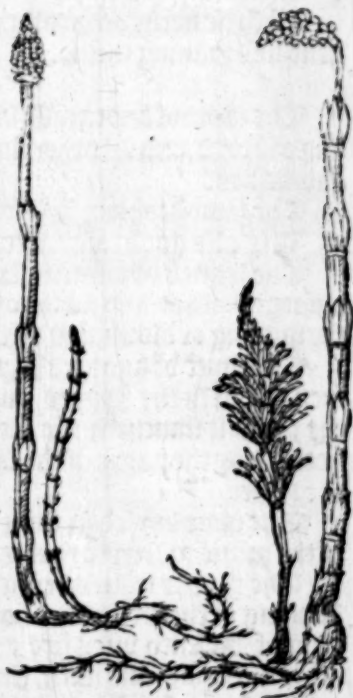
The .i. springs oz shutes of
Horse taylor, oz Shauegrasse.

Equisetum minus.

Small Shauegrasse
oz Horse taylor.

Equiseti minoris flores.

The floures of smal Shaue-
grasse oz Horse taylor.



- 2 The small Shauegrasse oz Horse taylor, is not much vnlike to the great. It bringeth forth whan it beginneth to spring, bare and naked stemmes, that be also round, hollow and knotty, at the toppe oz ende of those stemmes it hath as it were, a spiked eare oz knop, of smal white floures, whiche perissh incontinently: Than springeth vp from the roote other shutes oz branches, full of knottes oz ioyntes, about the whiche also there groweth round knotty rullhes, like as in the great Horse taylor oz Shauegrasse, but not so great nor so rough, but more softe and gentell, so that they are nothing worth to polishe withall. The roote is smal, blacke, and slender.

✿ The Place.

The great Shauegrasse, groweth in diches, and ponde, and very moyst places. The small Horse taylor oz Shauegrasse groweth in low shadowy places, and also in dry sandie fieldes.

✿ The Tyme.

The naked stemmes of the great Horse taylor, do spring vp in May. The shutes and blossoms of the small Horse taylor do spring in Aprill, & shortly after cometh vp the

by the stemmes, set full of small russhes.

✿ The Names.

These herbes are called in Greeke *ἰν πούρις*, & of some *ἰν πούρις* *ἰν πούρις*: in Latine Equisetū, Equiseta, Equiselis, Equinalis, and Salix Equina: in Shoppes Cauda equina: in Italia Asprella, Codo di canallo, prela: in Spanis Cola de mula, Rabo de mula: in English Horse tayle, and Shauegrasse: in highe Douch Schaffthew: in base Almaine Peertsteert.

The greater kinde is called Equisetum maius, & of some Asprella: in English great Shauegrasse, and Horse tayle: in high Douch grosz Schaffthew, Roszschwätz, Pferdtschwantz, Roszwadel, Kannenkraut: in base Almaine groot Peertsteert and Kannencruyt.

The small is called in Greeke *ἰν πούρις* *ἰν πούρις*: in Latine Equisetum minus, aut alterum, and Equitium. And of some as Anthonius Musa writeth, Scevola: in English smal Shauegrasse, and of some Tadpiper: in high Douch kleyn Schaffthew, Katzenwedel, Katzenschwantz, Katzenfaghel: in base Almaine cleyn Peertsteert, and Cattensteert.

✿ The Nature.

These two Shauegrasses or Horse tayles, are colde in the first degree, and dry in the second, astringent, and drying without sharpnesse.

✿ The Vertues.

The decoction of Horse tayle, in wine or water dronken, stoppeth all fluxe of blood, & al other extraordinary fluxes, especially the inordinate issue of floures, it doth also cure the bloody fluxe and dangerous laske, and all other kinde of laskes. And for all the aforesayde entents it is a soueraigne remedie (as Galen writeth). The iuyce of this herbe dronken alone or with wine, is of the same operation and effect.

Horse tayle or Shauegrasse, being taken in manner aforesayde, is most convenient and profitable, for all vlcers, sores, and hurtes of the kidneys, the bladder and bowels, and against all burstings.

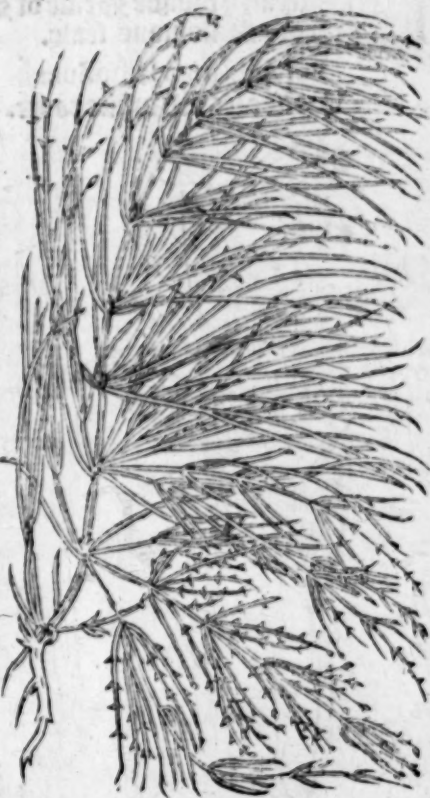
Horse tayle with his roote boyled, is good against the Cough, the difficultie and payne of fetching breath, and against inwarde burstings as Dioscorides and Plinie writeth.

The iuyce thereof put into the Nose, stancheth the bleeding of the same, and with a Pessaric or Mother Subpositoie conueyed into the naturall places of women, stoppeth the floures.

The same pounce and strowed vpon freshe and greene woundes, ioyneeth them together and healeth them, also it preserueth them from inflammation. And so dothe the powder of the same herbe dried, and strowed vpon new, and greene woundes.

Equisetum maius.

The great Shauegrasse, or Horse tayle.



Of white roote or Solomons seale. Chap. lxi.

¶ The Kindes.



White roote or Salomons seale is of two sortes. The one called the great or broade Seale of Salomon: The other is the small and narrow Salomons seale.

Polygonatum latifolium.
Broade leaued white roote.



Polygonatum angustifolium.
Narrow leaued white roote.



¶ The Description.

The great Salomons seale, hath long round stalkes: the leaues be long and Greene, larger, longer, & softer then bay leaues, betwixt the whiche leaues and the stalke, vpon short stemmes, hang pleasant white Greene floures, long and hollow, three or foure together, so that euery stalke doth commonly bring forth, moe floures than leaues. The floures perished, they turne into rounde bearies, the which be Greene at the first, and afterward blacke, like Iuyberies or whoztes. The roote is long of the quantitie of ones finger, full of knobbes or ioyntes, and of colour white, with many hearie strings, in taste at the first sweete, but afterward somewhat sharpe and bitter.

2 The smal Salomons seale, doth not much varie from the other, sauing that his leaues be narrower, & do not grow alone, or seuerally one by one, but foure or fiue grow out of one knot or ioynte, rounde about the stalke, almost starre fashion. The floures are greener, and the fruyte is blacker than the other. The roote is smaller and slenderer, in all poynts els like to the aforesayde.

¶ The Place.

The

- 1 The great Salomons seale, groweth in this country in dry wooddes, standing vpon mountaynes.
- 2 The second also groweth in mountaynes and wooddes, especially in Almaine. A man shall not lightly finde it in this countrey, except in the gardens of such as haue pleasure in herbes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

They do both floure in May and June.

✱ *The Names.*

Salomons seale is called in Greeke πολυγονατον: in Latin Polygonatum: in Shoppes Sigillum Salomonis: in Italian Frasinella: in Spanish Fraxinella: in English also Scala coeli: white roote, or white wurte: in high Douch Weiswurtz: in French Signet de Salomon: in base Almaine Salomons seghel: in the Tuscanetunge Fralsinella.

✱ *The Nature.*

Salomons seale is of Nature hoate and dry, absterfiue, or clensing, & somewhat astringent.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The roote of Salomons seale pound, doth close vp, and heale the woundes wherevpon it is layde.

The same being freshe and new gathered, to be pounce and layde vpon, or if one be annoynted with the iuyce thereof, it taketh away all spottes, freckles, & blacke and blew markes that happen by beating, falling, or brusing, whether it be in the face, or in any other parte of the body.

This herbe, neither yet his roote, is good to be taken into the body, as Galen writeth.

Of Flea Worthe or Fleabane.

Chap. lxx.

✱ *The Description.*

Psyllion.

The leaues of fleebane, be long, narrow, and hearie, amongst whiche springe vp rounde and tender braiches, set ful of leaues like them aforesayde, but smaller, & garnished at the top, with little, long, round, spikie knappes like eares, with greenish floures or blossoms, which do afterward change into a browne and shyning seede, in proportion colour and quantitie like vnto fleas.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in fieldes, and deserte places, as Dioscorides saith. In this countrey men sow it in gardens, and wher as it hath bene once sowe, it groweth continually afterwarde of his owne sowing, or shedding of seede.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It floureth in July and August: and sometimes also the seede is ripe.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke ψυλλιον: in Latine Psyllium, and Herba Pulicaris: in Shoppes Psyllium: in Italian Psillio:

I iiii

in



in Spanisli *Zargatona*: in English *fleawurte*, and *fleabane*: in French *Herbe aux poulces*: in high Douch *flohekraut*: in base Almaigne *Ulopruyt*.

✥ *The Nature.*

The seede of *Psyllium* or *fleaworte*, (whiche is chiefly vsed in medicine) is colde in the second degree, and temperate in moysture and drynesse: As Galen and Serapio writeth.

✥ *The Vertues.*

The seede of *fleabane* boyled in water, or stiped & dronken, purgeth downe. It wardes Aduſte and Cholerique humors: byſides this it ſwageth payne, and ſlaketh the inflammation and heate of the entrayles, or bowels, and is good agaynſt hoate feuers or burning Agues, and all inwarde heates, and agaynſt great drouth, and thirſt.

The ſame ſeede ſomewhat bruſed but not broke, parched at the fire, is good B againſt the bloudy ſtice, and vehement laſke, eſpecially whan they procede of taking ſtrong and violent medicines.

The ſeede therof mengled with oyle of Roſes & vineger, or water, is good to be ſtraked or applied vnto hoate griefes of the ioynts, & apoſtems & ſwellings behind the eares, and other hoate ſwellings: alſo it is good agaynſt head ache.

The ſame layde too with vineger is good agaynſt the going out of the ſt. D uell, and the burſting of pong children.

The water wherein the ſeede hath bene ſoked or ſtiped, is good to be layd to the burning heate called S. Antonies fire, and to all hoate ſwellings. It is alſo good to be dropped into running eares, and agaynſt the wormes in the ſame.

Some holde, that if this herbe whiles it is yet greene, be ſtrowed in the houſe, that fleas will not come nor ingender where as it is layd.

✥ *The Daunger.*

Too much of *fleabane* ſeede taken inwardly, is very hurtfull to mans nature: it engendreth coldneſſe and ſtiffeneſſe through out the body, with penſiue heauineſſe of the harte, ſo that ſuch as haue dronken tyereof, do ſometimes fall into great diſtreſſe.

✥ *The Remedy.*

Whan one hath taken too much of the ſeede of *fleabane*, ſo that he feeleth ſome noyance or harme, aboue all things it ſhalbe good for him, to prouoke vomite, with medicines conuenient, to caſt vp if it be poſſible that which hath bene before takē. Afterward giue him to drinke of the beſt & moſt ſauoury old wine that may be gotten, by it ſelfe, or boyled with Wormewood, or wine mengled with hony and a little lie, or the Decoction of Dyll as Serapio writeth: And byſides this ye may giue him all things that is good agaynſt the dangers that happen of eating greene Coliander.

Of certayne Herbes that ſleete or ſwimme vpon the water. Chap. lxxi.

✥ *The Kynde.*

Here be diners ſortes of herbes that growe in & aboue water, where of the greateſt parte ſhalbe deſcribed, in other places, & other Chapters: ſo that in this preſent Chapter, wee ſhall intreate but onely of ſoure or fiue ſortes of them that grow vpon the water.

✥ *The Deſcription.*

The firſt and moſt notable of theſe kindes of ſloating herbes, the whiche is called water ſpyke, or moſt comonly *Wodewcede*, hath long rouūd & knotty branches. The leaues grow vpon ſmal ſhort ſtems, & are large great & flat, layde

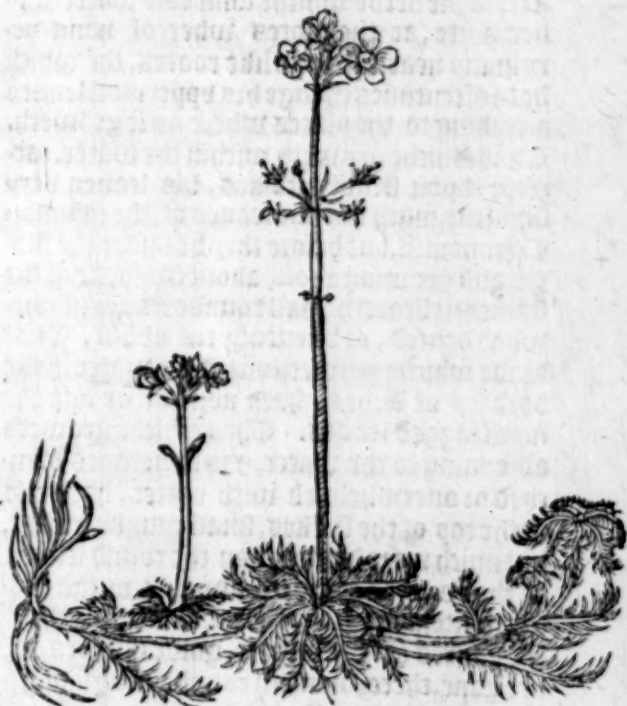
layde and carried vpon the water, somewhat like to great Plantayne, but a great Deale smaller. The floures grow at the toppe of the branches, aboue the water vpon long purple spykie knoppes like to the eares or spikes of Biskorte, the which being perished, there commeth by round knoppes, wherein the seede is inclosed, whiche is harde.

Potamogeton.

Wonde weede.

Viola Palustris.

Water violet, or Gyllofer.



2 The second kinde, hath long small stemmes: The leaues be long and iagged very small, spred abroad vnderneath the water, alwayes fine or fixe standing directly one against an other, as y leaues of Nadder, or Woodbrow, euery leafe like to Tansie or Perrow leaues, but smaller, and more iagged than the leaues of Tansie, and greater and broader then the leaues of Perrow or Milfoyle, but not so finely cut as Milfoyle. It bringeth forth his floures, vpon stalkes or stemmes, growing aboue the water, alwayes three, or foure floures set one against an other, parted into fine leaues like to a little wheele, or like stocke Gyllofers, or like the floures of common Buglosse, of colour white, and yelow in the middell. The rootes be nothing else, but like to long small blacke threedes, and at that ende whereby they are fastened to the ground, they are white and shyning like Cristall.

3 The third herbe swimming vpon the water is called Morfus Ranæ, or frog bitte, and it hath round leaues layde flatte and spread vpon the water, like the leaues of Asarabacca or folefoote, but smaller, & tied vpon shorte stemmes coming out from the roote. The floures grow amongst the leaues, and are white, and a little yelow in the middell, parted into three leaues, much like in figure to the

to the floures of water Plantayne, & the floures of water Hilfoyle or Crabs clawe. The roote is thicke and short with many long threedes or strings, like the roote of water Hilfoyle.

- 4 There is also carried vpon the water, certayne little small Greene rounde leaues, not much larger then the seede of the pulse called Lentilles, hauing vnder them for rootes, very small white threddy strings, & are called water Lentils, Duckes meate and Grapues.

- 5 Amongst the fleeting herbes, there is also a certayne herbe whiche some call water Lyncworte, at the rootes whereof hang very many hearie strings like rootes, the which doth oftentimes change his vppermost leaues according to the places where as it groweth. That whiche groweth within the water, carrieth, vpon slender stalkes, his leaues very small cut, much like the leaues of the common Cammionill, but before they be vnder the water, and growing about about the toppe of the stalkes, it beareth small rounde leaues, somewhat dented, or vneuenly cut about. That kinde whiche groweth out of the water in the borders of diches, hath none other but the small iagged leaues. That whiche groweth adioyning to the water, & is sometimes drenched or ouerwhelmed with water, hath also at the top of the stalkes, small rounde leaues, but much more dented than the round leaues of that whiche groweth alwayes in the water. The floures of these herbes are white, and of a good sent or smell, with a certayne yellow in the middel, like the floures of Crowfoote, golde Cuppes, or Strawberry floures: whan they are gone, there cometh rounde, rough, and prickley knoppes, like the seede of Crowfoote, or Golde knoppes.

Polyanthemum palustre.
White Crowfoote, or water Crowfoote.



✿ The Place.

These herbes grow in standing waters, and diches.

✿ The Tyme.

Water Spike, and Frogge bitte, do floure most commonly in June. The others in May.

✿ The Names.

- 1 The first is called in Greeke *ποταμόγιστον και σαχινικς*: in Latine Fontalis, & Fontinalis, & of some Spicata, vnknownen in Shoppes: in English Water spike, and Pōdeweede: in French *Espe d'eau*, and *Bete Aquatique*. in high Douch Zankraut: in base Almaine Fonteyncrypt.

- 2 The second is counted of some of the wyrters in these dayes, for a kinde of the herbe called in Greeke *μυριοφυλλον*: in Latine Millefolium. Some call it in French *Gyroslee d'eau*: in Latine *Viola palustris*: in base Almaine Water filieren: in English Water Gillofer.

- 3 The thirde is called *Morsus ranæ*, that is to say, Frogge bitte, & it hath none other Greeke nor Latin name that I know: it is called in base Almaine Uorschen Beet, & Cleyn plompen, that is, Paruam Nymphæā, or small Water lylie.

- 4 The water Lentyll is called in Greeke *φαειν*, και *φαειν* εις τινι *πυλαματι*: in Latine *Lens palustris*, or *Lacustris*: in Shoppes *Lenticula aquæ*: in English water Lent

ter Lentils, Duckes meate, and Grapes: in high Douch Heerlinsen: in base Almaigne water Linsen, and of some Cyndegruen.

5 The fifth whiche is like to Golde cuppe in his floure and seede, seemeth in sight to be a kinde of Ranunculus or Crowfoote, called in Greeke Polyanthem: Therefore it may be well called in Latine Polyanthemium palustre, or Aquaticum: in English white Crowfoote, & water Crowfoote: in base Almaigne witte or water Boterbloemen. The Apothecaries of this time do call it Hepatica, and Hepatica aquatica, or Palustris: And do very erroneously vse it for Hepatica.

* The Nature.

Pondeweede doth coole, and so doth frogge bitte, and water Lentill or Grapes.

* The Vertues.

Pondeweede or water Sprike is good to be layde to rotten and consuming, or fretting sores, and to sores that runne in the legges, if it be layde to with honny and vineger, as Plinie saith.

The Decoction thereof boyled in wine is good to be dronken against the bloudy fluxe and all other laskes, and hath the vertue like knotgrasse, as Galen wyrteth.

4 Water Lentils or Grapes mengled with fine wheaten floure, and layde too, preuaileth much against hoate swellings, as Phlegmons, Crispeles, and the paynes of the ioyntes.

The same doth also helpe the falling downe of the siege or Arsegut in yong children. It is also good against the bursting of yong children.

The three other kindes are not vled in Medicine.

Of Alysson. Chap. lxxij.

* The Description.

Alysson.

The stem of this herbe is right & straight, parting it self at the top into three or foure smal branches. The leaues be first round, and after long, whitish and rough, or somewhat woolly in handling. It bringeth forth at the top of the branches little yelow floures, & afterward, small, rough, whitish, and flat huskes, and almost round, fashioned lyke Bucklers, wherein is coneyned a flat seede, almost like to the seede of Castell or stocke Gillofers, but greater.

* The Place.

Alysson, as Dioscorides writeth, groweth vpon rough mountaynes, & is not founde in this countrey but in the gardens of some Herboristes.

* The Tyme.

It floureth in this countrey in Iune, and the seede is ripe in Iuly.

* The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *Αλυσσον*: in Latine also Alyssum, & this is Dioscorides Alysson: for Alyssa of Galen and Plinie are vnlike to this, & of some late writers Lunaria maior. This is the right Alysson of Dioscorides: for the Alysson of Galen and Plinie, is not like vnto this.

* The Nature.

Alysson is of a drying nature as Galen writeth.

* The



✿ *The Vertues.*

Alysson drunken, or holden to the nose to smell at, driueth away pexing, or the Hicket.

The same taken with other meates, cureth the rage or madnesse, caused by the byting of a madde Dogge.

The same hanged in the house, or at the gate, or entry, keepeth both man and beast from enchantments, and witching.

Of Scabius. Chap. lxxij.✿ *The Kynnes.*

There are found in this countrey three kindes of Scabius, like one to another: aswell in the floures, as in the leaues,

Scabiosa Communis.

Scabius.

Scabiosa tertium genus.

Sheepes Scabius.

✿ *The Description.*

The first kinde which is the most common & the greatest, at his first coming by, his leaues be long and small, of a grayishe hoare colour, and hearie, spread abroad upon the ground, amongst the which springeth by round, and hearie shootes or stēmes, bearing leaues very iagged, of a hoare grayishe colour, & hearie also, in fashion somewhat like to the leaues of the great Valerian, whiche we call Setwall. At the toppe of the stalkes groweth blewish floures in thicke tufts, fashioned like to a littell flat rounde Hatte. The roote is white, long and single.

Of this sorte there is found an other kinde, in all poyntes like to the afore-
sayde

sayde, sauing that at euery head or knap, there groweth in the steele of floures, many other small knoppes, or littell tufts of floures, hanging downe by long stemmes. after the same manner, as one may also sometimes see, in some kindes of Daylies, and Marigolds.

- 2 The second kinde of Scabious is the smallest or least amongst the kindes of Scabious, no higher than ones hande, much like vnto the great Scabious, both in his leaues and floures, sauing that it is smaller, and the leaues be more deeper cut and iagged.

- 3 The third kinde is as it were a meane betwixte the other twayne, smaller than the greatest, and bigger than the smallest, in floures much like the other twayne. The leaues be long, hearie and grayish, snipt, and cut rounde aboute, but nothing so much or so deeply gaysh, as the two others. The roote is long and slender like the roote of the first and greatest Scabious.

- 4 There is also an herbe like vnto Scabious, growing to the heighth of a foote & half or two foote long, with long narrow leaues, like to the leaues of the greater Scabious, or Diuels bitte, the which be somewhat snipt, and bluntly cut about the edges. The stalkes or stemmes be round, vpon the toppes whereof groweth small round knappes or bollines, couered with scales, like to the knops of blew Bottell, or Cornefloure, but much greater, out of the middelt wherof groweth purple hearie floures, like to the middelt parte of Cyanus or Blew bottell. The roote is thicke, shorte, & croked, with many three-ty strings.

Iacea nigra.

Materfilon or Knapweede.



✱ *The Place.*

The great Scabiousse and *Iacea nigra*, do grow in meadowes and pastures. The smaller Scabious groweth in meadowes and watery groundes that stande lowe. Sheepes Scabiousse groweth in the fieldes, and by the way sides.

✱ *The Tyme.*

They do all floure in Iune and Iuly.

✱ *The Names.*

These herbes were not Described of the Auncient writers (as far as I can learne) and therefore they haue no Greeke nor Latine name to vs known.

- 1 The first is now called in Shoppes Scabiola: and of some $\chi\acute{o}\rho\alpha$: in English Scabious: in french *Scabieuse*: in Douch Apostemkraut, Pestemkraut, and Grindkraut: in base Almaigne Scabiose.

- 2 The second is now called Scabiola minor, that is to say, small Scabious.

- 3 The third is called in English Sheepes Scabious: in french *Scabieuse de brebis*: in base Almaigne Schaepps Scabiose.

- 4 The fourth is now called in Shoppes *Iacea nigra*, and Materfilon: and it hath none other name known vnto vs.

✱ *The Nature.*

All the Scabiouses are hoate & dry, digesters & diuiders of grosse humors.

R

¶ The

✠ *The Vertues.*

Scabious boyled by it self, or with his roote, in wine or water and dronken, doth cleanse the breast, and the lunges, and is good against an old Cough, & the impostems of the breast, and all other inward partes, as in the cleansing, riping, sodering, & healing of the same. The same effect hath the Conserue made with the floures of Scabiouse and sugar to be vsed dayly.

Scabious is also good against all itch & scuruiuesse, to be pound and layde to the same, or to be mixte with oyles and oymments fit for the same.

The lye wherein Scabious hath ben boyled or stiped, doth cleanse the heare fro all bran or white scurfte, (whiche is small duste or scales, which falleth from the head) whan the head and heare is washed therewithall.

The Decoction of lacea nigra gargeled, or whan the mouth is often washed therewithall it doth waste & consume the impostems of the mouth and throte, that are yet fresh and new, and doth ripe and breake them that be olde.

The small Scabious and the sheepes Scabious, are not vsed in medicine. C

Of Deuels bitte.

Chap. lxxiiij.

✠ *The Description.*

Morsus Diaboli.

The stalkes of Deuels bitte, are round, and of two or three foote long bearing broade leaues very little or nothing at al snipt about the edges. The floures be of a darke purple colour, & sometimes white, growing round & thicke together, like the croppe or floure of Hoppes, after the falling away whereof, the seede is carried away with the winde. The roote is blacke & harde, short & thicke, with many threddy strings by the sides, the whiche in the middell, or as it were about the hart of the same, seemeth as it were bitten of.

✠ *The Place.*

Deuels bit groweth in dry meadowes and woodes, and about way sides.

✠ *The Tyme.*

This herbe floureth most comonly in August, the which being in floure is easie to be knowen, otherwise it is somewhat harde to be knowen, bycause it doth resemble Scabious, or lacea nigra.

✠ *The Names.*

It is called in Shops Morsus diaboli: in English Deuels bit: in french Mors de diable: in high Douch Teuffels abbisz: in base Almaigne Dupuels beet. Of some late writers Succisa in Latine. And it hath none other names whereby it is yet knowen.

✠ *The Nature.*

Deuels bitte is hoate and dry like vnto Scabious.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The decoctio of Deuels bit, with his roote, boyled in wine & dronken, is good against al the diseases, that Scabious serueth for, & also against the Pestilence.

The



The same decoction dissolueth clotted blood in the body, by meanes of any B
hyule or fall.

Diuels bitter fresh and greene gathered, with his roote and floures pounce C
or stamped, and layde to Carboncles, Pestilential sores and Botches, doth ripe
and heale the same.

The decoction of the roote boyled in wine and dronken, is good against the D
payne of the Matrix or Mother, and against all poyson.

Of Scordium or water Germander. Chap. lxxv.

✿ *The Description.*

Scordium.



His herbe hath square hearie or
cottony stalkes, creeping by the
ground, and set vpon euery side
with soft, crimped, and round,
whitish leaues, nickt, & snipt round about
the edges like a saw, betwixt which and
the stalke groweth littell purple floures,
like to the floures of dead Nettell, but
smaller. The roote hath threedie strings
creeping in the ground.

✿ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in moyst me-
dowes, neare about ditches, & is found in
some partes of the countrey of Brabant.

✿ *The Tyme.*

Scordion floureth most commonly in
June & Iuly, & thā is the best gathering
of it.

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke οξυδισκος:
in Latine Scordiū, & Trixago palustris, of
some Mithridatum: in high Dutch was-
ser Batenig, and of some Lachen Kno-
blauch: in base Almaigne Water loock:
in English also Scordion, & water Ger-
mander.

✿ *The Nature.*

Scordion is hoate & dry in the thirde
degree.

✿ *The Vertues.*

Scordion broken with wine, openeth the stoppings of the Liuer, the Milt, &
the kidneys, the Bladder, and the Matrix: it prouoketh vrine, and is good a-
gainst the stoppings of vrine, and strangury, whan a man cannot pisse but drop
after drop: it moueth and prouoketh womens floures.

The same taken in manner aforesayde, is good against the biting of Ser-
pents, and al other venemous beasts, and for them that haue taken any poyson,
and for them also whiche are bursten, or hurte inwardly.

Dry Scordion made into pouder, & taken in the quantitie of two drames, C
with honied water, cureth and stoppeth the bloudy fluxe, and is good for the
paynes of the stomacke.

The same made into pouder, and mengled with Hony, and eaten, clenseth D
the breast from all fleume, and is good against an old Cough.

Fresh and greene Scordion pounce, and layde vpon greete greene C
woundes, cureth the same. The same dyed and tempered or mixte with Hony,



oz made into powder and cast into olde woundes, and corrupt, and rotten vlcers, cureth the same, and doth eate, and waste the prowde, and superfluous fleshe.

This herbe boyled in water oz Vineger, and layde vpon the payne of the foyntes caleteth the grieve, causing it the sooner to departe.

Of Teucrion oz wilde Germander. Chap. lxxvi.

✿ The Description.

Teucrion hath browne stemmes, bringing forth rounde, & wrinkled leaues, snipt and cut round about the edges, much like to the leaues of Germander afore described in the xvi. Chapter. The little small floures, are of a sadde purple, oz browne redde colour, like to the floures of Germander. The roote is whyte and of hearie oz threddy strings.

Teucrion.



✿ The Place.

This herbe, as Dioscorides saith, is found in Cilicia: in this countrey it is not to be found, but sown oz planted in the gardens of certayne Herboristes.

✿ The Tyme.

That which groweth in this countrey is seene in floure in Iune, and Iuly.

✿ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *τευκρίον* and *τευκρίδιον*: in Latine *Teucrium*: knownen in Shoppes: in English wilde Germander: in high Douch it is called of some Grosz batengel: that is to say, great Germander.

✿ The Nature.

Teucrion as Paulus Aegineta saith, is hoate in the second degree, and dry in the thirde.

✿ The Vertues.

Teucrion boyled in wyne and dronken, openeth the stoppings of the Milke oz Spleene, and cureth the swelling and hardnes of the same, for whiche purpose it is very good, and hath a singuler propertie. The herbe pounde with Figges and Vineger worketh the same effect, being layde vpon the place of the Spleene in maner of a playster.

Teucrion onely mengled with vineger, is good to be layde to the bytings and stingings of venomous beasts.

Of houselpke and Sengreene.

Chap. lxxvij.

✿ The Kindes.

Sengreene, as Dioscorides wyrteth, is of three sortes. The one is great: the sother small: and the thirde is that whiche is called Stone Croppe, and Stone hore.

Semper-

Semperuium maius.
Houselike, or Sengreene.



Semperuium minus.
Prickmadam.



Crassula minor. Wild Prickma-
dam. Great Stone crop.



Illecebra.
Stone crop, & Stone Hore.



Sedum Reflexum 466. Withering

✿ The Description.

The great Sengreene hath
great, fat, and thicke leaues,
as large as a mans thombe,
and sharpe at the end fashioned like
a toung,

℞ iij

a tounge, emongst whiche leaues, there groweth by a stalke of the length of a foote or more, beset and decked round about with leaues like to the first, parting it self afterward about the toppe, into diuers other branches, alongst the which groweth a great many of browne, or reddish floures.

2 **Prickmadame** hath small narrow thicke and sharpe poynted leaues. The stalkes be great and tender of a spanne long, beset round about with the round and sharpe poynted leaues aforesayde, the whiche do bring forth at the top, small yellow, and starre like floures. The roote is small and creepeth by the ground.

3 Amongst the kindes of Sengreene also, at this time there is conteyned, the herbe (called *Crassula minor*) whiche is great Stone Crop, called of some wilde **Prickmadam**, or **wormegrasse**, the which hath tender stalkes, and leaues somewhat long, all rounde, and reddishe, like vnto small wormes, euery worne lyke to a wheate corne. The floures be white, and like the floures of **Prickmadam** but smaller.

4 Small Stone crop is somewhat like to wilde **Prickmadam** or *Vermicularis*, & the ignorant Apothecaries do gather it in steede of *Vermicularis* or *Crassula minor*, not without great errour, and to the perill and daunger of the sicke and diseased people, in so vsing it in steede of *Crassula minor*. It hath tender stalkes, couered or set full of very small, short and thicke leaues, growing neare together. The floures at the toppe of the stemmes are yellow, and like to the floures of **Prickmadame**, but greater.

5 There may be also placed amogst the kindes of Sengreene, a certayne small herbe very like to the aforesayd in making and growth, sauing that his leaues are somewhat larger & thicker, the whole herbe is eger or sharpe, with white floures.

✠ *The Place.*

1 The greater Sengreene or **Houselike**, groweth in many places vpon olde walles and houses, where as it hath bene planted.

2 The small Sengreene, whiche we call **Prickmadam**, groweth not in this countrey but onely in gardens, where as it is planted.

3, 4 The great and small Stone croppe, groweth in stonie and sandy countries, and vpon olde wallers.

5 The fifth kinde also groweth vpon old walles: but not here in this countrey.

✠ *The Tyme.*

Houselike or great Sengreene, floureth in July and August. The other kindes floure in May and June.

✠ *The Names.*

Sengreene is called in Greeke *αἰζωον*: in Latine *Sedum*, and *Semperuium*, of *Apuleius*, *Vitalis*.

1 The first is called in Greeke *αἰζωον μέγα*: in Latine *Sedum*, & *Semperuium magnum*, of *Apuleius* *σιγυρρον καὶ ζωοφθαλμον*: in Shops **Barba louis**: in Italian *Semper vna*: in Spanish *Yerna pruntera*: in English **Houselike** and **Sengreene**: in French *Ioubarbe*, and *grande Ioubarbe*: in high Douch **Hauswurtz**, and **groß Donderbart**: in base Almaine **Donderbaert**.

2 The second is called in Greeke *αἰζωον μικρον*: in Latine *Semperuium*, or *Sedum minus*, of some *τριβαλις*, of *Apuleius* *Erithales*: in English **Prickmadam**: in French *Triquemadame*: in high Douch **klein Döderbart**: in base Almaine **cleyn Donderbaert**.

3 The third kinde is called in Shoppes *Crassula minor*, and *Vermicularis*: in Italian *Herba grauclosa*, *Vermicolaris*: in Spanish *Vuas de perro*, *vermicular*: in English wilde **Prickmadam**, great Stone Croppe, or **worme grasse**: in base Almaine **Bladeloose** and **Papercullekens**.

The

4 The fourth is called in Greeke *ἀνδράχην ἀγρία καὶ τὴν ἐφίαν*: in Latine *Illecebra*: in English *Stone Crop*, and *Stone Hore*, & of some it is called *Wall Pepper*: in French *Pain d'oyseau*: in high Douch *Haurpfeffer*, & *Katzentreublin*: in base Almaigne *Huerpeper*.

5 The fifth is called of the later writers, *Capraria*, and we know none other name to call it by.

✱ *The Nature.*

The great and small *Sengreene*, and the fifth kinde (called *Capraria*) are colde and dry in the third degree. The great and small *Stone Crop*, are hoate and dry almost in the fourth degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

1 The Decoction of the great *Sengreene*, or the iuyce thereof drōken is good against the bloudy fluxe, and all other fluxes of the belly, and against the byting of *Phalanges*, whiche is a kinde of fiede *Spyders*.

The iuyce thereof mengled with parched *Barlie meale*, and oyle of *Roses*, is good to be layde to the paynes, or aking of the head.

The same iuyce dropped into eyes is good against the inflammation of the same: and so is the herbe bruised, and layde outwardly therevnto.

The iuyce of *Sengreene*, conueyed into the *Matric* with a *Pessary* of cotton or wooll, stoppeth the running of the floures.

Sengreene bruised alone, or mengled with parched *barlie meale*, is good to be layde to *S. Anthonies fire*, and to hoate burning & fretting vlcers or sores, and vpon scaldings and burnings, and all inflammations: It is also good to be layde to the goute comming of hoate humors.

2 The small *Sengreene* or thriste *Stone crop*, hath the like vertue.

3-4 The iuyce of small *Stone crop* or wall *Pepper* taken with vineger, causeth vomite and to cast out by vomiting, grosse and stymie flegmes, and hoate *Cholerique humors*: Also it is good against feuers, and all poyson taken within the body: but yet it may not be ministred, except vnto strong and lustie people.


This *Stone crop* mingled with *Swynes grease*, dissolucth and diueth away wenues, and harde swellings being layde therevnto.

The herbe alone layde vpon the bare skinne causeth the same to waxe red, and to rise full of wheles and blisters, and pearceth the whole flesh.

5 It hath bene tried by experience, that *Capraria*, bruised with (pourcelets) called in Greeke *ἐνιονκίς*, and oyle of *Roses*, cureth the blinde *Hemorrhoides* that are not open or pearced, if it be applied thereto.

Of the kindes of *Kali* or *Salt Worste*. Chap. lxxviij.

✱ *The Description.*

1  The herbe named of the Arabians *Kali*, or *Alkali* hath many grosse stalkes, of halfe a foote or nine inches long: out of them groweth small leaues, somewhat long & thicke, not much vnlike the leaues of *Prick-madam*, sauing they be longer, and sharpe poynted, with a harde prickley toppe or poynt, so that for this consideration the whole plant is very rough and sharpe, and his leaues be so dangerous and hurtfull by reason of their sharp prickles, that they cannot be very easily touched. Amongst the leaues groweth small yellow floures, and after them followeth small seede. The roote is somewhat long, weake and slender. This herbe is salte and full of iuyce or sap like *Anthyllis altera*, which is before described in the seuenth Chapter.

2 There is an other herbe in nature much like vnto this, the whiche is called *Salicornia*, the same hath stalkes without leaues, and diuideth it selfe agayne

into

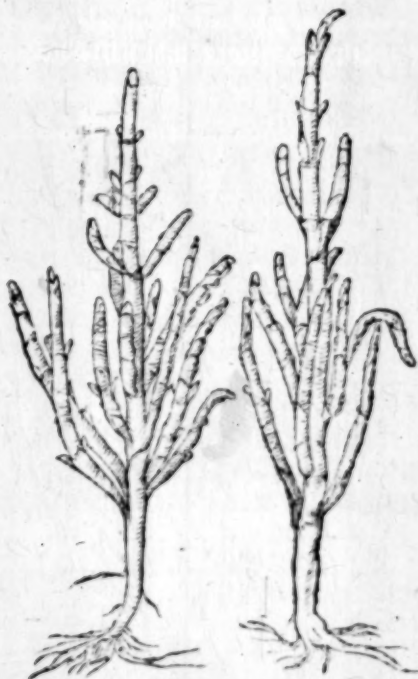
into

into sundry and diuers other branches with many knottes and ioyntes, easie to be plucked of, or broken away: euery of the sayde ioyntes are of the quantitie of a wheate Corne. This plante is also salte in taste and full of iuyce like Kali.

Kali.
Salte worthe.



Salicornia.
Sea grape, or knotted Kali.



Of these two plantes are made Alumen Catinum, and Sal Alkali, whiche is much vled in the making of glasses, and for diuers other purposes.

✠ The Place.

These herbes grow in saltish groundes, by the Sea side or Coast, in Zealand, and England.

✠ The Tyme.

These herbes are found in their naturall places, in Sommer.

✠ The Names.

1 The first is called in Italian *Soda*: in Spanish *Barilla*, and *Soda Barilla*: and it is the right Kali, or Alkali of the Arabians: some call it in English *Salte worthe*, we may also call it Kali, or *Prickled Kali*.

2 The second is now called *Salicornia*, & it is a certaine kinde of Kali. Some call it in English *Sea grape*, and knotted or ioynted Kali.

The Arsen or ashes, whiche are made of burnt Kali, is called in Latine of the Alchimistes and Glassemakers *Alumen Catinum*, but the Salte whiche is made of the same Arsen, is called *Sal Alkali*: And that which fleeteth or swimmeth vpon the stufte whereof Glasses are made, is now called in Shoppes *Axungia vitri*: in English the fatte or floure of Glasse: in French *Suin de verre*: in Dutch *Simout van ghelafen*: in Italian *Fior de Cristallo*. that is to say, in Latine *Flos Crystalli*: in English the *Creame* or floure of Crystall.

✠ The Nature.

These herbes be salte, and therefore drie.

Of Sophia or Flixeweede.

Chap. lxxi.

✥ *The Description.*

Thalictrum.

Sophia or flixeweede, his leaues be much iagged, like to þ leaues of Coliander, or wormewood Romaine. The stalkes be roude and harde like to the stalkes of Rue, and bringeth forth at the toppe, small pale or bleake yelow floures, and after them little long and tender Cobbes or huskes, in which is conteyned a small reddish seede. The roote is of a wooddishe substance, long and straight.

✥ *The Place.*

Sophia groweth alongst by wayes, in vntilled places, and specially where as there hath bene in tines past any buyldings. And where as it hath bene ones sownen, it cometh vp yearly of his owne accorde.

✥ *The Tyme.*

This herbe beginneth to floure in Iune, and continueth so flourishing vntill September, & within this space the seede may be gathered.

✥ *The Names.*

This herbe is now called Sophia: in English Sophia, & flixewort: in french *Argentine*: in high Dutch *Welsomen*: in base Almaine *fiecrupt* and *Koot meli-zoen crupt*.

✥ *The Nature.*

Sophia dryeth without any sharpnes, or manifest heate.

✥ *The Vertues.*

A The seede of flixeweede or Sophia drowen in wine or water of the Smithes forge, stoppeth the bloudy fluxe, the laske, and all other issue of bloud.

B Sophia bruised, or pounce, and layde vpon old blcers, and sores, closeth & healeth them vp, and that bycause it dryeth without acrimonie or sharpnesse.

Of Spooneworte. Cha. lxxi.

✥ *The Description.*

Spooneworte, at the first his leaues be broade and thicke, & somewhat hollow aboute like to a little spoone, and somewhat crested about the edges, almost like the leaues of Romaine sorrel, sauing that they be not so softe and tender, nor so white, but harde and of a browne Greene



Cochlearia.



colour.

colour. The stemmes also be somewhat crested, of the length of ones hande, or a foote long. The littell floures be white, and growe at the toppe of the stalkes alongst the braches: whan they are gone, there followeth the smal seede which is reddish, and inclosed in little huskes. The roote is threedy.

✿ *The Place.*

Spooneworthe groweth in many places of Holland, and Friseland, and the countries adioyning about diches and in medowes. In Brabant they sowe it in gardens.

✿ *The Tyme.*

Spooneworthe floureth in Aprill, May, and afterwarde.

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Holand, and Flaunders Lepelcrup: in French *Herbe aux cuilliers*: in English Spooneworte, and accordingly it is called in Latine Cochlearia: in high Douche Lesselkraut.

✿ *The Nature.*

Spooneworthe is hoate & dry, & of a sharpe & biting tast, almost like kresses.

✿ *The Vertues.*

Spooneworthe boyled in water is a singuler medicine, against the corrupt & rotten vlcers, and stench of the mouth, if it be often washed therewithall. This is also a singuler remedie against the disease of the mouth called of Hippocrates Voluulus hæmatites, of Plinie Stomacace, and of Marcellus Oscedo, and of the Hollanders and Friselanders Scuerbuyck, against whiche euill it hath bene lately proued to be very good, and is in great estimation and muche bled of the Hollanders and Friseans.

It is in vertue like Telephium, wherfore if it be layde with vineger vpon the body, it taketh away the white and blacke spottes, and Lentils or freckles.

Also the herbe alone pounde, and onely layde vpon such spottes and markes by the space of sixe houres, taketh them cleane away, but yet those spottes must be playstered afterwarde with Barly meale.

Of Mullepne or hygtaper. Chap. lxxi.

✿ *The Kynnes.*

There be foure sortes of Mullepne, as Dioscorides writeth: wherof two first are white Mullepne, and of them one is Male, and the other female: The third is blacke Mullepne: The fourth is wilde Mullepne.

✿ *The Description.*

The white male Mullepne (or rather Wollepne) hath great, broade, long, white, softe, & wolly leaues, from the lowest parte vppward, euen to the middell of the stem or somewhat higher: but the higher, the smaller are the leaues. From the leaues vppward, euen to the top of the stalke, it is thicke set round about with pleasant yelow floures, each floure parted into five smal leaues, the whole top with his pleasant yelow floures sheweth like to a waxe Candell or taper cunningly wrought. The roote is long and single, of a woddy substance, and as thicke as ones thombe.

2 The other white Mullepne called the female Mullepne, hath white leaues fryed with a soft wooll or Cotton, the stalkes and roote are like to the aforesayde, sauing that the floures be white, and parted into sixe littell leaues.

3 The third Mullepne, which is also of the female kind, is like to the aforesayd in stalkes, leaues, & floures, sauing that his leaues be larger, & his floures are of a pale yelow colour, with small redde threedes in the middell, fashioned almost like to a littell Rose. The roote is long and thicke like the others.

The

Verbasum album mas.
White male Mullepyne.

Verbasum album foemina albo flore.
White female Mullepyne, with
the white floure.



- 4 The Blacke Mullepyne, hath great, blacke, rough leaues, of a strong saour, and not softe or gentill in handeling. The floures be yellow, in fasshion like the others, but a great deale smaller, the stalke and roote is like to the others.
- 5 The wilde Mullepyne, is very much like Sage, aswel in stalkes as in leaues. It hath many square twiggess and branches of wooddy substance, alwayes two growing together out of a ioynt, standing directly one against an other. The leaues be soft and whitishe, like to the leaues of Sage, but much greater and softer. The floures grow at the toppes of the branches, and are of yellow colour.

✠ The Place.

The Mullepynes grow about the borders of fieldes, by the high way sides, and vpon bankes.

- 5 The wilde Mullepyne, is not common in this countrey, but we haue seene it in the pleasant garden of James Champaigne, the Deere friende and louer of Plantes.

✠ The Tyme.

The Mullepyns do floure most commonly in July, August, and September, and the wilde kinde floureth againe more later.

✠ The Names.

Mullepyne is called in Greeke φάμω: in Latine Verbasum, of Apuleius Lychnitis, and Pycnitis, and of some Candela regis, Candelaria, and Lunaria: in Shoppes Tapsus barbatus: in Italian Tassobarbasso: in English also Tapsus barbatus,

Verbascū albū foemina luteo flore.
White female Mulleyn, with
yellow flowers.



Verbascum nigrū.
Wilde Mulleyn.



Verbascum sylvest. Wild Mulleyn.



batus, Mulleyn, or rather Mulleyn, Hig-
taper, Torch, and Longwoyte: in high
Douch Wundkraut, Kertzenkraut, Brä-
kraut, Himmelkraut, Unholdenkert, and
Kummingskert: in base Almaigne Woll-
crut, Wollbladeren, and Tostecrut.

✱ The Nature.

The Mulleyns be dry, without any
manifest heate.

✱ The Vertues.

- A** The roote of white Mulleyn boyled
in redde wine, and dronken, stoppeth and
healeth the dangerous laske, and bloudy
fluxe.
- B** The same boyled in water & dronken,
is good for them that are broken, & hurte
inwardely; and against an old Cough of
long continuance.
- C** The decoction of the roote swageth
tooth ache, & is good against the inflam-
mations, and blcers of the Pulmondes,
or kernels of the throte, to be kept warme
in the

in the mouth, and the mouth to be washed and clenſed, by often gargeling of the ſame.

We do read, that if dyed figges be wrapt in the leaues of the white female Mulleyn, it ſhall preſerue them a long time from corruption.

The leaues of Mulleyn are alſo good againſt the Hemorrhoides, whan they be wiped and clenſed therewith, and it is good to waſhe the mouth with the decoction of the ſame.

The blacke Mulleyn with his pleaſant yelow floures, boyled in water or wine, and broken, is good againſt the diſeaſes of the breaſt, and the lunges, and againſt all ſpitting of corrupt and rotten matter. The leaues of the ſame boyled with Rue do appeaſe the payne of the ſide.

The leaues of blacke Mulleyn boyled in water, are good to be layde vpon colde ſwellings (called Oedema) and vpon the vlcers and inflammations of the eyes. The ſame leaues pounde with hony and wine, do cure naughtie and mortified floures: and with vineger, it cureth the inflammation of woundes.

The golden floures of Mulleyn ſteped in lye, cauſeth the heare to ware yelow, being waſhed therewithall.

The ſeede of Mulleyn is good to drinke (as ſaith Plinie) againſt the burſting and falling out of ioynte of members, for it taketh away the ſwelling and ſwageth the payne.

The wilde Mulleyn ſtamped, is good to be layde vpon burnings and ſcaldings made with fire or water and otherwiſe.

Apuleius ſaith, that Mercury gaue Mulleyn to Vlyſſes, whā he came neare to the inchanterelle Circe, to the ende that by the vertue of Mulleyn he might be preſerued againſt all the enchantments or witchings of Circe.

Blattaria.

Of Blattaria / or Mothe

Mulleyn. Chap. lxxxij.

✿ The Deſcription.

The leaues of this herbe are greene, ſmooth, long, iagged or ſnipt round about, and ſpreade abroad vpon the ground, ſomewhat like to the leaues of Ueruaigne, from the middeſt of thoſe leaues doo ſpring by two or three ſtems, bearing fayre yelow floures, (and ſometimes alſo it beareth purple floures,) ſo lyke to the floures of Mulleyn in ſmel, faſhion and quantitie, that oftentimes (as witneſſeth Plinie) this herbe hath bene gathered for wilde Mulleyn. After the floures, there ariſe ſmall knoppes or bullets, in whiche the ſeede is contayned, ſmaller than the ſeede of Mulleyn. The roote is ſhorte and of wooddy ſubſtance.

✿ The Place.

This herbe groweth by way ſides, in Vineyardes, and certayne fieldes, alſo about Riuers, and is ſeldome founde in this countrey.

℞

℞ The



¶ The Tyme.

It flourereth in Iune, and Iuly.

¶ The Names.

Plinie calleth it in Latine Blattaria, & some call it Verbascum Leptophyllon: it may be called in English Purple, or Mothe Mulleyn: it is called in French *Herbe aux mites*, *Herbe vermineuse*, and *Blattaire*: in high Douch *Schabenkraut*, & *Goldknopflin*, and of some in base Almaigne *Mottencrupt*.

¶ The Nature.

As it may be well percepued by the bitter sauour, the herbe is hoate & dry, almost in the third degree.

¶ The Vertues.

As concerning the vertues of this herbe, we finde none other thing wyrtten of it, sauving that the Mothes, and Battes do incontinently come to this herbe, whersoever it be strowen or layde.

— Of Petie Mulleyn or the kindes of Prime-
roses. Chap. lxxxij.

¶ The Kyndes.

Petie Mulleyn (whiche we call Cowslippe and Primrose) is of two sortes great and small. The great is also of two sortes, the one hath yelow sweete smelling floures, the other hath pale floures. The smaller sorte which we call Primrose, is of diuers kindes, as yelow and greene, single and dubble.

Verbasculum odoratum.
Cowslippe.

Verbasculum album.
Dre lippe.



¶ The

✿ The Description.

¹ The firste kinde of petie Mulleyn, hath white leaues, crumpled and wrinkled, somewhat like to the leaues of Bittayne, but whiter and greater, and not so snipt or indented about the edges, amongst the whiche there ariseth bare and naked stemmes, of the length of a mans hande, bearing at the toppe a bunch, or as it were a bundell, of nine or ten yelow floures, of a good sauour and hanging lopping downewardes: after whiche floures past, ye shall finde in the huskes wherein they stood, littell long bulleyns wherein the seede is conteyned. The roote is white and of threedie strings.

² The Orelip, or the small kinde of white Mulleyn, is very like to the Cowslippe aforesayde, sauing that his leaues be greater and larger, and his floures be of a pale or faynt yelow colour, almost white and without sauour.

³ The Pymerose, whiche is the very least & smallest Mulleyn, hath small whitelike, or yelowish greene leaues in all partes like to the leaues of Orelippe, amongst the whiche there riseth vp littel fine hearie stemmes, eche stemme bearing but one, onely floure like to the floures of Orelippe both in sinell, colour, & proportion. The roote is also small and threedie like the roote of Orelippe. Of this kinde some be very fayre and dubbell.

⁴ There is yet an other sorte whiche is very like the laste recited kinde in all partes, sauing that it bringeth forth greenish floures, of colour like to the leaues of the Pymerose herbe or plante.

✿ The Place.

Cowslippes, Orelippes, and Pymeroses, grow in lowe moyst wooddes, standing in the pendant or hanging of hilles and mountaynes, and in certayne medowes. The white is common in this countrey, and so are al the rest, especially the greene & dubble kindes whiche are planted in gardens.

✿ The Tyme.

These herbes do floure in Aprill, and sometimes also in March, & february.

✿ The Names.

The petie Mulleyns are called in Greeke *φλωιδισ*: in Latin *Verbascula*: in Shoppes *Primula veris*, and *Herba paralyfis*, and of some *Arthetica*: in English Cowslippes, Pymeroses, & Orelips: and dubble Cowslips, Pymeroses, and Orelips: in high Douch *Schlusfelblumen*: in Brabant *Sluetelbloemen*.

¹ The first kind is now called in Latine *Herba S. Petri*: in English Cowslips: in French of some *Coqui*, *prime vere*, & *Brayes de Coqui*: in high Douch *Hünelschlusfel*, *S. Peters kraut*, *geel Schlusfelblumen*, & *woltrieckende Schlusfelblumen*: in bafe Almaine *S. Peeters cruyt*, and *weltrieckende Sluetelbloemen*.

² The second kinde is called in Shoppes *Primula veris*, & *Herba Paralyfis*: in English Orelips: in high Douch *wilde Schlusfelblumen*, & *weis Hünelschlusfel*: in bafe Almaine *Witte Sluetelbloemen*, and of some witte *Betonie*.

³ The thirde kinde is called in Latine *Verbasculum minus*: in Shoppes *Primula veris minor*: in English Pymerose, and wood Pymerose: in bafe Almayne *cleyn witte Betonie*, or *enkel Sluetelbloemen*, and *cleyn Sluetelbloemen*.

Verbasculum minus.

Pymerose.



* *The Nature.*

The small or petie Mulleyns, are dry in the third degree, without any manifest heate.

* *The Vertues.*

The petie Mulleyns, that is to say, the Cowslips, Primeroles, & Oxlips, are now vled dayly amongst other pot herbes, but in Physicke there is no great accompt made of them. They are good for the head & synewes, and haue other good vertues, as Pena and Mattiolus write.

Of Aethiopis. Chap. lxxvij.

* *The Description.*

Aethiopis hath great brode woolly leaues, like to the leaues of Mulleyn, but rougher & better cottoned or frysed, and not so rounde by the edges, but more tome with deeper cuttes in, aboute the borders, and roundly spread abroad vpon the ground, amongst the whiche there springeth by a square rough & hearie stalke, diuiding it self abroad into sundry branches, alongst which rounde aboute certayne ioynts, it bringeth forth many white floures almost like to the floures of dead Nettell, but a great deale bigger. The roote is long and thicke lyke the roote of Mulleyn.

* *The Place.*

This herbe groweth not in this countrey, but in the gardes of certayne Herboristes.

* *The Tyme.*

Aethiopis floureth in May.

* *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *Aethiopis*, & in Latine also Aethiopis, and other name than Aethiopis we know not.

* *The Nature.*

Aethiopis is meanelly hoate and dry.

* *The Vertues.*

Aethiopis is good for those that haue the Pleuresie: and for such as haue their breasts charged with corrupt and rotten matter: and for such as are greeued with the asperitie and roughnesse in the throte: & also against the Scitica, if one drinke the decoction of the roote thereof.

For the sayde diseases of the breast, & lunges, it is good to like oftentimes of a confection made with the roote of this herbe and hony.

Aethiopis.



Of Sage of Ierusalem. Chap. lxxrb.✿ *The Description.*

Pulmonaria.

Sage of Ierusalem hath rough, hearie, & large, browne Greene leaues, sprinkled with diuers white spots like drops of milke. Amongst the sayd leaues springeth by certaine stalkes of a span lōg, bearing at the top many fine floures growing together in a bunch like Cowslip floures, of colour at the first, redde or purple, and somtimes blew: after the floures it bringeth forth small buttons, wherein is the seede. The roote is blacke, long and thicke, with many threedy strings.

✿ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in moyst shadowie places, & is planted almost euer where in gardens.

✿ *The Tyme.*

It floureth betimes, in March and April, and shortly after the seede is ripe.

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe is called of the Apothecaries, and Herboristes of this countrey Pulmonaria & Pulmonalis, in Latine Pulmonis herba, that is to say Lungewurt, or the herbe for the lunges: and of some it is called in Latine Symphitum Syluestre, whiche may be Englished wilde Comfrey: the Picards call it *Herbe de cuer*: we call it in English Sage of Ierusalem, & Cowslip of Ierusalem: in French *Herbe aux poulmons*: in base Albaigne *Onser vrouwen melck cruyt*, and *Onser vrouwen spin*, that is to say, Our Ladies Milkeworthe, because the leaues be full of white spotted, as though they were sprinkled with milke. There is yet an other Lungeworte, whereof we shall write in the third Booke.

✿ *The Nature and Vertues.*

This herbe hath no particular vse in Physicke, but it is much vsed in meates and Salades with egges. as is also Cowslippes and Pymeroses, wherunto in temperature it is much like.

Of Veruayne. Chap. lxxrbi.✿ *The Kindes.*

Here be two kindes of Veruayne: the one called in Latine *Verbena recta*, that is to say, Upright or straight Veruayne: The other is called *Verbena supina*, that is to say, Low and base Veruayne, the whiche againe is diuided into two sortes, the male and female.

✿ *The Description.*

The straight or vpright Veruayne, hath vpright and straight stemmes, of the heighth of a foote and more, full of braunches: with small blewish floures growing vpon the same: The leaues be Greene, dented about, and in some places deeply cut or tozned lyke an Oken leafe. The roote is short and hath many threedy strings.



Verbeneca recta. Upright Ueruyne.

Hiera Botane mas. flat Ueruyne.



Hiera Botane foemina.

The female flat or low Ueruyne.



The flatte or creeping Ueruyne, hath tender, hearie and square stalkes or branches of the length of a foote, or a foote & a halfe creeping by the ground, with roundish leaues, dent or snipt round about, like to Oken leaues, or the leaues of German-der described in the xvi. Chapter of this booke, but far smaller then Oken leaues, & greater than the leaues of German-der: the floures be fayre and blew growing alongst the branches at the top. After which there cometh small flat coddles or pursles like the seede of Paules Betony whiche we cal Speede well. The roote is thredy.

The second kinde of flatte or creeping Ueruyne, whiche is also the female low Ueruyne, is very like to the aforesayd, so that (as Plinie in the xix. Chap. of his xxb. booke writeth). Some haue made no difference betwixt the Male and female, and to say the truth there is but small differēce betwixt these two herbes: for the female is very well like to the male, aswell in stē, as

as in the leaues, floures, and rootes, sauing that the stemmes of the female, are rounder: his leaues be somewhat smaller, and hath more stoz of branches coming vp from the roote. The floures also grow thicker or nearer together than the floures of the male flat Veruayne.

✱ *The Place.*

The first kinde of Veruayne groweth in rude places, about hedges, walles, wayes, streates and diches. The second kinde groweth in gardens, and lowe shadowy places, and of this sorte the male is more common than the female.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The Veruaynes floure most commonly in July.

✱ *The Names.*

1 The first kinde of Veruayne is called in Greeke *πικιστιδωρ*, & of some *πικιστιδωρ ἐπιθω*, in Latine *Verbenaca Columbina*, *Columbaris*, *Herba sanguinalis*, *Crista gallinacea*, *Exupera* and of some *Feria*, or *Ferraria*, *Trixago*, *Verbena recta*, and *Columbina recta*: in Shoppes *Verbena*: in Italian *Verminatola*, *vergibon* & *Macho*. in English *Veruayne*, or *Varucyn*: in French *Veruaine*: in high Douch *Eisernkraut*, *Eisernhart*, & *Eisernrich*: in base Almaigne *Verbene*, *Psercruyt*, and *Pserhert*.

2 The second kind is called in Greeke *ἱερὰ βορδύνη*: & at this tyme *πικιστιδωρ ὑπὸ πικρῷ*, of Pythagoras *Erysilceptrum*, and of some others *Demetria*: in Latine *Sacra herba*, *Verbenaca supina*, and *Cincinalis*, of Apuleius *Licina*, *Lustrago*, *Columbina supina*, and *Militaris*: in Shoppes (very erroneously) it is called *Chamedryos*, or *Chamedrys*: in English *Base* or *flat Veruayne*: in high Douch *Erdtweirauch*, and of some following the errour of the Apothecaries *Samanderle*, and *Blawmenderle*: in base Almaigne it may be called *Neere oft cruppemde Verbene*, that is to say, in French *Veruaine bass*, *ou se trainant par terre*.

✱ *The Nature.*

These two kindes of Veruayne, are of a drying power.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The leaues of vpright Veruayne, or the roote alone, or both together boyled in water are very good for the sores and vlcers of the mouth and iawes, if the mouth be washed with the same Decoction.

The Decoction of the herbe or of his roote, swageth tooth ache, & fasteneth loose teeth, to be often gargled withall or kept a good space within the mouth. The same drunken continually by the space of five dayes, cureth the grypings of the belly.

Veruayne mengled with oyle of Roses and vineger, or boyled in oyle & layd C to the head after the manner of a playster, cureth the head ache. The same vertue hath a garlande or Corone of Veruayne against head ache, to be woꝛne vpon the head, as Archigenes saith.

The leaues of Veruayne pound with swynes grease or oyle of Roses, doth D mitigate & appeace the paynes of the Mother or Matrix to be applied thereto.

The same pound with vineger are good to be layde to S. Anthonies fyre, E and naughtie scruie and rotten sores: and stamped or pounce with Hony, it healeth greene woundes, and closeth vp olde.

The flat and base Veruayne is good against all venim and popson, against the bytings and stinging of Serpents, and other venomous beasts, to be drunken in wine, or layde vpon the greefe.

The leaues thereof drunken in olde wine, the weight of a dram and halfe, E w asmuch frankēcens, by the space of fortie dayes, fasting, cureth y Jaundes.

It is good to walsh the mouth with the Decoction of the leaues and roote thereof

thereof boyled in wine, against the fretting & festering sores of the mouth and iawes, or the almondes or kernels vnder the throte.

The greene leaues pound & layd too, taketh away the swelling & the paine of hoate imposthems and tumors, and clenseth corrupt and rotten vlcers.

Some write that the water wherein this Veruayne hath bene stiped, being cast or sprinkled about the hall or place whereas any feast or banquet is kepte, maketh all the company both lustie and merie.

And that a branche of three knottes or ioyntes of this herbe is good to be drunken against a feuer tertian, and a branche of foure ioyntes is good against a feuer quartayne.

Of Nettell.

Chap. lxxvij.

✠ The Kindes.

Here be two Kindes of Nettels. The one is the burning and stinging Nettell. The other is the dead Nettell whiche doth not burne, nor sting at all. And each of these Kindes is of diuers sortes. For of the hoate and stinging Nettell there be three Kindes, that is to say, the Greeke or Romaine Nettels, and the great, the small, & the burning Nettels: whereas againe they are diuided into two Kindes, to wit, the Male and the female, so that the Romaine Nettell is the Male, and the other twayne are the female. The dead Nettell shalbe described in the next Chapter.

✠ The Description.

Vrtica sylvestris.

Vrtica maior.

The wilde Nettell, or Romaine Nettell.

The great comon Nettell.

THE Romaine Nettell hath round, rough, hollow, and hearie stalkes. The leaues be long, rough, burning or stinging, & deeply natched, or dented aboute, betwixt the leaues & stalkes: it bringeth forth small rounde and rough buttōs, or pelletes, full of browne, flatte, & shining seede, like unto lyne-seede, but rounder & smaller.

The second kind whiche is our common great Nettell, is like the aforesayd in heigth and in his rough and stinging skēmes. The leaues be also rough and stinging, and dēted rounde aboute, but



not so deeply as the others, most commonly of a swarte Greene colour, & sometimes reddish. The seede groweth by long sinall threedes, hanging downeward, & is somewhat like the seede of Hirse or Millet, sauing it is smaller. The roote is long, sinall and yellow, spreading it self here, and there vnder the ground.

- 3 The small Nettell is like to the Nettels afore-
sayd, but it is much smaller, not exceeding
in length a foote, or a foote and a halfe. The
stalkes be round and rough, and the leaues
be like to the other, sauing they be smaller and
greener: The seede is bigger and the roote is
shorter.

✱ The Place.

The Romayne Nettels are found in some
woodes of this countrey, as the wood of
Soignie, but not very commonly: it is also
sowen in the gardens of Herboristes. The o-
ther kindes grow in all places, as by hedges,
quicke settes and walles.

✱ The Tyme.

Nettell seede is ripe in August.

✱ The Names.

The Nettell is called in Greeke ἀκκλύφι, κ)
κνίστις: in Latine & Shoppes Vrtica: in Italian
Ortica: in Spanish Ortiga: in French Ortie.

- 1 The first kinde is now called Vrtica Roma-
na, and Vrtica mas: in English, Greeke or Ro-
mayne Nettell, or the male Nettell: in French
Ortie Griesche ou Romaine: in high Douch Welsh
nessel: in base Almaigne Roomsche Netelen.

- 2 The second kinde is called Vrtica comunis,
Vrtica foemina, and Vrtica maior: in English
Great common nettel: in French Ortie: in high Douch Heyternesse: in base Al-
maigne groote Netelen.

- 3 The smallest kinde is called of Plinie Cania, and now Vrtica minor: in En-
glish the small Nettell, and the small burning Nettell: in French Petite Ortie, and
Ortie brulante: in high Douch Brennessel, & Habernessel: in base Almaigne heete
Netelen.

✱ The Nature.

The burning or stinging Nettels, are hoate and dry & of thinne substance.

✱ The Vertues.

The seede of Romayne Nettell tempered or mēgled with Honie, and often-
times licked, clenseth the breast from tough and sinie fleumes, & other corrupt
and rotten humors. Also it is good for the shortnesse of breath, the troublesome
and vehement cough that children be often vexed withall, the inflammation of
the lunges, and the old Pleuresie or long sought.

The same dronken with sweete wine, doth stirre by bodely pleasure, and is good
against the blasting and windinesse of the stomacke.

The seede of Romayne Nettell, dronken with Meede, the waight of a scruple,
at night after supper, causeth one to vomit or cast vp very easily.

The leaues thereof boyled with Muscles and dronken, do soften the belly and
prouoke vrine.

The decoctio of the leaues of al 3 kinds of Nettels, dronken with Myrhe
prouoketh the Menstruall floures. And so doth nettle seede dronken w sweete
wine.

The



The iuyce of the leaues gargarised, helpeth much against the falling downe of the Vuula and the inflammation of the same.

The leaues of Nettels pound with salt, are good to be layde to the bitings of madde Dogges, virulent and malignant vlcers, as Cankers, and suche like corrupt and stinking vlcers or sores, and vpon all harde swellings, unpostumes and botches behinde the eares.

The same mengled with oyle and ware, and layde to the hardnesse of the Thelste or Spleene, cureth the same.

The same pound and layde to the Nose and forehead, stoppeth the bleeding of the nose, and put into the nose, causeth the same to bleede.

Nettell leaues pounce with Myrre, and reduced to the order of a pessarye (whiche is a mother suppositoie) and put into the Matrix, prouoketh the floures.

Of Archangell or Dead Nettell. Chap. lxxviij.

✿ The Kyndes.



Here be two kyndes of Dead Nettell. The one which, sauoreth or smelleth but little, the other whiche hath a strong & stinking sauour, otherwise there is but small difference betwixt the one & the other: and the first kinde of these herbes is of three sortes, the one with white floures, the second with yelow floures, and the third with reddish floures. Also the second kinde is of two sortes, and differeth but onely in the colour of the floure.

✿ The Description.

The first kinde of Dead nettels, is not much vnlike the stinging or burning Nettels, his leaues be long and dented round about like to the other nettell leaues, sauing they be whiter, and they sting not. The stalke is square, round about the which groweth, white, yelow, or red floures, betwixt the leaues and the stemme, fashioned like to a hoope, or open helmet. The roote hath threedie strings.

The second kinde, which is the stinking Dead nettell, is like to the other, & like the common nettell, sauing that his leaues be smaller, & somewhat rounder. All the herbe is of a very euill, & strong stinking sauour. The floures of one kinde are pale, and the floures of the other kinde are of a browne redde colour, smaller than the floures of the first Dead nettell.

✿ The Place.

Dead nettell groweth euery where about hedges, quicke settes and wayes, and also in gardens.

✿ The Tyme.

The Dead nettell floureth the most part of all the Sommer, from May forward.

✿ The Names.

Plinie calleth the Dead nettell in Latine Lamium,

Lamium.

Dead Nettell or Archangel.



Lamium, and Anonium, or Acononium, at this present it is called Vrticainers, or Vrtica mortua: in Italian *Ortica morte*, and *Ortica fetida*: in Spanish *Ortiga muerta*: in English Dead nettell, Blinde nettell, and Archangel: in French *Ortie morte*: in high Douch Todtnessel & Taubnessel: in base Almaigne Dooue, and Doode Netelen.

✱ *The Nature.*

The Dead Nettell is of temperament, like to the other Nettells.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Dead Nettell pounde or brused with salte, doth dissolue and cure harde wennes, botches, and impostems, being layde therebpon: and in vertue is very like the other nettells.

Of Motherworthe.

Chap. lxxix.

✱ *The Description.*

Cardiaca.

Motherworthe hath square browne stalkes, the leaues be of swarte greene colour, large and deeply gaynsht or cut, almost like to Nettell, or Horehound leaues, but a great deale larger, blacker, and more deeply cut, somewhat approaching towards the proportio of y Oke leaues. The floures grow like garlandes or Cronets rounde about the stalke, like the floures of Horehound, of purple colour, not much differing fro the floures of Dead Nettell, sauing they be smaller: after the floures commeth the seede, which is smal & browne, conteyned in littell prickley huskes. The roote is small, & diuided into many small threedv partes.

✱ *The Place.*

It delighteth to grow in rough, vntilled, & vneuen places, about old walles & wayes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Motherworthe floureth in June, Iuly, and August, within whiche time, the seede is also ripe.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine of suche as haue pleasure in herbes Cardiaca: in English Motherwort: in French *Agripaulme*: in high Douch Hertzhgsper, and Hertzhgsper: in base Almaigne Hertzhgsper.

This is a kinde, of the three herbes, whiche are called in Greeke *σιδηριτιδες*: in Latine *Sideritides*, & of some *Heraclea*. And it is the first kinde of the sayde herbes. Therefore it may be well called in Latine *Sideritis prima*. Whereof we shall write againe in our second Booke in the Chapter of Horehounde.

The herbe which Matthioli setteth forth for the *Sideritis prima*, is a kind of Horehounde, and is called in this countrey *Marrubium palustre*, that is to say, Marrish or water Horehound.

✱ *The Nature.*

Motherworthe is of a temperate heate, and yet not without bitternesse: and therefore it is also absterfiue or clensing.

✱ *The*



✿ *The Vertues.*

Motherworthe brused and layde vpo woundes, keepeth them both from inflammation and apostumatio or swelling: it stoppeth the bloud, and doth close, cure, and heale the same.

Of Bugle and Prunell. Chap. xc.

✿ *The Kindes.*

There be two Kindes of Prunell. The first is called Bugle. And the second reteyneth still the name of Prunell.

Bugula.

Bugle.

Prunella.

Prunell.

✿ *The Description.*

Bugle spreadeth & creepeth alongst the ground, like to Moryworthe, or Herbe twopence: it hath somewhat long leaues, and broade aloze, or at the top, softe, wrinckled and blackish: his stalkes be smal & tender, creeping alongst the ground, & taking holdfast in certayne places here and there: and from them againe spring other square & straight stemmes of a span long, bringing forth bright floures, amongst certayne littell leaues, compassing the stemme about, of colour moste commonly blew, and in some plantcs white as snow. The rootes are threedp and tender.

Prunell hath square hearie stalkes of a spanne long or more. The leaues be somewhat long, hearie, and sharpe poynted. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes thicke set togiether, like to an eare or spikie knap, of a browne colour and mirt with blew, and sometimes also very white. The roote is small and very threedp.

✿ *The Place.*

They grow both in certayne Medowes, pastures, & wooddes. Also Bugle is much

is much planted in gardens.

¶ *The Tyme.*

Bugle flourereth in Aprill. And Prunell oftentimes all the somer vntill Iuly.

✱ *The Names.*

1 The first kinde of these herbes is now called Consolida, & Solidago, & for a difference from other herbes, whiche be also called by the same name, it is called Consolida media: in English Middell Confounde, or Middle Comfery, and Bugle: in french *Consoulde moyenne*, and Bugle: in high Douch Gunzel, and gulde Gunzel: in the Shoppes of this countrey, they call it Bugula, and in base Almaine, Senegroen.

2 The second kinde is also called Consolida media, but most commonly Prunella, or Brunella: in English Prunell, Carpenters herbe, Selse heale, & Hooke heale: in french *Prunelle*, and some do also call it *Herbe au Charpentier*, some call it *Oingtereule*: in high Douch Brunellen, and Gottheyl: in Brabant, Bruynelle.

✱ *The Nature.*

These two herbes be dry: moreouer Bugle is hoate, and Prunell temperate betwixt heate and colde, or very littell colde.

✱ *The Vertues.*

1 The decoction of Bugle dronken, dissolueth clotted & congeled bloud with: in the body, it doth heale and make sounde all woundes of the body, bothe inward and outward.

The same openeth the stoppings of the Liuer and Gaule, and is good to be dronken against the Jaundise, and Feuers that be of long continuance.

The same decoction of Bugle, cureth the rotten vlcers, & sores of the mouth and gummies, whan they be washed therewithall.

Bugle greene & fresh gathered, is good to be layde vpon woundes, galls, or scratches: for it cureth them, & maketh them whole & sounde. And so doth the poulder of the same herbe dried, to be cast and strowen vpon the wounde.

The iuyce of Bugles cureth the sores & vlcers of the secreete or priuie partes, being often dropped in, and so doth the herbe bruised and layde vpon.

2 The decoction of Prunell made with wine or water doth ioyne together & make whole and sounde all woundes both inward and outward as Bugle doth.

It is good to wash the mouth often with the decoction of Prunell, against the vlcers of the mouth, and it is also a soueraigne remedie against that disease whiche the Brabanders do name (*den Bruynen*) that is, whan the tongue is inflamed and waxeth blacke and is much swollen, so that the generall remedies haue gone before.

Prunell bruised with oyle of Roses and vineger, and layde to the foreparte of the head, swageth and cureth the aking of the same.

Of Auens or Sanamunda. Chap. xci.

¶ *The Description.*

The leaues of Sanamunda, Auens, or Herbe Bennet, are rough, blackish, and much clouen or deeply cut, somewhat like to the leaues of Agrimonie. The stalke is round and hearie of the length of a foote and half, diuinding it self at the top into other branches, which bringeth forth yellow floures, like to the floures of Crowfoote, Goldcup, or Goldknap, & afterward littell round rough heads or knoppes, set full of seede, the which being ripe will cleaue or hang fast vnto garments. The roote is short and reddish within, with yellow threedr strings, and smelleth somewhat like Cloues, especially if it be gathered in Marche.

✿ *The Place.*

Garyophyllata.

This herbe groweth wilde in woods, and by hedges and quicksettes, it is also planted in gardes, but that which groweth wilde is the greater, and his floures be yellower than the other.

✿ *The Tyme.*

It floureth in May and June.

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine Garyophyllata, bycause his roote smelleth like Cloues, and of some Sanamunda, Benedicta, and Nardus rustica: in English Auens, herbe Bennet, and of some Sanamunda: in french Benoitte: in high Douch Benediktenwurtz: in Brabant Gario-phyllate.

✿ *The Nature.*

Herbe Bennet or Auens, is hoate & dry in the second degree.

✿ *The Vertues.*

A The decoction of Auens made with water, or with wine and water together and dronken, resolueth congeled and clotted bloud, & cureth all inwarde woundes and hurts. And the same decoction cureth outward woundes if they be washed therewithall.

B The decoction made of the roote of herbe Bennet in wine, & dronken, comforteth the stomacke & causeth good digestion: it openeth the stoppings of the luer, and clenseth the breast, and purgeth it from grosse and Phlegmaticque humors.

C The roote dyed and taken with wine is good against poyson, & against the payne of the guttes or bowelles, whiche we call the Colique.

Of Pyrola. Chap. xiiij.

✿ *The Description.*

PYrola hath nine or tenne Greene, tender leaues, not muche vnlike the leaues of Bete, sauing they be a great deale smaller, amongst the whiche cometh by a stalke set with pleasant little white floures, muche like to the sweete smelling floures of lillie Conuall or May lillies. The roote is small & tender, creeping here and there.

✿ *The Place.*

Pyrola groweth in shadowy places, and moyst wooddes.

✿ *The Tyme.*

Pyrola is to be found in winter and somer, but it floureth in June and July.



Pyrola.

✿ *The*

✱ *The Names.*

Pyrola is called in Shops Pyrola: in high Douch Wintergrun, Holtzman-
golt, Waldmangoldt: in base Almaigne Wintergruen: in English also Pyrola,
and Wintergreene: in French *Bete de prez*, and *Pyrole*.

✱ *The Nature.*

Pyrola is dry in the third degree, and colde in the second.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The leaues of Pyrola, alone by themselves, or with other healing herbes, is
good to heale woundes, and boyled in wine and dronken, they heale both in-
ward and outward woundes, fistulas, and malignant vlcers.

Greene Pyrole is also good to be layde vpon woundes, vlcers, & burnings: and
so is the powder thereof to be strowed vpon, and it is good to be mixt with
oyntments and playsters, seruing for the purposes aforesayde.

Of Serpents tongue or Adders tonge. Chap. xciiij.

✱ *The Description.*

Adders tonge is an herbe of a maruelous
strange nature, it bringeth forth but one leaf
of the length of ones finger, in which grow-
eth a littell stemme, bearing a littell long,
narrow, tonge, like to a Serpent, or (as my Autho-
saith) like to the tonge of a Serpent.

✱ *The Place.*

Adders tonge is founde in this countrey, in cer-
taine moyst and frutefull meadowes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

This leafe is founde with his littell tonge, in A-
prill and May: the whole herbe vanissheth away in
Iune.

✱ *The Names.*

Plinie (as some learned men iudge) calleth this
herb *Lingua*, *Linguace*, and *Lingulace*: it is now cal-
led in Greeke *ὄφις γλῶσσος*: in Latine *Lingua serpen-*
tis, & in some countries *Lancea Christi*: and in other
places *Lucciola*: in English, *Adders tonge*, & *Ser-*
pents tonge: in French *Langue de serpent*: in highe
Douch *Platerzunglin*: in Brabāt, *Ons Heeren speer*
cruyt, and *Platertonghesken*.

✱ *The Nature.*

Adders tongue is dry in the third degree, and of
nature very like Pyrola.

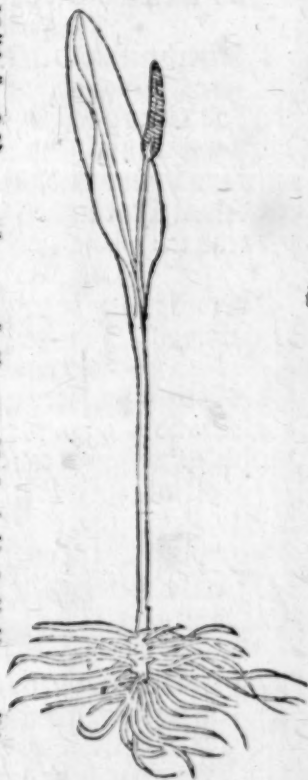
✱ *The Vertues.*

Adders tonge is also good & very singular to heale woundes, both inward &
and outwarde, it is also good against burstings or Ruptures, to be prepared, &
taken in like sorte as Pyrola.

The Decoction of the same made with water and dronken, is good against
hoate feuers, the inflammations of the liuer, and against all inward and out-
warde heates.

The same incorpozated or mengled with Swynes grease, is good against
burning and spreading sores or the disease called the wilde fire, also against bur-
nings, and all hoate tumors and imposteins.

Ophioglosson.



Of Lunaria. Chap. xciiij.

¶ The Description.

The small Lunarie also, bringeth forth but one leafe, iagged & cut on both sides into fine or sixe deepe cuttes or natches, not much unlike the leaues of the right Scolopendria, but it is longer, larger, and greener. Upō the sayde leafe groweth a stem of a span long, bearing at the top many smal seedes clustering together like grapes. The roote is of threeddy strings.

✦ The Place.

This herbe groweth vpon high dry and grasse moūtaines or hilles, by dales & heaths.

✦ The Tyme.

The small Lunarie is founde in May and June, but afterward it vanisheth away.

✦ The Names.

This herbe is now called in Latine Lunaria, & Lunaria minor, of some in Greeke *ονδανιτις*: in English Lunarie, or Moonewort: in French *Petite Lunaire*: in high Douch Monkraut, and klein Monkraut: in base Almaigne Maencrypt, & cleyen Maencrypt. The people of Sa-uoy, do call it Tore, or Taure.

✦ The Nature.

It is colde & dry of temperature, very like to Pyrola, and Adders tonge.

✦ The Vertues.

A This herb is also very good & singuler to heale woundes, of vertue & facultie like to Pyrola, & Serpents tonge, very conuenient for all such griefes as they do serue vnto: the Alchimistes also do make great accopt of this herbe about their Science.

Of Thowware, or Thow
row leafe. Chap. xcij.

✦ The Description.

Thowwleafe hath a round slender stalke ful of branches, & branches passing, or going thorow the leaues, as if they had bene drawē thorough the leaues, whiche be rounde, bare, & tender, at the top of the branches growe the floures, as it were crownes amongst small & little leaues, of a pale or faint yelow colour, the which do afterwards chāge into a browne seede. The roote is single, white & somewhat threeddy.

✦ The Place.

This herbe groweth in many places of Germany and England, in the Come fieldes amongst the wheate & rye. They do also plant it in gardens.

✦ The

Lunaria minor.



Perfoliatum.



✿ *The Tyme.*

It flourereth in Iuly and August.

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine *Perfoliatum*, and *Perfoliata*: in English *Thozowware*, and *Thozowleaf*: in french *Persefeuille*: in high Douch *Durchwachsz*: in base Almaigne *Duerwas*. It is very doubtful, whether this be *Calia* of *Diolcorides*.

✿ *The Nature.*

Thozowware is of a dry complexion.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The decoctiō of *Thozowware* boyled in water or wine, healeth woundes: and so doth the greene leaues brused and layde therevpon.

Thozowware mengled with ware, or with some oyle or oyntment, fitte to cure woundes, healeth burstings or Harines of yong Children, being layde therevpon.

The same herbe whan it is yet greene, brused and pounde with meale and wine, and layde vpon the Hauels of yong Children, keepeth vp the bowels, drawing them into their naturall place, and setleth them that fall too much downe, and slaketh the same whan they are blasted vp and swollen. And so doth the seede also made into pouder, and layde too after the like manner.

Of Burnet or Pimpinell. Chap. xvi.

✿ *The Kyndes.*

Pimpinell is of two sortes, the great and wilde: and the small garden Pimpinell.

Pimpinella maior.

wilde Burnet. *Sideritis altera.*

Pimpinella minor.

Garden Burnet.



✠ *The Description.*

The great wilde Pimpinell or Burnet, hath long round stemmes, two or three foote high, vpon the whiche groweth leaues, somewhat long, dented round about, and tied by long stemmes, tenne or twelue leaues growing by a stemme, standing displayed directly one against an other like vnto winges. At the top of the stalkes are round knops or heads, compact together as it were of small purles or buttons, the which at their opening bring forth small floures of a browne redde colour: after them commeth a triangled seeede. The roote is long and thicke.

2 The small or garden Pimpinell, is very much like vnto the wilde, but it is in all points smaller, and of sauour and smell more amiable, or pleasant. It hath softe and tender stalkes of a foote high or somewhat more, set with a softe and fine heare or Cotton. The leaues be like vnto the other, sauing they be a great deale smaller, greene aboue, and blewishe vnderneath. The floures be not so browne, but of an incarnate or liuely redde, with small yellow threedes, hanging forth of the middell, of them. The roote is like to the other, but a great deale smaller.

✠ *The Place.*

The wild or great Pimpinell, groweth in dry meadowes, & there is stoore of it found growing about Wiluorde. The small Pimpinell is commonly planted in the gardens of this countrey.

✠ *The Tyme.*

They do both floure in Iune, and sometimes sooner, and oftentimes vntill August.

✠ *The Names.*

Pimpinell is now called in Latine Pimpinella, Bipennula, Pampinula, and of some Sanguiforba, & Solbastrella: in Spanishe *Frexinna*: in English Burnet, and Pimpinell: in high Douch Kolblekraut, Hergotsbartlin, Blutkraut, and Hengelkraut: in base Almaigne Pimpinelle. This herbe seemeth to be very well like to *Sideritis altera* of Dioscorides.

✠ *The Nature.*

Pimpinell is dry in the third degree, and colde in the second, & astringent.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The decoction of Pimpinell drunken cureth the bloody fluxe, the spitting of bloud, the pissing of bloud, and the naturall issue of women, and all other fluxe of bloud. The herbe and the seeede made into pouder, and dronke with wine or water, wherein Iron hath bene often quenched, doth the like, and so doth the herbe alone being but onely holden in a mans hande, as some haue writen.

The greene leaues brused and layde vpon woundes, keepe them from inflammation and apostumation. Moreover they are good to be layde vpon phlegmons, whiche are hoate tumors, swellings, and blcers.

Pimpinell also is very good to heale woundes, and is receyued in drinckes that be made for woundes, to put away inflammation, and to stanche bleeding to much.

The leaues of Pimpinell stiped in wine and dronken, doth comfort & reioyce the hart, and are good against the trembling and shaking of the same.

Of Sanicle or Sanikell. Chap. xcviij.

✠ *The Description.*

Sanicle hath browne, greene, plaine, shining, and roundish leaues, parted into siue partes with deepe cuttes, like vnto vine leaues, (or rather like Mayle leaues) amongst whiche there springe by two stemmes, of the heighth of a foote,

foote, bearing many small round buttons at the toppe, full of littell white floures, whiche do turne into smal rough burres, which is the seede. The roote hath threed- dy strings, and is blacke without, & white within.

✠ *The Place.*

Sanicle is founde in moyst woodes, and stony bankes, in hilly or mountayne countries Northerly.

✠ *The Tyme.*

Sanicle floureth in May and June.

✠ *The Names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine Sanicula, & of some Diapensia: in English Sanicle: in french *Sanicle*: in high Douch Sanicle. This is none of the kindes of Sinkfoyle or Pentaphillon, as some would haue it.

✠ *The Nature.*

Sanicle is dry in the thirde degree, & astringent.

✠ *The Vertues.*

A The iuice of Sanicle dronken, doth make whole & sound all inward, and outward woundes and hurtcs, so that (as Ruellius writeth) it is a comon saying in fraunce, *Celui qui Sanicle a, De Mire affaire il n'a*. That is to say, who so hath Sanicle needeth no Surgean.

B Sanicle boyled in water or wine, and dronken, stoppeth the spitting of blood, & the bloody fluxe, and cureth the vlcérations and hurtcs of the kidneys.

C The same taken in like manner, or the iuice thereof dronken, cureth burstings, especially whan the herbe is also layd vpon the greefe, eyther brused or boyled.

D The leaues thereof, & the roote boyled in water & hony and dronken, healeth the perished lunges, and al malignant vlcers, & rotten sores of the mouth, gummies and throote, if the mouth be washed or gargled therewithall.

Of ladies mantell or great

Sanicle. Chap. xcviij.

✠ *The Description.*

This herb hath large round leaues, with five or six corners, finely dented round about, the whiche at their first coming vp out of the ground, are folden together or as it were playted.

M iij Amongst

Sanicula.



Al-

chimilla.



Amongst them groweth small round stemmes halfe a foote long, set here and there with little leaues, and bringeth forth at the top small floures, clustering thicke together, of a yelowish Greene colour, with a smal yellow seede, no greater then Purcelane or Poppie seede, inclosed in small Greene huskes. The roote is thicke, as long as ones finger, browne without, and hath threedie strings.

✱ *The Place.*

Great Sanicle or Ladies Mantell, groweth in some places of this countrey, as in certayne medowes, in the hanging of Hilles, whereas the soyle is of potters clay, fat and redde.

✱ *The Tyme.*

This herbe floureth in May, and June.

✱ *The Names.*

The latter wyrters do call this herbe in Greeke *σπορίον, σπόριον λεοντοπίου*: in Latin Achimilla, Alchimilla Stellaria, Plāta leonis, Pes leonis, & of some in Greeke *λεοντοπώδιον*, howbeit this is not the right Leontopodium whereof Dioscorides writeth: in English Ladies mantell, great Sanicle, and Padelion: in French *Pied de Lion*. in high Douch Synnan, Lewentapen, Lewenfusz, Unser frauwē Mantell, & grosz Sanickel: in base Almaigne folowing the high Almaines Synnaw, Unser vrouwen mantel, and groote Sanickel.

✱ *The Nature.*

It is dry like Sanicle, but colder.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Ladies mantell is much like to Sanicle in facultie, and serueth for all diseases whereunto Sanicle is good. Moreover it taketh away the payne & heate of all woundes inflamed, vlcers, and Phlegmons being applied thereto.

Solidago Sarracenica.

The same pound & layde vpon the Pappes or Dugges of wiues or maydens, maketh them harde and firme.

Of Sarrasins Confounde.

Chap. xcix.

✱ *The Description.*

Sarrasins Confounde, hath a round browne, redde, holow stalke, three or foure cubites high as Pena writeth, all alongst the whiche from the lowest parte euen vñ to the harde toppe, there growe long narrow leaues like to Wythie, or Peach leaues: dented round aboute with small denticles. At the toppe of the stalkes growe bleake or pale yellow floures, the whiche being ripe, are carried away with the winde. The roote is very threedie.

✱ *The Place.*

Sarrasins Confounde groweth in shadowy woodes, and especially there whereas it is somewhat moist.

✱ *The Tyme.*

This herbe is found with his floures most commonly in August.

✱ *The*



✠ *The Names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine *Solidago Sarracenicæ*, & *Consolida Sarracenicæ*, of some *Herba fortis*: in English *Sarrasines Consounde*, or *Sarrasines Comfery*: in French *Consoulde Sarrasine*: in high Douch *Heidnisch wundkraut*: in base Almaigne *Heydensch wondtcruyt*.

✠ *The Nature.*

Sarrasines Consounde is almost dry in the third degree, and not without heate, in taste bitter and astringent.

✠ *The Vertues.*

Sarrasines Consounde healeth all sortes of woundes and vlcers, both inward and outward, to be ministred in the same manner as the other *Consolidatiue* or healing herbes are, whether it be giue in drinke, or applied outwardly with ointments, oyles, or emplaisters.

The same boyled in water and dronken, doth reſtaine and ſtay the waſting ſpuyer, and taketh away the oppillation and ſtopping of the ſame, & of the bladder and gaule, and is good agaynſt the iaundiſe, & feuers of long continuance, and for ſuch as are falling into a dropſie.

The decoction of the ſame is good to be gargled againſt the vlcers, and ſtinking of the mouth, and againſt the vlceration of the gummes, and throte.

Of Golden rodde. Chap. i.

✠ *The Description.*

Golden rodde at the firſt hath long broad leaues, ſpredde abroad vpon the ground, amongſt the which ſpringeth vp a reddiſh or browne ſtalke of the length of a foote and half, with leaues like to the firſt, but ſmaller, it ſpreadeth it ſelfe at the toppe into diuers ſmall branches, charged or loden, with ſmall yelow floures, the whiche alſo whan they are ripe, are carried away with the winde, like to the floures of *Sarrasines Consounde*. The roote is browne and hath threedie ſtrings.

✠ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in wooddes, vpon mountaynes, and in frutefull ſoyle.

✠ *The Tyme.*

It floureth moſt commonly in Auguſt.

✠ *The Names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine *Virga aurea*, that is to ſay, *Golden rodde*: in French *Verge d'or*: in baſe Almaigne *Golden roede*: and we know not as yet whether it hath any other name.

✠ *The Nature.*

The taſte of this herbe is very like to *Sarrasines Consounde*, and therefore it is of like nature.

✠ *The Vertue and Operation.*

Golden rod is alſo an herbe apt to heale woundes, and hath the ſame vertues

Virga aurea.

tues whiche **Sarrasines** Confounde hath, and may be vled in all diseases for the whiche the sayde Confounde is good.

The same boyled in wine and dronken, is very good agaynst the stone & namely in the reynes. For it breaketh the same, and maketh it to descend with the water or vyne: and so doth also the water of this herbe distilled with wine, and dronken by some space of tyme, as wyrteth **Arnoldus de Villa Noua**.

**Of water Sengreene and Knights perrow/
or woundworthe.** Chap. cj.

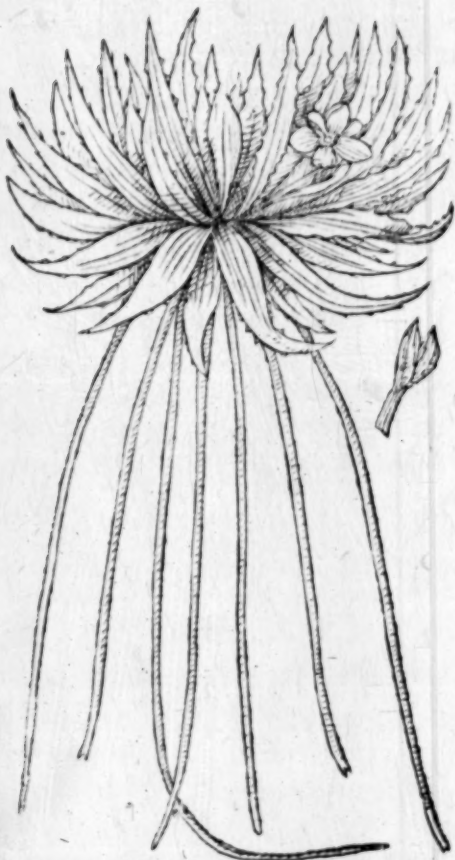
✠ *The Kindes.*



Under the title of **Stratiotes**, that is to say, **Knights woundworthe**, or **Water pearrow**, **Dioscorides** describeth twoo herbes, well knownen in this countrie. The one called **Crabbes clawe**: The other water **Hilfoyle** or **Pearrow**.

Sedum aquatile.
Water Sengreene.

Stratiotes potamios.
Knights woundworthe.



✠ *The Description.*

The first whiche is called **Knights woundworthe**, or **water Sengreene**, is a water herbe whiche flecteth vpon the water, not muche vnlike the great **Sengreene**, before that he bringeth forth his stalke, but that it is greater. The leaues be narrow of halfe a foote long, hauing vpon each side sharpe teeth and prickley poyntes or indented Corners, like to **Bitter Aloes**,
or **Sea**

or Sea aygreene, but muche smaller, narrower and shorter. The floures are vpon short stemmes, and grow soorth by the sides of the leaues, and are white and diuided into three, with a certayne thiom or hearie yelow in the middell, and growe out of a clouen huske like to a Crabbes Clawe. It hath none other roote sauing a very shorte stemme, broade and thicke aboue, and very small and tender vnderneath, from whence springe vp the leaues: by the sayde shorte stemme vnderneath the leaues, growe long threedes (like to very fine and small lutestrings) here and there stretching themselves euen to the bottom of the water, by the whiche it taketh holde and draweth sustenance from the grounde. Certayne deceptfull and naughtie Rogues that would be taken for cunning Physitions, with their Treacles, Scammonie, and Playsters, do gather of the fine strings and hearie rootes aforesayde, and put them into Whiols or Glasses full of water, and set them openly in their shoppe windowes or standings, to be seene of the people, whereby they make the people to belecue, that that they be wormes, whiche they haue caused men to auoyde with theyr pouders, Sugar and Oyntments.

- 1 The second kinde called Knights Milfoyle (bycause of the great multitude and number of leaues) hath long, small, and narrow leaues, deeply cut in vpon bothe sides, like to the winge fethers of some smal byrdes. For as the feathers of byrdes haue as it were a stemme, or a certayne ribbe in the middell, from whence there grow out vpon eache side long narrow barres, plumes or fine heares: euen so in like manner, these small leaues, haue also a ribbe or sinew in the middell, from whence there growe out vpon bothe sides small and narrow leaues, euery leafe like to the hearie barres or plumes of such smal feathers. Amongst the sayde leaues groweth vp a stalke or stemme of a span long bearing leaues like to the aforesayde, and at the top a fayre tuft, bushe, or nose-gay of many small yelow floures like the common Pearrow or Milfoyle. The roote is tender and threedp.

✿ The Place.

The first kinde groweth in this countrey in pondes and pooles, & is found in diuers diches that are neare to the Riuer of Eschauld and Dele, in the countrey of Brabant.

The other groweth in very good and ranke medowes, but a man shall finde it very seildome.

✿ The Tyme.

Water Sengreene flourerh in May. The other in August.

✿ The Names.

- 1 The first is called in Greeke *σπατιώτης, και σπατιώτης ποτάμιος*: in Latine *Militaris*: and it may be well called *Sedumaquatile*: in English *Knights worthe*, *Knights woundworthe*, or *Knights water woundworthe*, *Knights Ponde-worthe*, and of some *Knights water Sengreene*: in base *Almaine Crabben-claw*, and after the Greeke, *Ruyters crupt*, or *water Ruyters crupt*.

- 2 The second is called in Greeke *σπατιώτης χιλιόφυλλος*: in Latine *Militaris millefolia*: in English *Knights Milfoyle*: *souldiers Perrow*, and yelow *knighen Perrow*: in French *Herbe militaire à millesueilles*, and *Millesueille iaulne*: in base *Almaine Geel Scrwe*.

✿ The Nature.

Knights woundworthe of the water is colde and dry: The other with the thousand leaues, called *Knighen Milfoyle*, is dry and somewhat astringent.

✿ The Vertues.

- 1 The first *Knights worthe* boyled in water and dronken, stoppeth the pissing & of

of blood, and cureth the woundes and vlcers of the kidneys, and the vse of it is good against all inwarde woundes.

The leaues therof pounce, and layde vpon greene woundes, keepeth them from inflammation and apostumation or swelling.

The same layde too with vineger, cureth the wilde fyre, or S. Anthonies fire, with other hoate tumors, as Phlegmons, &c.

The yellow knights worthe, or Souldiers Milfoyle, is singular good against all kinde of olde and new vlcers: it cureth fistulas, it stancheth blood, it souldereth, bringeth together, and cureth woundes, whether it be pounce or bruised and so layde vpon, or mixt with oyles, opyntments, and emplaysters that are made for such purposes.

Of Parrow or common Milfoyle.

Chap. cii.

¶ The Description.

Milfoyle hath round hollow stalkes of a foote and halfe long: the leaues be long and very fine, and deeply iagged vpon both sides, euen harde vnto the middell ribbe or sinew, very wel like to the smallest leaues of Coriander or Southrenwood. The floures grow in fayre rounde tufts or bushes at the toppe of the stalke, and are most commonly all white, sometimes also in this countrey of a purplish colour, and as Dioscorides writeth, sometimes all yelow, the whiche as yet hath not bene seene in this countrie. The roote is blacke and threedie.

¶ The Place.

Milfoyle groweth plentifully in this countrey, about paths, high wayes, and the borders of fieldes.

¶ The Tyme.

It floureth from Iune to September.

¶ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *αχιλλεα*: in Latine Achillea, and Achillea fideritis, of Apuleius Myriophyllon, Myriomorphos, Chiliophyllon, Siratioticon, Heracleon, Chrysitis, Supercilium Veneris, Acron syluaticum, Militaris, and of some Diodela: in Shoppes at this present Millefolium: in Italian *Millefoglio*: in Spanishe *Terna Millo*: in English also Milfoyle, Parrow, and Pole bleede: in French *Millefeuille*: in high Douch, Garben, Schaffgras, Schaffrip, and Tausenblaet: in base Almaine, Geruwe.

Some count Achillea, to be that kinde of Tansie, whiche we before in the tenth Chapter of this present booke haue named the small white Tansie, as it is there declared.

Achillea.



* *The occasion of the Name.*

This herbe had his name Achillea, of the noble and valiant knight Achilles, whose valiant actes & noble Historie were described by Homer. The sayde Achilles vsed this herbe very much, and it was firste taught him by the Centaure Chiron. With this herbe Achilles cured the woundes and sores of Telephus the sonne of Hercules.

* *The Nature.*

Milfoyle is very dry and astringent.

* *The Vertues.*

The Decoction of Milfoyle dronken doth cure and stoppe the bloudy fluxe, & all other laskes.

The same dronken stoppeth all fluxes, but especially the redde fluxe in women that floweth to abundantly. It worketh the same effect being applied to the secrete partes, or if one sitte or bathe in the decoction thereof.

The same bruised and layde vpon woundes stoppeth the bloud, and keepeth the same from inflammation and swelling, and cureth the same.

Of Comfrey.

Chap. ciiij.

* *The Description.*

Comfrey hath rough hearie stalkes, and long rough leaues, much like the leaues of commo Buglosse, but much greater and blacker. The floures be rounde and hollow like little belles, most commonly white, and sometimes reddish. The roote is blacke without and white within, very clammy or slimie to touche.

* *The Place.*

Comfrey groweth alongst by diches, and in moyst places.

* *The Tyme.*

It floureth in June and July.

* *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *συμφυτον* & *συμφυτον* *μεγα*: in Latine *Symphytū magnum*, & *Solidago*: in Shoppes *Consolida maior*: in Italian *Consolida maggiore*: in Spanish *Suelda mayor*, *Consuelda mayor*: in English *Comfrey*, and *Comferie*: in French *Consyre*: in high Douch *Walwurtz*, *groß Beinwel*: in base Almaigne *Wael-wortel*.

* *The Nature.*

Comfrey is hoate and dry in the second degree.

* *The Vertues.*

The rootes of Comfrey pound and dronken, are good for them that spitte bloud, and healeth all inwarde woundes, and burstings.

¶

The

Symphytum magnum.



The same also beyng brused and layde to in manner of a playster, do heale all greene and freshe woundes: and are so glutinative, that if it be sodde with chopte or minsed meate, it wil reioyne and bring it all together againe into one masse or lumpe.

The rootes of Comferie boyled and dronken, do cleanse the breast from C flegmes, and cureth the grieffes or hurtes of the Lungen. They haue the lyke vertue, being mengled with sugar, syzopes, or Honny, to be often taken into the mouth or licked.

The same with the leaues of Grounswell, are good to be layde vpon all boate tumors or inflammations, especially to the inflammations of the fundament or siege.

The same also are good to be pounde, & layde vpon burstings or ruptures. e

¶ The ende of the first parte of Dodonæus Herball,

The seconde parte of the Historie of Plantes, intreating of the differences/ proportions/ names/ properties, and vertues, of pleasant and sweete smelling floures, herbes and seedes, and such like. Written by that famous D. Rem- bertus Dodoneus now Physitian to the Emperour.

Of Marche Violets. Chap. i.

✿ *The Kyndes.*

Here be two sortes of Violets: the garden and the wilde Violet. The Garden violets are of a fayre darke or shining deepe blew colour, and a very pleasant and amiable smell. The wilde Violets are without sa-
uour, and of a fainte blew or pale colour.

✿ *The Description.*

The sweete Garden or Marche violet, creepeth alongst the ground like the Strawberie plante, fastening it selfe and taking roote in diuers places: his leaues be rounde and blackish like to Iuyce leaues, sauing they be smaller, rounder, and tenderer: emongst the whiche leaues there springeth by fayre & pleasant floures of a darke blew colour, each floure growing alone by him selfe, vpon a little small and tender stemme. The floures are diuided into five small leaues, wherof the middle of the floures, with the tippes or poynted endes of the leaues are speckled or spotted with a certayne reddish yellow. After the floures there appeareth round bullets, or huskes full of seede, the whiche being ripe do open and diuide themselues into three partes, the roote is tender & of threddish strings.

Viola Nigra.
The blacke, or purple Violet.



Of this sorte, there is an other kinde planted in gardens, whose floures are very double, and full of leaues.

There is also a thirde kinde, bearing floures as white as snow.

And also a fourth kinde (but not very common) whose floures be of a darke Crymsen, or old reddish purple colour, in all other poyntes like to the first, as in his leaues, seede, and growing.

2 The wilde is like to the garden Violet, but that his leaues are far smaller, his floures are somewhat greater, but much paler, yea sometimes almost white, and without sauour.

✿ *The Place.*

The sweete garden Violet, groweth vnder hedges, and about the borders of fieldes and pastures, in good ground and fertile soyle, and it is also set and planted in gardens. The wilde kinde whiche is without smell, groweth in the borders of dyp, leane, and barren fieldes.

A ii

✿ *The*

¶ *The Tyme.*

The garden violet floureth in Marche and Aprill. The wilde also doth floure in Aprill, and afterwardeg.

✥ *The Names.*

The sweete Violet is called in Greeke *ιον πορπορεα*: in Latine *Viola nigra*, *Viola purpurea*: & of Virgil *Vaccinium*: in Shoppes *Viola*: in English *Violets*, the garden Violet, the sweete Violet, and the Marche violet: in Italian *Viola porporea*, and *Viola mammola*: in Spanish *Violetas*: in frenche *Violette de Mars*, ou de quaresme: in high Douch *Blauw veiel*, or *Hertzen violen*: in bafe Almaigne *Violetten*: the Violet plante or herbe is called in Shoppes *Violaria*, and *Mater violarum*.

✥ *The cause of the Greeke name.*

The sweete Violet (as the Emperour Constantine wyrteth) was called in Greeke *Ion*, after the name of that sweete guirle or pleasant damosell *Io*, which Jupiter, after that he had gotte her with childe, turned her into a trim Heasfer or gallant Cowe, bycause that his wife *Juno* (beyng bothe an angry and Jelous Goddesse) should not suspect that he loued *Ion*. In the honour of which his *Io*, as also for her more delicate and holosome feeding, the earth at the commaundement of Jupiter brought forth *Violettes*, the whiche after the name of his welbeloued *Io*, he called in Greeke *Ion*: and therefore they are also called in Latine, as some do wypte, *Viola*, quasi *vitula* & *Vaccinia*. *Alexander* wyrteth, that the name of *Ion* was giuen vnto *Violettes*, bycause of the *Nymphes* of *Ionia*, who firste of all presented Jupiter with these kindes of floures.

✥ *The Nature or Temperament.*

Violets are colde in the first degree, and moyst in the second.

✥ *The Vertues.*

The Decoction of *Violets* is good against hoate feuers, and the inflammation of the Liuer, and all other inwarde partes, driving forth by siege the hoate and cholerique humors. The like propertie hath the iuyce, syrupe, or conserue of the same.

The Syrupe of *Violets* is good against the inflammation of the lunges and Breast, and against the Pleurisie, and cough, and also against feuers or Agues, but especially in yong children.

The same Syrupe cureth all inflammations and roughnesse of the throte if it be much kept or often holden in the mouth. The sugar of violets, and also the conserue, and iuyce, bringeth the same to passe.

That yellow whiche is in the midst of the floures, boyled in water, is good to be gargled in the throte agaynst the squinancie or swelling in the throte: it is also good to be dronken agaynst the falling sicknesse in yong children.

Violets pounde and layde to the head alone, or mengled with oyle, remoueth the extreame heate, swageth head-ache, prouoketh sleepe, and moysteneth the brayne: it is good therefore against the drynesse of the head, against melancholy, and dulnesse or heauinesse of Spirite.

Violets brused or stamped with barlie meale, are good to be layde vpon *Phlegmons*, that is to say, hoate impostumes or carbuncles, and they heale the inflammation and paine of the eyes, also the hoate blcers, and the inflammation that cometh with the falling Downe of the fundament.

The seede of *Violettes*, dronken with wine or water, is good agaynst the stings of *Scorpions*.

The

The herbe or plante is very good against hoate feuers, and the inflammation of the liuer, and looseth the belly.

The wilde Violets are almost of the same vertue, but they be a great Deale weaker, and therefore they are not vled in Medicine.

Of Pances or hartes ease.

Chap. ij.

¶ *The Description.*

Viola tricolor.

Pances hath triangled stemmes, with many ioynts: his leaues are blackish, and dented, or toothed rounde about like a sawe, betwixte the whiche leaues there growe vp from the stalke, small naked or bare stēmes: bringing forth fayre & pleasant floures, parted into fīue littell leaues, like to a Violet, each floure being of three diuerse colours, whereof the highest leaues for the most parte are of a violet, and purple colour, the others are blewishe or yellow, with blacke and yelow streakes alongst the same, and the middell hearie: afterwarde there appeare small Bollyns or knoppy huskes, wherin the yelow seede is inclosed.

¶ *The Place.*

These floures do grow in gardens, & there is many of them found growing amongst the stubble in corne fieldes.

¶ *The Tyme.*

They begin to floure incōtinent after the Violets, and remayne floueing al the sommer long.

¶ *The Names.*

This floure is called in Greeke *φαιά* *καὶ φλόγιον*: in Latine *Viola flammea*, *Flamma*, & at this time *Viola tricolor*, *Herba Trinitatis*, *lacea*, and *Herba Clauellata*: in English *Pances*, *Lone in idlenes*, and *Hartes ease*: in frech *Pensée*, and *Pensée menue*: in high Douch *freyfcham*, *freyfchamkraut*, and *Dreyfeltigheytblumen*: in base Almaine *Dreybuldicheyt bloemen*: and *Penseen*.

¶ *The Temperament.*

Pances are dry and temperate in colde and heate.

¶ *The Vertues.*

These floures boyled and drōken, do cure and stay the beginnings of the falling euill or the disease of young children that foome and cast vp froth, wherefore it is called in high Douch, *freyfcham*.

The same floures boyled with their herbe or plante, and giuen to be drōken, doth cleanse the lunges and breast, and are very good for feuers, and inward inflammations or heates.

Planta hæc maximè probatur ad glutinanda vulnera, tã exterius illita, quàm interius sumpta: adhæc ad enterocælas. In quem vsus puluerem eius, mensura dimidij cochlearis, ex vino austero, felici successu propinant.

A ij

Of



The second Booke of
Of the Wall floure. Chap. iij.

✿ The Description.

Viola lutea.

The yellow Gillofer or Wall floure, is a littell shrubbe or bushe, that is greene both winter & somer, whose stalkes are harde & of a woody substance, and full of bzanches: the leaues growing thereon are somewhat thicke set, long, narrow, and greene: at the top of the stalkes or bzanches, growe the floures, whiche be very yellow, and sayre, of a pleasant smell, euery floure diuided into foure smal leaues, the whiche perished there cometh bp long Coddes or huskes, wherein is contepned seede whiche is large, flatte, and yellow.

✿ The Place.

The yellow Gillofer or Wall floure, groweth vpon olde walles, & stonehilled houses, & is comonly planted in gardens.

✿ The Tyme.

The yellow Gillofer doth chiefly floure in March, Aprill, and May.

✿ The Names.

The yellow Gillofer is a kinde of violets called in Greeke *Λευκία*, the which are also called in Latine *Leucoia lutea*, and of Serapio and the Apothecaries *Keyri*: & of Plinie (who hath seuered them from *Leucoion*, that is to say, from the stocke Gillofer, or rather the white violet) *Viola lutea*: in Italian *Viola giala*: in Spanish *Violetas amarillas*. in English *Yellow Gillofers*, *Wall floures*, and *Hartes ease*: in French *Violes jaunes*, *Giroflee iaulne*: in high Douch *Geel veiel*: in Brabant geel *Uilieren*, *steen Uilieren*.

✿ The Nature.

Wall floures are hoate and dry, and of subtile partes.

✿ The Vertues.

Wall floures dyed and boyled in water prouoketh vrine, and causeth women to haue their termes, it cureth the *Scurrhos*, or harde impostems of the Mother, whan the same is stewed or bathed therewith.

The same floures with oyle and waxe, brought into a playster do heale the choppes or riftes of the siege and fundament, or falling downe of the Arse-gut, and closeth vp olde vlcers.

The Wall floure mengled with Hony, cureth the naughtie vlcers, and swellings of the mouth.

The quantitie of two drames of the seede of Wall floures dronken in wine, do bringeth downe womens floures, deliuereth the *Secondyne*, and the dead childe. It doth all the same very well, being conueyed into the Matrix or Mother in a Pessarie.

The iuyce of this Gillofer, dropped into the Eyes, doth wast and scatter all spots and dimnesse of the same.



The

The roote stamped with vineger, cureth the hardnesse of the Splene or Helte, being applied thereto.

Of Stocke Gillofers, or Carnessee Violets. Chap. iiii.

✠ *The Kyndes.*

Here are found two kindes of these Gillofloures. The one is great and called the Castell, or Stocke Gillofer, the whiche may be kept both winter and somer. The other is not so bigge, and is called the small Stocke Gillofer, the whiche must be yearely sowne againe, and bringeth forth his floure and seede the same yeare.

✠ *The Description.*

These two kindes of Violets or Gillofers, are not muche unlike Walfloures sauing that their leaues be whiter and softer.

The great Castell, or Stocke Gillofer his stalkes be harde and straight, of the heighth of two or three foote, with long narrow and soft leaues like Polyn, far greater, longer & larger than the leaues of Walfloures, or yellow Gillofers. The floures be of a fragrant or pleasant smel, in fashion and smell like to Hartes ease or Walfloures, but much larger, of colour sometimes white, sometimes as the colour, sometimes Carnation, Stamell, or Scarlet colour, sometimes redde, and sometimes Violet, after whiche floures cometh long huskes or Coddes, wherein is flat or large seede.

The small Castell or Stocke Gillofer, is like to the great in his stalkes, & whitish, wollie soft leaues, also in the sweete smel and fragrant sauour of his floures, in the diuersitie of colours, in his coddes and seede, sauing that it is smaller in all respectes, not exceeding the length of a mans foote, of small continuance, and perishing euery yeare.

✠ *The Place.*

These kindes of Gillofers, are sowne in the gardens of this countrey: of this sorte there is found an other kinde in places neare the sea coast, as in Zealand not farre from the shore, but the same is smaller and lower than that whiche groweth in gardens.

✠ *The Tyme.*

The great Castell gillofer floureth in Marche and Aprill, a yeare after the sowing. The smaller floureth in July and August, the same yeare that it is first sowne.

✠ *The Names.*

These Violets, especially the greater kind are called in Greeke λευκοίαν: in Latine *Viola alba*, and is so called bycause his leaues be white, but not the leaues

Leucoion.



of the floures, for they be of diuers colours as is before sayde, they be called in Italian *Viola bianca* in Spanish *Violetas blancas*. Some of the late writers do call them *Viola matronales*, that is to say, Dames violets: but this name doth rather belong to an other sorte of Violets, whereof we shal intreate in the next Chapter following. But if we ought to call these Violets by the aforesayde name, the name will best agree with the small Castell Gilofer. The greater sorte is called in English *Garnesie Violets*, white Gilofer, Stocke Gilofer, & Castell Gilofer the smaller kinde, may be so called also. The greater sorte is called in base Almaine Stock Willieren, and the smaller sorte is also called of them Heeten Willieren.

✥ *The Temperament.*

These Violets are hoate and dry, & of nature somewhat like to wallflowers.

✥ *The Vertues.*

The floures of stocke Gillofers, boyled in water & dronken, is good against the difficultie of breathing, and the cough.

These Violets do likewise prouoke the floures, and byrne, and do cause to sweate, if one do sitte ouer a bathe or stewe full of the decoction thereof.

To conclude, they are of nature very like to the yellow, or Walgilofer: The which yet notwithstanding is in all respectes better & fitter in Medicine than the stocke Gillofers.

Of Dames violets, or Gillofloures. Chap. v.

✥ *The Description.*

Viola Matronales.

DAMES Gillofers hath greete large leaues of a browne Greene colour, somewhat snipt or dented rounde aboute the edges: Amongst the which springeth vp a stemme beset with the like leaues full of branches, which beareth sweete and pleasant floures at the toppe, in proportion like to the Gillofers aforesayde, most commonly of a white colour, sometimes carnation, and sometimes reddish, afterwardes come vp long rounde coddies or huskes, in which the seede is conteyned.

Of this kinde of Damaske Violets or Gillofloures, are they also which are now called *Détarias*: whereof there be ij. sortes.

The first hath siue leaues or moe, like hempe growing vpon one litle stem, the stalkes be smal and short, not much aboue the heighth of nine inches: vpon the grow smal floures of a violet colour in proportion like to *Garnesie* violets or *Dames Gillofloures*: after them comme huskes & seede like to them. The rootes be somewhat thicke, & vneuen, and as they were couered with certayne scales.

The other his leaues grow alongst the litle stalkes, & are spread abroad like to the leaues of the *Aiue*, or Walnut trees, sauing they be smaller. The floures



floures be almost white, & the huskes or cods are like to the huskes of garnetsey violets: the rootes be rough & bueuen, much like to the rootes of the first kind.

✱ *The Place.*

The violets or Gillofers are very common almost in all gardens.

✱ *The Tyme.*

They floure in May, and oftentimes else, whyles Somer lasteth.

✱ *The Names.*

These floures be now called in Latine *Viola Matronales*: in English Damaske violets, Dames violets or Gillofers, and Rogues gillofers: in french *Violettes de Dames*: in high Douch winter violen, wherefore some do also call them in Latine *Hyberna viola*, or *Viola hyemalis*: in base Almaigne Mastbloemen, and after the Latine name they call it *Joncfrouwen bilieren*, whiche may be Englished Dames violets.

The other kinde is knownen by the name of Dentarie: and is not otherwise knownen to vs.

✱ *The Temperament and Vertues.*

These floures are not vsed in medicine, therefore their temperature, and naturall operation, is yet vnknownen.

Of Solbanac or Strange Violets. Chap. vi.

✱ *The Description.*

Viola Latifolia.

Bolbanac hath hard round stēg, full of branches, his leaues be great & large, Dented or tothed of a browne Greene colour, and snipt or dented about the edges, not much vnlike the leaues of the sylberte or Hasel tree. The floures be like to the floures of Damaske violets, of a pale purple colour, the whiche being vanished, there cometh by white huskes, which be flat rounde, and very large, of the quantitie of a groote, or Testerne, wherein is conteyned a browne seede, after the fashion of the Moone, the whiche may be seene thorough the thinne huskes or skinne of the Codde. The roote is white, & a litle thicke, and somewhat knottie or knobbie, which after it hath borne seede perisheth.

Yet there is founde a certayne kinde whose roote dieth not yearely, and that kinde both in his leaues & broad huskes, is smaller than the abouesayde.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe is founde sown in certayne gardens of this countrey.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Bolbonac floureth in Aprill and May, the next yeare after the sowing.

✱ *The Names.*

Forasmuch as these floures are somewhat like vnto violets, therefore they are now placed amongst the kindes of Violets, and are called in Latine *Viola Latifolia*, of some *Viola peregrina*. For vnder the name of *ῥοι* in Greeke: and *Viola* in Latine, are commonly comprehended all sortes of floures whiche



whiche be any thing like vnto Violets. The Herboristes and certayne Apothe-
caries do call this herbe by a certayne barbarous and strange name Bolbonac:
the Brabanders or base Almaines, do call it Penninckbloemen, that is to say,
Penny floure, or mony floure, and they call it also Paeschbloemen. The An-
cients did account it for a kinde of Thlaspie, especially for that kinde descrybed
by Crateuas, whiche some do call Sinapi Persicum, and of Dioscorides Thlaspie
Crateua.

✱ The Temperament and Vertues.

The seede of this herbe is sharpe and biteth the tongue, and of a drying qua-
litie, and therefore is in vertue like the other Thlaspi.

Of Gillofers.

Chap. viij.

✱ The Kynnes.

After the name of Gillofers (at this time) diuerse sortes of floures are
contayned. Wherof they call the first the Cloue gillofer whiche in deede
is of diuerse sortes & variable colours: the other is the small or single
Gillofer & his kinde. The third is that, which we cal in English sweete
Williams, & Colminiers: wherevnto we may well ioyne the wilde Gillofer or
Cockow floure, which is not much vnlike the smaller sort of garden Gillofers.

Veronica altilis.

Carnations, and the double-
cloauie Gillofers.

Veronica altilis minor.

The single Gillofers, Soppes in
wine, and Pinks, &c.



✱ The Description.

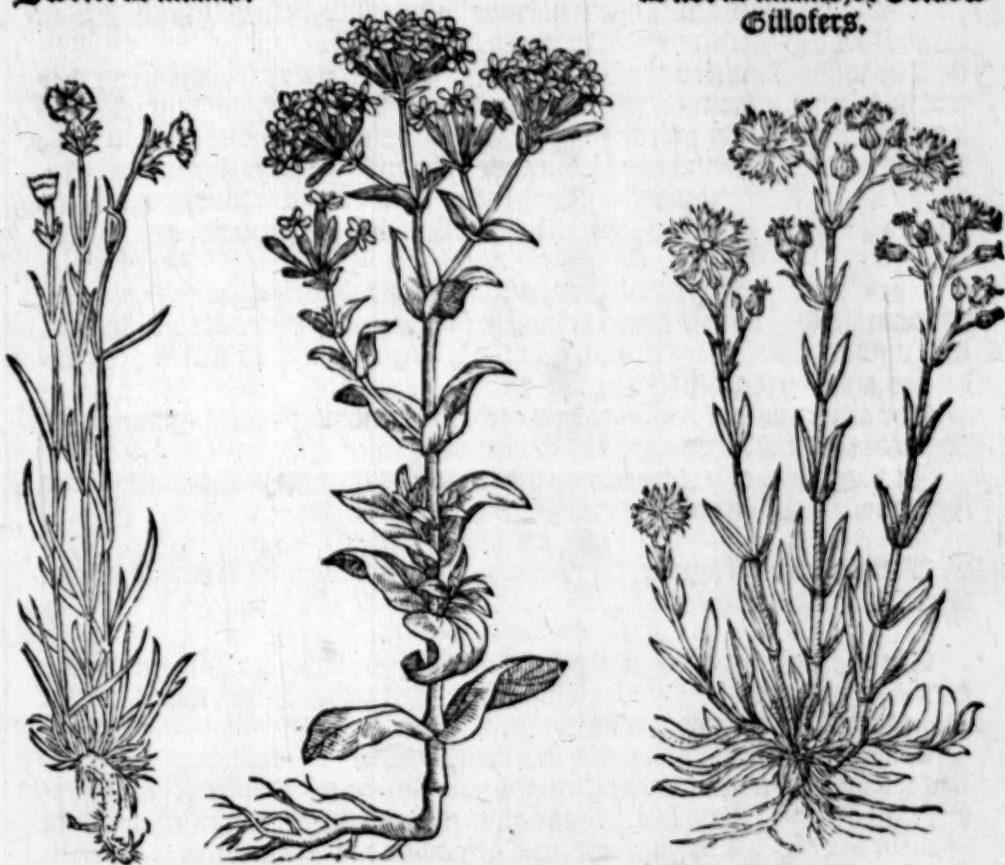
The Cloue gillofer hath long small blades, almost like Lecke blades. The
stake is round, and of a foote and halfe long, full of ioyntes and knops, & it
beareth

beareth two leaues at euery ioynt or knot. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes or stemmes, out of long round, smooth huskes and dented or toothed about like the spice called cloues, or like to a littell crownet, out of the whiche the small feathered leaues do grow rounde about, spread in compasse, whereof some be of colour white, some carnation, or of a liuely fleshe colour, some be of a cleare or bright redde, some of a darke or deepe redde, and some speckled, and do all smell almost like Cloues. When the floures be past, there groweth in the sayde round cuppes or huskes, other long poynted huskes like barlie cornes, in which the small blacke seede is inclosed.

Armerius flos primus.
Sweete Williams.

Armerius flos tertius.

Veronica syluestris.
Wilde Williams, or Cockew
Gillofers.



2 The Pynkes, and small feathered Gillofers, are like to the Double or cloane Gillofers in leaues, stalkes, & floures, sauing they be single and a great deale smaller. The leaues be long & narrow, almost like grasse, the smal stemmes are slender and knottie, vpon whiche growe the sweete smelling floures, like to the Gillofers aforesayde, sauing each floure is single, with fiue or sixe small leaues, deepe and finely snipt, or fringed like to small feathers, of white, redde, and carnation colour, after whiche floures there groweth also in the rounde huskes, other sharpe huskes, or as it were long pellottes, in the which the seede is conteyned.

3 The first Sweete William or Colmenier (which is now called in Latine Armerius flos) is also somewhat like to the cloane Gillofers, their leaues be narrow, their stalkes ioyntie, & their floures small, like to littell Gillofers, growing

ing three or foure together at the toppe of the stalkes, & somtimes nine or tenne together, like to a nosegay or small bundell of floures, of colour sometimes red, and sometimes spotted with white, and somtimes (but very seldom) all white.

There is an other kind of Armeriorum, whose leaues be broad, almost like the leaues of floure Constantinople. The stalkes of this kinde, with the nūber of small floures growing together, which are of colour redde and white, & speckled or sprinkled with small spots, are very like vnto the aforesayde Armerijs.

There is also a certaine thirde kinde Armeriorum, with thinne whitish or faynte greene leaues, and slender smooth knottie stalkes, whiche in handling seemeth to be somewhat fatte or clammy, in the toppe of the sayde stalkes grow small floures clustering or growing rounde together, of a fayre washed purple redde colour, after them commeth narrow seede vessels, or small huskes like as in the other Gillofers, wherein the seede is conteyned.

The wilde Gillofers are somewhat like to Armeria or Colmeniers: they haue also small knottie stalkes, & narrow leaues, but yet they be larger, shorter, & a great deale whiter greene, than the leaues of the gillofers or Pynkes. The floures be most comonly redde, & somtimes also white, & deeply cut or iagged, almost like to white Pynkes or Soppes in wine, but without sauour. The floures gone, the seede groweth in long huskes like to Pynkes, or feathered Gillofers.

✠ The Place.

The Cloaue gillofers, and the smaller, or single Gillofers, with the sweete Williams, and Colmeniers, are set and planted in the gardens of this countrie. The wilde Williams or Cockow gillofers, do grow of them selues in all meadowes, and moyst grassie places.

The other kinde of Armerius groweth in Germanie, in certaine rough hilly places that stande open against the Sunne.

In Flaunders also there is sometimes found a certaine wilde floure, like to the Gillofers and Armerijs, sauing it is very small.

✠ The Tyme.

All these sortes of floures, do most comunonly floure all the somer time, from after May vntill September.

✠ The Names.

The two first sortes are now called flores Garyophyllis, & of some in Greeke Συγγει: in Latine Vetonicæ: some iudge them to be Cantabricam, whereof Plinie writeth in the .xxv. Booke.

Whereof the first is also called Ocellum, Ocellum Damascenum, Ocellum Barbaricum, & of some it is called Vetonicam altilem, & Vetonicā Coronariam: in English garden Gillofers, Cloaue gillofers, and the greatest & brauest sorte of them are called Coronations, or Cornations: in Italian Garofoli: in high Douch Grasblumen, Negelblumen, and Neglin: in base Almaigne Ginoffelen: in french Gyroffles, and Oilleitz, or Oillezz.

The second sorte, is also of the kinde of Vetonicarum, or gillofers, and may well be called Vetonica altilis, or Vetonica Coronaria minor: in English single Gillofers, wherof be diuers sortes great & small, & as diuers in colours as the first kindes, & are called in English by diuers names, as Pynkes, Soppes in wine, feathered Gillofers, & small Honesties: they are called in high Douch Nutwille, & of some Hochmut: & accordingly they be called in Latine Superba, that is to say, Gallant, proude, & gloriouse: in base Almaigne Plumkens, and cleyne Ginoffelen, some call them also in french des Armoiries, or des Barberies.

That sorte which are called in English sweete Williams, are counted also to be of the kindes of the garden or Cloue gillofers (called in Latine Vetonica or

Canta-

Cantabrica, but now they be called in Latine Flores Armerij, yet some esteeme them to be a certayne kinde of Herbe tunice: the Germanes call them Don-derneglin, feldtneglin, Heidenblumen, and Blutprophe: in base Almaine Keykens: of the frenchmen *des Armoires*. There is a kinde of this herbe which is common in the countrey gardens, and they call it Colneniers.

The fourth is a kinde of wilde Vetonica, and therefore it is called Vetonica sylvestris: in English wilde Williams, Marthe gillofers, or Cockow gillofers: in high Douche Sauchblum: in Brabant Crayebloemkens, and Coeckcoerkbloemkens: it may be called also in Latine *Armoraria sylvestris vel pratensis*: or *Flos Cuculi*: and in french *des Barbaries sauvages*.

✿ The Nature.

For the most parte all these kindes of floures, with their leaues and rootes, are temperate in heate and drynesse.

✿ The Vertues.

The Conserue of the floures of the first kinde, made with Sugar, comforyteth the harte, & the vse thereof is good against hoate feuers & the Pestilence.

Of floure Constantinople. Chap. viij.

✿ The Description.

Flos Constantinopolitanus.

The floure Constantinople hath two, three, or foure, long hollow and vpright stemmes, full of knees, or ioyntes, (with a certaine roughnesse). At euery ioynt groweth two leaues, which be somewhat long and large, and of a browne Greene colour, the floures grow at the toppe of the stalkes, many clustering together after the manner of Col-me-neers, or sweete Williams, but somewhat larger, of the colour of Red-lead, or lyke to the colour of the Orange pill that is thoroughly ripe. The floures be very pleasant and delectable to looke on, but they are without any pleasant sente or sauour. The leaues and stalkes be somewhat rough. The roote is whyte, and diuided into diuers other long and slender rootes, in taste somewhat sharpe.

✿ The Place.

The Herboristes and suche as haue pleasure in the strange varietie of floures, do plant these in theyr gardens.

✿ The Tyme.

These floures do flourish from Whitsomer, vntill it be almost winter.

✿ The Names.

This pleasant floure is called of the Herboristes *Flos Constantinopolitanus*, that is to say, floure Constantinople.

✿ The Nature.

The roote of this herb is hoate & dry, as it doth manifestly appeare by taste.



The second Booke of
Of Rose Campion.

Chap. ix.

✿ The Description.

Rose Campion his stalkes be round, woolly, and knotty, hauing at euery knot or ioynt, a couple of long softe woollie leaues like þ leaues of Polin or higtaper, but much smaller, & narrower. The floures growe at the top of þ stalkes, out of long crested huskes, whereof some be of an excellent shining, or Orient redde, & some be white. The single floures are parted into five or six leaues, with little sharpe poynts in the middell of the floures, wherevnto the smaller endes of the little leaues of the sayde floures are ioyned. When the floures are perished, there groweth within the playted or crested huskes, other coddies or huskes, whiche be somewhat long and round, wherein the seede whiche is blacke is conteyned. The roote is long and small.

✿ The Place.

These floures are planted in the gardens of this countrie.

✿ The Tyme.

They floure in June, Iuly, and August.

✿ The Names.

These kinde of floures are called in Greke *λυχνίς στεφανωτική*: in Latine *Lychnis coronaria*, and *Lychnis fatiua*, of some *Athanasos*, and *Acydonium*, of *Plinie* *Iouis flos*: in English *Rose Campion*: in French *Oeillets*, & *Oeillets Dieu*: in high Dutch *Hargenroßlin*, & *Marien rosen*, and accordingly they are now called in Latine *Rosa mariana*: in base Almaine they are most commonly called *Christus ooghen*.

✿ The Nature.

The floures are hoate and dry.

✿ The Vertues.

The seede with the floure, or either of them alone dronken, are good against the stinging of Scorpions.



Of wilde Campion.

Chap. x.

✿ The Kindes.

There be two sortes of these floures, that is to say, a white and a redde, whereof the white kinde is the greater and of a larger grothe. The redde is smaller and lesse.

✿ The Description.

The wilde white Campion, hath a rough white stemme: The leaues be white & cottony, much like to the leaues of Campions, sauing that the stalkes be slenderer, and the leaues narrower and not so white. The floures growe out of a rough huske, greater then the huske of the garden Rose Campion, and the proportion of the floure is muche like to the same, but

but more indented aboute the edges, and without any sharpe poynted peake in the middell: the floures being vanished, there commeth after them rounde bollettes or pellets in whiche the seede is conteyned. The roote is ordinarily of the length of a foote and halfe, and as thicke as a finger.

Lychnis sylvestris alba.

The white wilde Campion.

Lychnis sylvestris purpurea.

The purple wilde Campion.



1 The redde wilde Campions, are in all things like to the white, sauving that they grow not so high, and their roote is not so long, but is for the moste parte shorter and hearie. The floures be redde, and in proportion like to the other.

✱ The Place.

These floures grow in vntilled groudes, in the borders of fieldes, & amongst the wayes: some also vse to set them in gardens, and it commeth to passe, that by often setting they waxe very double.

✱ The Tyme.

They floure most commonly from May vntill the ende of Somer.

✱ The Names.

The wilde Campions, are called in Greeke λυχνίς ἄγρια: in Latine *Lychnis sylvestris*, of some *Tragonatum*, *Hieracopodium*, or *Lampada*: in the Shoppes of this countrie *Saponaria*, howbeit this is not the right *Saponaria*: in English wilde Campion, or wilde rose Campion: and of some Croweslope: in high Dutch *Lydwereck*, wilde *Hargenroslyn*, and in some places *widerstofs*: in Brabant *Jennettekens*.

✱ The Nature.

These floures with their plante, are in temperament like to garden rose Campions.

✱ The Vertues.

The seede and floures, with the whole herbe, of the wilde Campions, are

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very

very good against the stinging of Scorpions, in so much that their vertue is so great in this behalfe, that this herbe onely throwen before the Scorpions, taketh away their power to do harme.

The seede taken in quantitie of two Drammes, purgeth downewarde the Bhoate and cholerique humors.

Of Cockle or fiede Nigella.

The Description.

Cockle or fiede Nigellweede, hath straight slender hearie stemmes, the leaues be also long, narrow, hearie, & grayish. The floures be of a browne purple colour, changing towardes red, diuided into five small leaues, not much varying from the proportion of the wilde Campions, after the which there groweth rounde bolleyns or cups, wherein is cōteyned plenty of seede (of a browne or russet colour.)

The Place.

These floures grow in the fieldes, amongst the wheate, Rye, and Barley.

The Tyme.

It floureth in May, June, and July.

The Names.

This floure is now called amongst the learned mē Githago, or Nigellastrum, or Pseudolanthium, of some flos Micancalus, as Ruellius writeth: in English field Nigella or Cockle: in high Douch Raden, Grosraden, and Kornros: in Brabant Cozenroosen, and Negelbloemen: in French Nielle.

The Temperament and Vertues.

The vertues, & temperament of this herbe, are not yet knowē, because it is not in vse, sauing of certayne fonde people, whiche do vse it in the steede of Puray or Darnell, or for the right Nigella, to the great daunger and perill of the sicke people.

Of Blew Bottell or Cornefloure. Chap. xij.

The Description.

Cyanus hath a crested stalke, vpon the whiche growe narrowe, sharpe pointed & grayish leaues, whiche haue certayne natches or cuts about the edges, & sharpe corners like teeth. About the toppe of the stalkes, it beareth small round buttons whiche be rough & scalie, out of the whiche grow pleasant floures, of five or sixe small iagged leaues, most commonly blew (especially the wilde kinde.) Sometimes also those that grow in gardens, do beare grayish, purple, crimson, and white floures: the whiche being vanisshed, there groweth within the scalpe huskes & heades, certayne long seede, whiche is inclosed in a hearie downe or Cotton.

There is also in certayne gardens, an other kynde of Cyanus, whose floures be lyke to the aforesayde, it hath greate broade leaues, larger than the leaues of the garden Rose Campion, the whiche bee also softe and woolly, lyke the leaues of Mullen. The floures of this hearbe are lyke to the

Chap. xi.

Anthemion.



Cyanus.
Corneye floure.Cyanus maior.
Great Corneye floure.

the other Cyanus floures both in his Scaly knopped buttons, as also in his iagged, or frenched leaues, & seede: but a great Deale larger, and of colour blew, in the middle turning somewhat towards redde, or purple. The roote is of long continuance, and sendeth forth new stemmes and springs pearcelly.

✿ The Place.

Cyanus or Blew bottell groweth in the fieldes amongst the wheate, but specially amongst Rie. Those which haue the white and purple floures, and the great Cyanus, are sown and planted in gardens.

✿ The Tyme.

These floures do flowrish, from May vntill August.

✿ The Names.

¹ This floure is called of Plinie in Latine Flos Cyanus of some later wyrters Baptiscula, or Blaptiscula: in Italian Fior Campesti: in English of Turner Blew-bottell, and Blewblaw, it may also be called Hurte Sicle, and Corneye floure: in French Aubifoines, Eleuets, Perceles, and Blaueoles: in high Douch Kornblumen: in Brabant Cozenbloemen, and Roghbloemen.

² The second kinde is called Cyanus maior, and is counted of the learned for a kinde of Verbascum, and therefore they call it Thryallis and Lychnitis: in high Douch it is called Walde Kornblumen: and in Brabant groote Cozenbloemen: we may also call it in English great Corneye floure, and wilde Corneye floure.

✿ The Temperament.

Cyanus or Blewblaw, is colde and dry,

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✿ The

✿ *The Vertues.*

This Cornefloure bruised or pound, is profitably layde vnto the rednesse, the inflammation and running of the eyes, or to any kinde of Phlegmon or hoate tumor about the eyes.

The distilled water of Cyanus, cureth the rednesse and payne of the eyes, when it is either dropped into the eyes, or else that the eyes be washed therewithall.

Of Marygolde. Chap. xiiij.✿ *The Description.*

Calendula.

The Marygolde hath three or foure stalkes of a foote and a half long, set with leaues somewhat long & large, and of a white Greene colour: at the toppe of the stalkes growe pleasant bright & shining yellow floures, somewhat strong in sauour, the whiche do close, at the setting downe of the Sunne, and do spread and open againe at the Sunne rising. Each floure hath in the middest thereof a yellow or browne crowne (like to a shauen Crowne) about the circupt or compasse wherof, there are set many littell small yellow leaues. When the floures are vanished, there groweth in the places, from whence they fell, certayne round knops like vnto great buttons, compact of many crooked seedes growing together into a knop like a button, each seede alone is crooked like to a halfe Circle, or the new Moone. The roote is white and threddy.

✿ *The Place.*

These floures do grow in euery garden where as they are sowe, and they do yearly spring by a new of the fallen seede.

✿ *The Tyme.*

They floure almost euery moneth in the yeare, but especially from May vntill winter.

✿ *The Names.*

They be now called in Latine Calendula, and of some Caltha, and Calthula: in English Marygolde, and Ruddes: in Italian Fior rancio: in French du Soucy, and Soufie: in high Douch Ringelblumen: in base Almaine Goutbloemen. (Pena calleth it in Latine Caltha poetarum, and Chrysanthemom.)

✿ *The Nature.*

The Marygolde in complexion is hoate and dry.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The floures by them selues, or together with their plante, boyled in wine & drunken, prouoketh the Menstruall fluxe.

The same with their herbe dyped, and strowed vpon quicke coles, draweth forth the secondyne or afterbirth, with the dead childe, the funne thereof being receyued at the conuenient place.

The distilled water of Marygolde, put into the eyes, cureth the rednesse, C
and



and inflammation of the same.

The conferue that is made of the floures of Marygoldes, taken in the morning fasting, cureth the trembling and shaking of the harte, it is also good to be vsed against the Plague, and corruption of the ayre.

Of Horse floure, or Cowe wheate. Chap. xiiij.

✿ *The Description.*

Melampyrum. Triticum vaccinum.

Horse floure hath a straight stemme of a foote long, wth three or foure branches by the sides, couered with long narrow leaues: at the toppe of the braunches growe sayre spiked eares, full of floures and small leaues, deeply cut and iagged, in proportion not much vnlike to a foretaylor. This eare beginneth to floure below, & so it goeth flouring by little and littell bpward. Before the opening of the floures the small leaues & buddes of the floures, are all of a sayre blewish purple colour: and immediatly after the opening of the floures, they are of a yellow colour mixed with purple, and after the falling away of the floures, those small purple leaues do also loose their colour and waxe greene, and in seeede of the floures, there comeneth broad huskes, wherein commonly are inclosed two seedes, not much vnlike vnto wheate cornes but a great deale smaller and browner. The roote is slender and of woody substance.



✿ *The Place.*

This plant groweth amongst wheate and Spelt, in good frutefull groundes.

✿ *The Tyme.*

Melampyrum floureth in Iune, and sometimes in Iuly.

✿ *The Names.*

They call this herbe now, in Latine Triticum vaccinum, or Triticum bouinum, that is to say, Cow wheate, or Oxe wheate: in french *Bled noir*: that is to say, Blacke wheate, or Corne: in high Dutch *Kuwerpsen*, and of some Braun *fleischblumen*: in Brabant *Peertsbloemen*: that is to say, Horse floure: And it should seeme to be that vnprofitable herbe wherof Theophrastus writeth in his viij. booke Chap. v. And Galen Primo de alimentorum facultatibus, Cap. ultimo, called in Greke *μελάμπυρον*: in Latine Melampyrum, which as they do write is but a weede, or vnprofitable plante growing amongst wheate, and so called bycause of the seeede, whiche is blacke and proportioned like wheate. Yet this is not the Melampyrum of Dioscorides, the whiche also is called Myagron.

✿ *The Nature.*

Horse floure, or Blacke wheate, especially the grayne or seeede, is hoate, and rayseth bp fumes.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The seeede of this herbe taken in meate or drinke troubleth the braynes, causing headache and dyonkenesse, yet not so much as Buray or Darnell. Vaccis pabulo grata & inuocua.

The second Booke of
Of Larkes spurre. Chap. i v.

✱ The Kyndes.

There be two sortes of *Consolida regalis*: wherof one kinde groweth in gardens, and the other is wilde.

Delphinium.

Garden Larkes spurre.

Bucinum.

Wilde Larkes spurre.



✱ The Description.

1 **T**he garden Larkes spurre hath a round straight stem full of branches, set with tender leaues, all iagged and cut very small, or frenched much like to the leaues of the smaller Southrenwood. The floures grow alongst the stalkes at the toppe of the branches, and are compacte of fine littell leaues growing together, somewhat like to the March violet, sauing that one of the leaues of this floure is long and hollow, hauing behind it a crooked spurre or tayle, turning like the floure of wilde Lyn, or Toode flare. These floures are of colour, sometimes purple blewe, sometimes white, and sometimes Carnation: after the falling of, of these floures, there commeth vp long rodde, wherein is conteyned browne seede.

2 The wilde Larkes spurre is lyke the other, but a great deale smaller in his stalkes and leaues, and in length shorter. These floures are like to the abovesayde, but they be much smaller, and grow not so well together, of a fayre purple blew colour like vnto Violets, and after them also commeth vp rodde, wherein the seede is contayned.

✱ The

✿ *The Place.*

The garden Larkes spurre, is sown in this countie in the gardens of Herboristes. The wilde groweth amongst corne, in fertill countries.

✿ *The Tyme.*

The garden Larkes spurre floureth all the Sommer long. The wilde flourisheth in Iune, and Iuly.

✿ *The Names.*

The garden Larkes spurre is called in Greeke *Δελφινιον*, and in Latine *Delphinium*, of some late wyters *Flos regius*, or *Flos equestris*. Also *Calcatrippa*: in Italian *Sperone de Caualliere*.

The wilde is called in Greeke *Δελφινιον ἕτερον*, *Delphinium alterum*, & *Βυκινον*, *Bucinum*, it is now called in Latine *Cōsolidida regia* aut *regalis*: in English *Kings Consonde*, wilde Larkes spurre, or Larkes Claw: in French *Consonde royale*, and *Pied d'alouette*: in high Dutch *Rittersporn*, and according to the same in base Almaigne *Riddersporen*, that is to say, *Knights spurre*.

✿ *The Nature.*

Larkes Claw in complexion is temperately warme.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The seede of the garden Larkes spurre drunken is very good agaynst the stinging of Scorpions, & in deede his vertue is so great against their poyson, that the only herbe throwen before the Scorpions, doth cause them to be without force or power to do hurte, so that they may not moue or stirre, vntill this herbe be taken from them.

The seede of wilde Larkes spurre, is of vertue like to the garden Larkes spurre, but not so strong.

Of Columbyne.**Chap. xvi.**✿ *The Description.**Aquilegia.*

Columbyne hath great broade leaues, with ii. or iii. deepe cuts or gashes in the leaues, like to the leaues of the great Celondyne, but whiter (& in some kindes of a darke sage colour) but of no strong sent or sauour, neither yelding forth any such yelow iuyce, sappe, or liqur, whan it is broke or brused, as the Celondyne doth. The stalkes be round, & playne or smoth, of ii. or iii. foote long, vpon which growe the floures, cōpact of two kindes of little leaues, wherof one sorte, are small & narrow, & the others growing with them are hollow, wth a long croked tayle like larkes Claw (& bending somewhat towards the proportio of the necke of a Culuer). The floures are somtymes single, & somtymes dubble, & of colour somtymes blew, somtymes white, somtymes skie colour, somtymes red, somtymes speckled, & intermingled with blew & white. After the vanishing of the sayde floures, there cometh forth iiiij. or fiue sharpe huskes or cods, growing ioyntly together, wherein is cōteyned a blacke (shining) seede. ✿ *The*



✿ *The Place.*

They sowe, and plante them here in gardens, and they do also grow in high woodes, and rockes, but not in this countrie.

✿ *The Tyme.*

They floure most commonly in May and June.

✿ *The Names.*

This floure is now called in Latine Aquilegia, or Aquileia, and of the later writers Columbina, unknown of the Ancients, howbeit some late writers make a question, whether it be Ponthos Theophrasti, siue Desiderium, after the interpretation of Gaza: it is called in English Columbine of the shape & proportion of the leaues of the floures whiche do seeme to expresse the figure of a Doue, or Culuer: in French *Ancoly*, in high Douch *Agley*, and *Ageley*: in base *Almaigne Akeley*.

✿ *The Nature.*

Columbine is temperate in heate, and moysture.

✿ *The Vertues.*

This floure as Ruellius writeth, is not vsed in Medicine: howbeit some of the new writers do affirme it to be good against the Jaundice, and sounding, and it openeth the wayes of the Liuer, and the people vse it against the inflammation, and sores of the iawes and windpipe. These floures mengled with wheaten meale, make a good playster against scratches and gauls.

Of Goates bearde, or Josephs floure. Chap. xviij.

Barba hirci.

Scurzonera.

✿ *The*

✿ *The Description.*

Goates Bearde hath a round straight knottie stem, couered with long narrow leaues almost like to Garlycke leaues. At the toppe of the stemmes, it beareth saye double floures, and full: of colour sometimes blewishe purple, with golden threedes in the middell, and sometimes yellow, the whiche in the morning at Sunne rising do open and spreade abroad, and do turne & bende towards the Sunne, and do close agayne and go together at noone: After the vanishing of whiche floures, out of the knoppes or heades, from whence the floures are fallen, there groweth a certayne long seede with a hearie tuske at the toppe. And whan this seede is ripe, his knoppie head openeth, and is changed or turned into a rounde hearie baule, lyke to the heads of Dantedelpon, which fleeth away with the winde. The roote is long, and as thicke as a finger, in taste sweete. The whole herbe with his stemmes, leaues, floures and roote, is full of white sappe, or iuyce like milke, the whiche commeth forth, whan the plante is broken or brused.

- 2 The Spaniardes Scurzonera seemeth also to be a kinde of Tragoponon, or Buckes bearde, it hath long, broade leaues, and somewhat thicke, and vneuen aboute the borders or edges, a slender stemme parted into diuers branches, whereon groweth floures very like to the floures of Tragopogon, and of a yellow colour: the roote is long and thicke and white within, and couered with a thynne blacke barke or rinde.

✿ *The Place.*

Goates Bearde groweth in certayne medowes, & it is also planted in gardens for the beawtie of his floures.

- 1.1 Scurzonera groweth in Spayne vpon diuers shadowie mountaynes, and in moyst watery places: it is also often founde in Thoringia, a countrie of Germanie.

✿ *The Tyme.*

- 1.1 The floures of bothe these kindes of Plantes, come forth in May and June.

✿ *The Names.*

- 1 This hearbe is now called in Latine Barba hirci, and is taken for the herbe whiche the Auncients called in Greeke τραγονόρον ἢ κόμη: in Latine Barbula hirci, and Coma: in English Goates bearde, Iosephs floure, Starre of Hierusalem, and Go to bedde at Noone: in french Barbe de bouq, and Barbe de Prestre: in high Douch Bocksbart, Gauchbroot: in base Almaine Bockbaert, and Iosephs Bloemen.

- 2 The Spaniardes call the other Scurzoneram, whiche is λυαγ, Echium in Greeke, and in Latine Viperinam.

✿ *The Nature.*

Goates bearde is temperate in heate and moysture.

✿ *The Vertues.*

- 1 The roote of Goates bearde, boyled in water & dronken, swageth paynes, & and cureth the prickings, and empoistems of the side.

The sayde roote also, is very good to be vsed in meates and Salades, to be taken as the rootes of Rampions.

- 2 Scurzonera is thought to be maruelous good, against the bytings of Vipers and Snakes and other venemous beastes.

Of floure Gentill, or purple Veluet floure. Cap. xliij.

✿ The Description.

Amaranthus purpureus.

¹ Floure Gentill hath rounde stalkes full of branches: the leaues be long and large, somewhat like the leaues of Pettie Porrell, or Right shade, but much greater, amongst which groweth, alongst the branches, sayre long spiked eares, or floures of Crimsen purple colour, softe and gentill in handling, lyke Crymson veluet, the whiche dothe not lightly fade or decay, but may be preserued and kept a long time in theyr colour and beautie, especially if they be dyed in an ouen that is halfe hoate. The seede groweth in the spikie tuftes, or eares, and is small, and all blacke.

² There is an other kinde altogether like to the aforesayd, in stalkes, leaues, seede, and roote, saving that his eares, or spikie tuftes are not fashioned like the others, but are larger and not so thicke set, and do bende, & bowe downe againe at the toppe lyke feathers, so that it maketh a gallant shew: and doth also keepe his Crymson colour like to the other.

³ There is yet a third kynde like to the others, but it groweth to the heighth of nine or ten foote. All his leaues are much larger, his stalkes are thicker and harder, and straked or crested, with ribbes standing forth: his spikie tuftes, or eare floures are greater, longer, and fuller, but not of so sayre a colour, or pleasant hew, for it fadeth incontinent, and turneth into a greenish herbelike colour, as soone as it is gathered.



✿ The Place.

These kindes of herbes grow not in this countrey, except they be sowne or planted in gardens. The women of Italie make great account of the second kinde, bycause of his pleasant beautie, so that ye shall not lightly come into any garden there, that hath not this herbe in it.

✿ The Tyme.

They bring forth their floures, or spikie tuftes in August, and the seede is ripe in September.

✿ The Names.

These pleasant tufts, or floures, are called of Plinie libro 21. Cap. 8. Amaranthus, and of some late writers Flos Amoris, and Amaranthus purpureus: in Italian Fior vellino: in English floure Gentill, flozamor, & Purple veluet floure: in French Passenelours: in high Dutch Samatblumen, flozamor, and Daulent schoon: in base Almaigne flouweelbloemen.

✿ The Nature.

These floures are of complexion colde and dry.

✿ The Vertues.

Floure Gentill, or flozamor boyled in wine and broken, stoppeth the laske, and the blouddie fluxe.

Of Daylies.

Chap. xix.

✠ The Kynde.

There are two kindes of Daylies, the great and the small. The small also is of two kindes, whereof the one groweth in gardens, & the other groweth wilde.

✠ The Description.

Bellis maior.

Bellis minor hortensis.

The great wild Daylie,
or Maudepynwurte.

The small garden Daylie.

The greate wilde Daylie, hath grene leaues somewhat long, & dented round about: the stem is round, and set with like leaues, & groweth sometimes to the height of y^e. foot long, at the top whereof it beareth fayre floures in the middell, and set rounde aboute with a little bozder of small white leaues, in manner of a pale, not much vnlike the floures of the comon Camomill, but much greater, and without sauour. Whā they perishe, the littell smal white leaues fall downe, & the yelow in the middell, which is the seede, swelleth vp.



The small garden Daylie hath his leaues somewhat like to the abouesayde, but they are smaller and not so much dented. It sendeth forth his floures from the roote, vpon shorte small stemmes, somewhat like the floures of the great Daylie, sauing that the small leaues, whiche in the great Daylie do compasse the yelow in the middle, are so thicke sette, or so double that a man shall perceine very littell of the yelow in the middell, or none at all. And these floures are sometimes white, & sometimes very redde, & sometimes speckled or partie coloured of white and redde. There growe also sometimes aboute the compasse of the sayde littell floures, many moze as it were small floures growing vpon small stemmes, out of the knops or cuppes of the sayde floures. The roote is white and threddy.

The small wilde Daylie, is like to the small garden Daylie in his leaues. His littell floures do also spring vp from the roote, vpon short stemmes: they be also yelow in the middell, and set aboute with little white leaues, after the order of the great Daylie, but they are a great deale smaller, and without sauour, as all the other sortes of Daylies be. The roote is like to the roote of the small garden Daylie.

✱ *The Place.*

The great Daylie, and the small wilde Daylie, do grow in meadowes, and moyste pastures. The fayre double garden Daylie is planted and set in gardens.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The great Daylie floureth most commonly in May. The small garden Daylie floureth from May all the Sommer long. The small wilde Daylie floureth very tynely in March, and sometimes sooner, and continueth flourishing vntill April and somewhat later.

✱ *The Names.*

These floures are called of Plinie in Latine Bellis and Bellius, and now they are called in Latine *Consolida minor*, and *Herba Margarita*. of some *Primula veris*, (especially the small wilde Daylie) in English Daylies: in French *Marguerites* or *Pasquettes*: in high Douch *Haslieben*, *Hassufelen*, and in some places *Seitloslin*: in Brabant *Hadelieuen*, and *Kersouwen*.

✱ *The Temperament.*

These floures and herbes, are of nature colde and moyst.

✱ *The Vertues and effects.*

The decoction of the small Daylies, with their leaues or boyled alone in water, is good to be dronken against Agues, the inflammation of the Liuer and all other inward partes.

The herbe taken in meates or potages, doth loose the belly gentilly.

Hawdelenwurte, or the herbie parte of the wilde Daylie is good against all burning vlcers and impostems, and against the inflammation and running of the eyes, being applied thereto.

The same layde vnto woundes, keepeth the same from inflammation, and D impostumation.

Of Canterbury Belles, or Haske- wurte. Chap. xx.

¶ *The Kyndes.*

There be diuers herbes whiche haue floures like Belles, whereof this Throtewurte or Haskewurte is a kinde, of whiche we shall speake in this Chapter, and it is also of three sortes, that is to say, the great and small, and the creeping kinde.

✱ *The Description.*

The great Belfloure hath square, rough, & hearie stalkes, vpon whiche growe sharpe poynted leaues, dented rounde aboute like to Nettell leaues, the floures grow alongst the stalkes lyke Belles, and like the floures of Rampions, but farre greater, and rough hearie within, of colour sometimes white, sometimes blew, and sometimes Carnation or fleshe colour. It begimeth to floure at the toppe of the stalke and so goeth flourishing downewarde. The floures past, the seede whiche is small and graye, commeth vp in long knoppie huskes, like the Rampion seede. The roote is white & much wyrtthen and interlaced.

The

Bellis minor syluestris.
The small wilde Daylie.



Trachelium maius.

Great Haskewurte or Belsloure.

Trachelium minus.

The lesse Haskewurte,
or Belsloure.

Aucularia.



- 2 The small Belsloure in stalkes is like to the great, sauing that it groweth not so high, the leaues be somewhat long, smaller & whiter, and not so deeply dented as the leaues of the greater Belsloure, but very well like vnto Sage leaues. The small Belles are violet, and purple, growing at the toppe of the stalke, and clustering thicker then the floures of the great Belsloure. The roote is slender and very threeddy.
- 3 The third in his leaues & stalkes is lyke to the first, but his leaues be smaller and not so deeply cut. The floures hang downewardeg, and grow almost harde by the stalke, of a light violet colour, in proportion and making like to the others. The rootes most commonly are slender and crokedy creeping alongst the ground, putting forth new springs & plantes in diuers places, fro whiche groweth small long and thicke rootes, not muche vnlike Rampions, whereof both this and the former sortes are a certayne kinde.
- 4 There may be very well ioyned vnto these Belsloures, the pleasant floures whiche are called at Paris Aucularia, seing that they be somewhat lyke to the floures of Haskewurte or Belsloure. The plante that beareth these floures groweth to the heighth of a hande breadth or twayne, the stalkes are small and tender, and set full of small leaues. The floures growe at the toppe of the stalkes of a fayre purple colour, almost fashioned lyke a Bell or Cymball, with a small white clapper in the middle. They open after Sunne ry- sing and close agayne towardes Sunne sette: and whan they be close, they haue fyue crestes or playtes like the Belsloures, or Couentrie Marians,

or wilde Rapes, or lyke to Rampions, and such other floures before they open-
ning.

✿ The Place.

- 1.2 Both these Belfloures, grow of their owne kinde in certayne dry meades
and pastures, and they be also planted in gardens.

- 3 The thirde is founde in diuers Champion places, and sweete pastures of
Zealand. And it is also planted in gardens, where as it prospereth ouermuch:
for it doth so spread abroad and multiplic, that it hurteth other herbes, and
cannot easily be weeded or ouercome.

- 4 Auicularia groweth in good ground, in fields amongst wheate, or where as
wheate hath growen.

✿ The Tyme.

They floure most commonly in July.

✿ The Names.

- 1.2 The Belflower is called in Greeke *ραρχιον*: and in Latine Trachelium,
Ceruicaria, and Vuularia, according to the Douch name: in English they be cal-
led Belfloures, and of some Canterbury Belles. The Plante may be very wel
called Haskewurte, or Throtewurte: in french *Gantelee*: in high Douch *Hals-
kraut*: in base Almaigne *Halscrut*: And they are like the kindes of Rampi-
ons, as the Couentrie Marians violet or wilde Rape is, whercof shall be writ-
ten here vnder.

- 3 The thirde kinde is vnknownen in the Shoppes of this countrie. The Her-
boristes of fraunce do call it Auicularia: the Brabanders call it *Urouwen spie-
gel*. And I know none other name, except it be y herbe that is called in Greeke
ονοβρυχis: & in Latine Onobrichis, that is to say the braying, or sounding againe
of the Ass, wherunto it hath some small propoztion or similitude.

✿ The Nature.

Calathiana viola.

Belfloure is of a complexion colde and dry, like
to Rampion, wherfore it may be vled in meate as
the Rampions.

✿ The Vertues.

- 3 The Belfloure boyled in water, is soueraigne
to cure the payne and inflammation of the necke,
and inside of the throte, and it is good against all
vlerations of the mouth, if one do gargle or wash
his mouth therewithall.

Of Autumne Belfloures or Cala- thian Violets. Chap. xxi.

✿ The Description.



Amongst all y kindes of Belfloures, there
is none more beutiful in colour then this:
it hath small straight knottie stemmes, &
at euery knot or ioint, it hath two leaues
set directly one against an other, whiche be long
& narrow: by each side whereof, as also at the top
of y stalke, groweth forth pleasant floures, whiche
be long & hollow, alwayes bending outwarde,
like to a small long bell, with two or thre small
white thyredes in the middle. They are of a blew
colour, so cleare and excellent, that they seeme to
passe, the azured skies. Whan they are passe, there
cometh vp in the middle of the floure a round long
huske, full of long small seede.

✿ The



✿ *The Place.*

These pleasant floures grow in moyst meadowes, & low bntilled groundes, standing in frutefull soyles.

✿ *The Tyme.*

They are in floure about the end of August and September.

✿ *The Names.*

Plinie calleth these floures in Latine *Campanula Autumnales*, & *Viola Autumnalis*: we may also cal them in English *Autumne Belfoures*, *Calathian violets*, or *Autumne violets*: in high Douch they are called *Lungen blume*: for the which cause Cordus calleth them *Pneumonanthe*: and truly it seemeth to be a certayne kinde of *Gentian*: in base *Almaigne* it is called *blauw Lelickens*, and *Duyfent schoon*.

✿ *The Temperament and vertues.*

The temperament, nature and propertie of these pleasant little floures are I very like vnto *Gentian*, as the bitter taste declareth.

Of Marians violet or Couentrie Belles. Chap. xij.

✿ *The Description.*

Viola Mariana.

This braue & pleasant floure, hath his first leaues whiche grow next the ground, long, broade and somewhat hearie, not much vnlike the leaues of wild rose *Campions*, from the middest whereof springeth by the second yeare after the sowing or planting one stalke or moe, full of branches, set with suche like leaues, but somewhat smaller: there grow vpon the sayde branches, many sayre and pleasant hollow floures, most commonly of a cleare purple colour, and sometimes white, in proportion very well like to the common *Belfoure*, but much larger and rounder, and not so deeply cut about the brimmes or edges, the whiche also before their opening are folden together as it were with fine crested playtes or edges. When they are past there cometh by smal round buttons or huskes, with fine rough endes, or tayles, whiche be hollow, short, plyed, or turned backe, in all things else like to the knops or huskes of *Rampion*, or the common *Belfoure*. The seede is in the middle of the sayde knoppie huskes, & it is small & browne, coloured like a *Chestnutte*. The roote is white and thicke, and putteth forth by the sides diuers other rootes.

✿ *The Place.*

These pleasant floures grow about *Couentrie* in England, and are founde sown in the gardens of *Herboristes*, and are not yet very common.

✿ *The Tyme.*

They floure from *July* vntill *September*, and afterwarde, and notwithstanding,



standing, though they seeme alwayes to floure, yet they do also beare seede, so that oftentimes as soone as this herbe beginneth to floure, one may alwayes finde vpon the same buddes, floures, and ripe seede.

✿ *The Names.*

Men do now call these pleasant floures in Latine *Viola Mariana*: that is to say in English, *Marianes violets*, we may also cal them *Couentrie Rapes*: in base *Almaigne Marictes*: of the old writers in Greeke *ροζάκη ἀγρία*. In Latine *Rapum sylvestre*. Of this kind also are *℥* *Belfloures*, described afoze in the xx. Chapter of this Booke.

✿ *The Nature.*

These floures, and their roote specially are colde and dry.

✿ *The Vertues.*

Their vertue is all one, with the other *Belfloures*, and may be vsed in like sorte.

They vse about *Couetrie* in England where as great store of these plantes do grow, to eate their rootes in *Salads*, as *Pena* writeth in his booke intituled *Stirpium aduersaria noua*. Fol. 138.

Of Blew belles.

Chap. xxij.

✿ *The Description.*

Campanula carulea sativa.



These floures whan their plant beginneth first to spring vp out of the ground, haue small rounde leaues like to *Marche violets*, amongst the whiche springeth vp a long high hollow stalke, set with long narrow swartgreene leaues, amongst the whiche also at the top of the stalke grow sayre *Belles* or hollow floures, greater than the floures of *Rampion*, of colour blew turning towardes purple most commonly, but sometimes also they be white. Whan they are fallen away, the seede is founde in small bullets, or huskes like *Rampion* seede. The roote is small and threedie. The whole plante is full of white sappe or iuyce like milke, the whiche cometh forth whan the herbe is broken or brused, and tasteth like *Rampions*.

There is also a wild kinde of these floures, the which is like to the aforesaid, in growing, leaues, stalkes, floures, and seede. A cuerthelesse it is a great deale and in all respects smaller, and it peeldeth a white iuyce also like the first.

There is also a certayne thirde kinde of this *Blew belfloure* muche greater than the first: his stalkes be long and high: his leaues be somewhat large: and it hath very many floures growing alongst the stalkes, as it were littell small *Belles* of a sayre blew colour: and after them certayne hollow little huskes or *Celles*: his roote at the first is long and slender, but whan the plante waxeth olde, the roote is full of knots and knobbes, and diuided into sundry branches: and finally this herbe is full of white sappe like to the first.

✿ *The Place.*

They



They plante the first kinde in gardens.

And the final wild kinde groweth in the borders of fields, & vnder hedges.

✿ *The Tyme.*

They floure in Iune & Iuly. And the wilde doth also floure vntill August.

✿ *The Names.*

These floures be now called *fayre in sight*: in French *Belle videre*: in Douch *Blauw cloekens*, that is to say in Latine *Campanula carulea*. All these three plantes are very like that herbe whiche is called of Theophrastus in Greeke *ιασίδην*, and in Latine of Plinie *lasion*.

✿ *The Nature and Vertues.*

These floures be not vled in medicine, wherfore the temperature and vertues thereof are vnknown.

Of Fore gloue.

Chap. xxiiij.

✿ *The Description.*

Digitalis.

Fore gloue hath long broade swartgreene leaues, somewhat dented about the edges, & somewhat like the leaues of wilde Mullepyne, amongst the whiche springeth by a straight rounde stem of twoo Cubites long or there aboute, by one side whereof, from the middle to the very toppe, there growe fayre long round hollow floures, fashioned like finger stalles, of colour sometimes carnation, and speckled, in the inside with white spots, and sometimes all white, & sometimes yellow. Whan they are fallen of, there appeareth rounde sharpepointed huskes in which is conteyned the seede, of a bitter taste. The roote is blacke & full of threedpy strings.

✿ *The Place.*

It groweth in stony places & mountaynes, in darke shadowie vailleys or coombes, where as there hath bene myning for Iron and Smithes cole. It is also planted in certayne gardens.

✿ *The Tyme.*

Fore gloue floureth chiefly in Iuly and August.

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine *Digitalis*, *Campanula syluestris*, and *Nola syluestris*: in English *fore gloue*: in French *Gantz nostre Dame*, and *Digitale*: in high Douch *fingerhut*, *fingerkraut*, *Waldt glocklin*, & *Waldt schell*: in base Almaigne *Wingerhoetcrupt*. This as some do write, is that kinde of *Verbascū*, whiche the Greekes call *λυχνίτις καὶ θρυαλλίς*, of the Latinistes *Lychnitis*, and *Thryallis*, wherevnto it is much like.

✿ *The Nature.*

Fore gloue is hoate and dry.



✠ *The Vertues.*

Fore gloue boyled in water or wine and dronken, doth cut and consume, the thick toughnesse of grosse and slimie humors. Also it openeth the stoppings of the lyuer, & Spleene or Hyple, and of other inwarde partes.

The same taken in the like maner, or else boyled with honied water, doth scour and cleanse the breast, and ripeth, and bringeth forth tough and clammy flegme.

Of Turkie or Aphrican Gilofers. Chap. xrb.

✠ *The Kynnes.*

There be two sortes of these floures found in this countrey: one great & the other small, the great (Othanna) groweth to the height of a man, and floureth very late. The small groweth low, and floureth betimes.

✠ *The Description.*

Flos Aphricanus.



The great Aphrican floure hath a long browne red, crested & knottie stalk, ful of branches, & groweth viii. or ix. foote high, hauing at euery knot or ioynt, two braches, set with great long leaues, coposed of many small long narrow leaues, nickt & tothed round about, & spred abroad as it were winges, & set one ouer against an other, altogether like Athanasia or garden Tansie. The floures grow at the ende of the branches, out of long round huskes, of a browne or ruge colour aboue, and of a faynt or pale yelow vnderneath. After the falling of the floures, the seede whiche is inclosed in the aforesayde round huskes, is long, narrow and blacke.

The small Aphrican floure is like vnto the aboueclaide, in his stalkes, leaues, floures, & seede, sauing it is in all respects smaller, & groweth not very much higher than a foote. They are both in their leaues and floures of a naughtie strong & vnpleasant sauour, especially whā they be either rubbed or brused betwixt ones fingers.

✠ *The Place.*

These floures grow in Aphrica, & from thence they were brought into this countrey, after that the mightie and Noble Emperour Charles the fifth, wan the Towne and Countrey of Thunes, they are planted here in gardens.

✠ *The Tyme.*

The small African Gilofer, beginneth to floure in Aprill or in May, and from thence forth all the Sommer.

The great Othonna beginneth not to floure before August.

✠ *The Names.*

This floure may be called in Latin Flos Aphricanus, for it was first brought out of Aphrica into the countreys of Germany and Brabant. We do call this floure Turkie Gilofers, and french Marygoldes, Aphrican floures, or Aphrican



Aphzican Gillofers: the french men do call these floures *Oillets de Turque*, and *Oillet d'Inde*: and from thence it cometh to passe that the Latinists do cal it *Flos Indianus*: in high Douch Indianisch *Regelin*: in base Almaigne *Chuenis bloemen*: of Valerius Cordus *Tanaceum perunianū*. Some learned men thinke that this herbe hath bene called of the Auncient wyrters *ὀβύρα*, *Othonna*, and that it should be the *Othionna*, wherof Dioscorides hath writen, which groweth in Arabia about Egypt, whose leaues be holy, although they had bene eaten with Locustes, Paulners oz Snayles, which thing almost may pe percepued in the leaues of this Indian Gillofer, if a man looke vpo them against the light. But in my iudgement it is better like to be that herbe, whiche Galen in his fourth booke of *Synples* calleth *Lycopersium*, oz *Lycopersion*.

✿ *The vile Nature and euill qualitie of this Herbe.*

The Indian Gillofer is very dangerous, hurtfull, and venemous, both to man & beast, as I haue tried by experience, namely vpon a pong Catt, wherevnto I haue giuen of these floures to eate, very finely pound with greene oz fresh Cheese: wherebpon she blasted immediatly, and shortly after died. And I was moued to make this experience, by the occasion of a pong childe who had gathered of these floures & put them into his mouth, so that straight waies his mouth & lippes did swell exceedingly & within a day oz two after, they became very sore and scabbed, as also it doth often happen to them, that put into their mouthes the pipes, oz hollow stalkes of Hemlocke. Wherfore it is manifest that this herbe with his floure is very euil and venemous, and of complexion much like vnto Hemlocke, the whiche also may be partely percepued by his foule and lothsome sauour, whiche is very strong and stinking, not much differing from the rancke and noysom smell of Hemlocke.

Of May Lillie / oz Lillie Conuall. Also of

Monophillon.

Chap. xxvj.

✿ *The Description.*



Lillie Conuall hath two greene smooth leaues, like to the leaues of a common white Lillie but smaller and tenderer, betwixt whiche there springeth vp a naked stalke of a span long, oz thereabout, at the which stalke there hangeth seuen oz eight, oz moe, proper small floures, as white as Snowe, and of a pleasant strong sauour, smelling almost like the Lillie. Whan the floures be past, they commeth in their steede certayne redde bearies, like to the frute oz bearies of garden Asparagus. The roote is threedishe, creeping here and there.

It should seeme that Monophillon were a kinde of Lylie Conuall, it hath a leafe not much vnlike the greatest leaues of Iuie, with many ribbes oz sinewes amongst the same, like to a Plantayne leafe: the whiche one leafe, oz single leafe, doth alwayes spring vp out of the grounde alone, sauing whan the herbe is in floure and seede: for than it bareth two leaues vpon a rounde tender stalke like to the other, but smaller & standing one aboue an other, aboue the sayde leaues groweth the small white floures like to Lylie Conuall, but not of so strong a sauour, after whiche there riseth small bearies oz rounde frute, whiche is white at the firste and afterward redde. The roote is very slender and creepeth in the grounde.

✿ *The Place.*

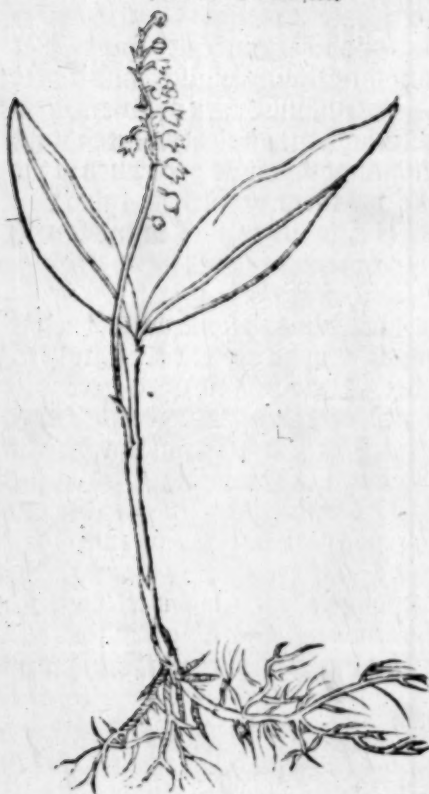
Lylie Conuall and Monophillon, groweth in shadowie wooddes.

✿ *The Tyme.*

They do both floure in May.

✿ *The*

Lilium Conuallium.
Lillie Conuall.



Vnifolium.
Monophillon.



The Names.

Lyllie Conuall, is now called in Latine Lilium conuallium, that is to say, the Lyllie of the ballie: in English Lyllie conuall, May blossoms, May lillies, & Lyrconfancy: in frech Grand Muguet: in high Douch Heyenblumlin: in base Almaigne

Heybloemkens.

- 2 Monophillon is now called in Latine Vnifolium: it may be also called in English, one Lease, one Blade, or Singleleaf: in high Douch Einblat: and in base Almaigne Cenblatt, and it should seeme to be a kinde of Lillie conuall, seeing that it is so well like vnto it in floures and seede.

The Nature.

They be in complexion, hoate and dry, like the Lillies.

The Vertues.

- 1 They write that the water of the floures of Lyllie conuall, distilled with a good strong wine, and dronken in the quantitie of a sponesfull, restoreth speech to them that are fallen into the Apoplexie, & that it is good for them that haue the Paulsie, and the Goute, and it comforteth the Harte.

The same water as they say, doth strengthen the Memorie, and restoreth it agayne to his naturall bigor, whan thorough sicknesse it is diminished.

Besides this they say also that it is good to be dropped in, against the inflammation, and watering of the eyes.

- 2 The roote of Monophillon is counted of some late writers, for a soueraigne and speciall remedie against the Pestilence and alpopson, whan the weighte of halfe a Dragma of the powder of the sayde roote is giuen in vineger, or good wine, or in both mixte together, according to the nature or complexion of the sicke, so that vpon the recepte thereof, they go to bedde and sweate well.

Monophillon is good to be layde with his roote, vnto greene woundes, to preferue them from inflammation and Apostumation.

Of Calves snowte or Snap Dragon. Chap. xxvij.

✿ The Kindes.

There are in this countrie two sortes of this herbe, the one great and the other small. The great hath brode leaues, and it is the true Antirrhinum of Dioscorides. The smaller kinde hath long narrow leaues.

Antirrhinon.

The great Snap Dragon, or Calues snowte.

Orontium.

Small Calues snowte.



✿ The Description.

The great Antirrhinon hath straight round stemmes, & full of branches, the leaues be of a darke greene, somewhat long and broade, not muche vnlike the leaues of Anagallis or Pimpernell, alwayes two leaues growing one against an other, like the leaues of Anagallis. There groweth at the top of the stalke alongst the braches certayne floures one aboue an other, somewhat long and broade before, after the fashion of a frogs mouth, not muche vnlike the floures of Code flare, but muche larger, and without tayles, of a faint yelowissh colour. After them comine long round huskes, the foremost part whereof are somewhat like to a Calves snowte or Hoofell, where in the seede is conteyned.

There is also an other kinde of great Antirrhinum, whose leaues be long & narrow, almost like to the leaues of Code flare, whiche beareth sometimes a redde floure, sometimes a faynt redde, and sometimes a white floure: else in all things like to the aboue saide.

The small Antirrhinum his stalkes be small and tender, not very full of branches,

branches, his leaues be long and narrow, betwixte whiche and the stalkes, growe the small red floures, like to the aforesayde floures, but a great Deale smaller. Whan they are past, there riseth vp small rounde heades or knappes, with little hooles in them, like to a dead skull, within whiche is conteyned smal seede.

✱ *The Place.*

1. 2 The first and great Antirrhinum, groweth not in this countrey, but in the gardens of certayne Herboristes where as it is sowne. The second groweth in some fieldes of this countrie, by high wayes, and vnder hed ges.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The great Antirrhinum floureth in August and July. The small Antirrhinum beareth floures in July.

✱ *The Names.*

- 1 The first kinde is called in Greeke ἀντίρρινον καὶ ἀντίρριον: in Latine Antirrhinum, and Sylvestris Anagallis: in English Calfes snowte, and Snapdragon: in French *Grand Antirrhinum*, and *Moron violet*: in Douch Drant, and of some Calfs nucse.

- 2 The second kinde is called of some in Greeke ὀρνιθιον: in Latine Orontium: in English small Snapdragon, or Calfs snowte: in French *Petit Antirrhinum*: in Douch clepne Drant, of this kinde Galen hath made mention in lib 9. de Medicamentis secundum loca, amongst the Medicines whiche Archigenes made for them that haue the Jaunders. And it seemeth to be ꝑ Phyteuma of Dioscorides, called in Greeke φυτόμα.

✱ *The Nature.*

- 1 The great Antirrhinum is hoate, and of like nature and complexion vnto After Atticus, called in English Sharewurte, as Galen wyrteth.
2 The small is hoate and dry, and of suttell partes.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Some haue writen, that who so carrieth about him the great Antirrhinum, ⁊ cannot take harme or be hurte with any venim or poyson whatsoeuer.

The small Antirrhinum doth scatter away, and consume the yelow colour of the bodie, whiche remaineth after one hath had the Jaundice, if one be well washed with the decoction thereof.

Of water Lillie. Chap. xxviii.

✱ *The Kynedes.*

There be two kindes of water Lillies, that is to say, the yelow, ⁊ the white, not onely differing in floure but also in roote.

✱ *The Description.*

- 1 **T**he white water Lillie, hath great broade roundishe leaues, sometimes flecting or swimming about the water, and sometimes vnder, the which all do spring vp from the roote, vpon long rounde smooth stalkes. The floures do also growe vpon suche like stemmes comynge from the roote, and they haue in the middle many yelow threedes, or thrommes, compassed round about with xxvj. or xxviii. white leaues set in very good order, each leaf almost as large as ones finger, or like in proportio to the leaues of houselike or Sengreene. Whan the floures be past, there come in their steede rounde knoppes or bolliens, wherein the seede lieth, which is large and swarte. The roote is blacke and rough, sometimes of the bignesse of ones arme with many threedie strings.
2 The yelow water Lillie his leaues be very muche like to the white, his floures be yelow and smaller then the floures of the white, the whiche being fallen, there cometh in their place round long knoppes or bolliens, narrow at the

the toppe, like to a small glasse or phiall. The roote is white and of a spongie substance, of the greatnesse of ones arme, ful of knobbes and knottes, with certayne great stringes hanging by it.

Nymphaea alba.
White water Lillie.



Nymphaea lutea.
Yellow water Lillie.



✿ The Place.

These flowers do grow in Rivers and Pooles, and other standing waters.

✿ The Tyme.

Water Lillie floureth in June, and sometimes sooner.

✿ The Names.

1 The first kinde of these flowers, is called in Greeke *νυμφαία*: in Latine *Nymphaea*, of some *Clauus Veneris*, and *Papauer palustre*: of the Apothecaries *Nenuphar*: in English *White water Lillie*, *Water Rose*, and *white Nenuphar*: in Italian *Nenuphar bianco*: in Spanish *Adarguas del Rio*, *Escudettes del Rio*, *Figuos del Rio blancos*: in French *Nenuphar blanc*, or *Blanc d'eau*: in high Dutch *Seeblumen*, *wasser Gilgen*, *Wassermahen*, *Horwurtz*, *Horstang*: in Brabant *Blompen*, and *witte Blompen*.

2 The second kinde is called in Latine *Nymphaea lutea*, and *Nenuphar citrinum*: in English *Yellow Nenuphar*, or *Water Lillie*: in Italian *Nenuphar giallo*: in Spanish *Figuos del Rio amarillos*, *Golfan Amarillo*: in French *Nenuphar iaune*, or *Iaune d'eau*. The flower thereof, as Dioscorides wyrteth, is called in Greeke *Βλέφαρα*, *Blephara*.

✿ The Nature.

Both sortes of Nenuphar, and specially the roote are in temperature colde
and

and dry without any acrimonie or sharpnesse.

** The Vertues.*

The roote or seede of the white water Lillie, boyled in wine and dronke, is good for them that haue the laske, the blouddie fire and Tenasme, whiche is a desire to go often to the scoole and may do nothing.

The same roote boyled in white wine, cureth the diseases of the Shlute and Bladder.

The roote & seede of the white water Lillie are very good agaynst Venus, or fleshy desires, if one drinke the Decoction thereof, or vse the pouder of the saide seede and roote in meates: for it dryeth vp the seede of generation, and so causeth to liue in chastitie. The same propertie is in the roote as Plinie writeth, if it be brused and applied outwardly to the secrete partes.

The Conserue of the floures therof, is also very good for all the aforesayd diseases, mozeouer it is good against hoate burning feuers, & the head ache, & it causeth sweete and quiet sleepe, and putteth away all venereous dreames.

The roote thereof brused or stamped, is good to be layde to the payne and inflammation of the stomacke, and the bladder.

The same roote pounce with water, taketh away all the spottes of the skin whan it is rubbed therewithall, and being mengled with Tarre, it cureth the naughtie scurffe of the head.

The roote of water Lillie being yet greene, pound & layde vpon woundes, doth stanche the bloud, as Theophrastus writeth.

The roote of yelow water Lillie, boyled in thicke redde wine and dronken, stoppeth the inordinate course of the floures, especially the white fluxe.

Of Chamomill. Chap. xxir.

** The Kynnes.*

Chamomill, as Dioscorides and other of the Auncients haue written, is of three sortes. The one hath white floures. The other hath yelow floures. And the third whiche is the greatest of the three, hath floures berwixt redde & purple. Yet at this time there be diuers other sortes found, and first there be two sortes of Chamomill which are very sweete and of strong sauour, called Romaine Camomill. The one hath white floures, the other yelow, and bysides these there be others, whiche do (for the moste parte) growe in deserte places, and therefore we haue named them Camomill of the Forrest, or wildernesse.

** The Description.*

The first kinde of Camomill hath diuers long rounde stalkes, creeping alongst the ground, and taking roote in diuers places, very seldome growing higher than ones hande. It hath diuers small tender leaues very small cut, or finely iagged.

The second kinde is much like vnto the first, sauing his leaues be smaller, his floures be nothing else but certayne yelow buttons, like the middle of the floures of the other Camomill, without any small leaues growing about it, as ye may perceiue by the figure, but otherwise it is like to the first Camomill.

Of the number of these two kindes, there is yet an other, which hath small yelow leaues growing rounde aboute the small yelow knoppes or buttons, and are altogether like to the first, in leaues, sauour, and fashion, sauing his floures be altogether yelow.

These two kindes of Camomill (that is to say) the white & the yelow, haue a very pleasant sauour, like the smell of a Cytron, whereof they firste tooke their

their name in Greeke Chamæmelum.

Chamæmelum leucanthemum.
White Romaine Camomill.

Chamæmelum chrysanthemum.
Yellow Romaine Camomill.



3 The third kinde of Camomill which beareth red purple floures, & groweth higher than the two others, is not yet knowne vnto vs, except it be that floure whiche some call flos Adonis, and other Anemone.

✿ The Place.

None of the sweete Romaine Camomills groweth in this countrey, of their owne kindes, but are planted in the gardens of some diligent Herbozistes, and are come hither as strangers.

✿ The Tyme.

These Camomills do floure in June, & July, & sometimes also sooner. They last all the winter, and may very well abide the colde.

✿ The Names.

The Camomill is also called in Greeke ἀνθίς καὶ χαμᾶμελλον: in Latine Chamæmelum, and as Apuleius writeth Benè olens, at this day Camomilla: in English Camomill: in French Camomille: in Douch Camille.

1 The first kind of sweete Camomill with the white floure is called in Greeke λευκάνθημον: in Latine Chamæmelum album: in base Almaine Roomsche Camille: in English white Camomill: in French Camomille blanche.

2 The second kinde of sweete smelling Camomill with the yelow floure is called in Greeke χρυσάνθημον: in Latine Chrysanthemum, and Chamæmelum luteum: in English Yellow Camomill: in French Camomille jaune: in Douch geele Roomsche Camille.

- 3 The third kinde is called in Greeke *ἑράνθημον*: in Latine *Eranthemum*, and *Chamamelum purpureum*. It may be called in English *Purple Camomill*: in French *Camomille à fleur purpurée*: in Douch *Rood Camille*.

✱ *The Temperament.*

The Camomill, especially the white, is hoate and dry in the first degree, and hath power to dissolue, & make subtil. But the Romaine Camomils are hoater, and more drying.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The Decoction of the floures, herbe, and roote of Camomill, being dronken, causeth women to haue their termes, driueth forth of the belly the dead frute, prouoketh vrine, & breaketh the stooone. It is of the like vertue, if one do bathe in a bath of the same Decoction.

The floures and herbe of Camomill boyled in wine and dronken, driueth forth windinesse and cureth the cholicke, that is to say, the paine in the bowels and bellie.

Camomill taken in the same sorte doth purge & beautifie those that haue an euill colour remayning after the Jaunders, and cureth them that haue any greefe or impediment of the liuer.

Camomill pound with his floures, and taken in the quantitie of a Dragma with wine, is very good against the biting of Serpents, and all other venemous beastes.

The Decoction of Camomill made in water and applied outwardely vpon the region of the bladder, taketh away the payne of the same, prouoketh vrine, and driueth forth grauell.

Camomill chewed in the mouth, cureth the vlcers & sores of the same. Of like vertue is the decoction to walsh the mouth withall.

Camomill also closeth by al woundes, and old vlcers, especially those which happen about the corners of the eyes, whan it is brused and layde vpon, or if one walsh such woundes and sores with the decoction thereof.

Camomill meyled with oyle & taken in glister, is singular against all feuers which happen by meanes of the obstruction or stopping of the skinne.

The oyle of Camomill doth asswage and mitigate all payne and ache, it cureth weried & brused partes, it looseth and softeneth all that which is hard and stretched out or swollen: it doth mollifie and make soft all that which is hard, and openeth all that is stopped.

Of wilde or common Camomill.

Chap. xxx.

¶ *The Kynnes.*

There are foure kindes of wilde Camomill. The first kinde is the common Camomill: the second is the *Cotula foetida*: the thirde is the greate wilde Camomill called *Cotula non foetida*: the fourth is the wilde Camomill with the yelow floures called in Latine *Cotula Lutea*.

¶ *The Description.*

- 1 **T**he common Camomill hath slender, tough & hard stemmes: the leaues be tender, and very small cut and iagged. The floures growe at the toppe of the branches, and are yelow in the middell, and set rounde aboute with many small white leaues, altogither lyke the floures of garden Camomill with the white floures, and also of a meetely pleasant sa- uour, but nothing so strong nor pleasant in smell as the garden Camomill.

- 2 Stinking Camomill or *Cotula foetida*, hath a thicke greene stemme, and full of iuyce, whiche breaketh quickly whan it is troden vpon. The leaues be greater

Chamæmelum, Leucanthemum
commune & sylvestre.
The common wilde Camomill.



Cotula foetida.
Mathers or stinking Camomill.



be greater and greener than the leaues of the common Camomill. The floures be much like vnto the aforesayde. The whole herbe is of a very strong vnpleasant stinking sauour, and of a sufficient bitter taste.

- 3 Unsauery Camomill, or *Cotula non foetida*, hath small tender pliant stems, many growing vp from one roote, the leaues be long, greater and whiter than the leaues of the common Camomill. The floures are like to the two kindes aforesayde, but they are a great deale greater and without any manifest smell. The roote is great and very threddie, the which dieth not lightly at winter but springeth vp yearely a newe.

- 4 Golden Cotula is like to *Cotula non foetida* in his stalkes, leaues, & floures sauing that his leaues be greater and whiter, drawing towards Ashie colour, and his floures be not onely yelow in the middle, but also they are set round about with smal yelow leaues, in fashion like the other Camomilles, & without smell like to *Cotula non foetida*. Also it doth not lightly die or decay, but springeth vp yearely out of the olde rootes.

✿ The Place.

The iii. first kinds do grow most comonly in this countrie in euery corne field. The golden Cotula groweth in suche like places in France and Germanie, but not in this countrie, except in the gardens of Herboristes.

✿ The Tyme.

All these kindes of Camomill do floure in Iune, & from thence forth all the Sommer long.

Cotula non foetida.
Unsauerie Haydeweede.



Cotula lutea.
Golden Cotula.



✿ The Names.

- 1 The first kinde of wilde Camomill is now called *Chamaemelum album*: in Shoppes *Chamomilla*, whereas it is aptly bled for *Leucanthemum*: in English common Camomill: in Italian *Camamilla*: in Spanish *Macella*, *Manzamilla*: in French *Camomille vulgaire*: in high Douch Chamill. Albeit this is not the right Camomill. Wherefore we call it *Chamaemelum sylvestre*, that is to say, wilde Camomill.
- 2 The second kinde is now called in Latine and in Shoppes *Cotula foetida*, of some *Cauta* and *Camomilla foetida*, and in Greeke *κυνανθῆμις*, *Cynanthemis*, and *κυνόβοταν*, *Cynobotane*, that is to say, Dogges Camomill: in Italian *Drusaculo*: in Spanish *Maguarca*: in high Douch Krottendill, Hunsdill, Hundsblum, and wilde Chamill: in Brabant Paddebloemen, and stinckende or wilde Camille: in English Hathers, Hayweede, Dogges Camomill, Stincking Camomill, and Dogge fenell: and peradventure it is *Parthemium macrophyllon* of Hippocrates.
- 3 The thirde kinde is called *Cotula non foetida*, *Camomilla fatua*, and *Camomilla inodora*, of some in Greeke *βούφθαλμος*, *Bupthalmum*, that is to say in Latine, *Oculus bovis*: in high Douch Kundill, and Rundlaug & Kueaug: in French *Oeil de beuf*: howbeit this is not the right *Bupthalmum*, as one may see in the Chapters following, and therefore it may better be called *Cotula non foetida*, or *Cotula alba*, than to call it by a name not belöging vnto it. I haue Englished it Unsauerie Camomill, foolish Hather, and white Cotula without saour.
- 4 The fourth kinde may wel be called *Cotula lutea*, seing it is so well like vnto the

the Cotules aboueſaide: in English Golden Cotula: in high Douch Streich-blumen, and Steinblumen, and according to the ſame it is called in baſe Al-maigne Strijck bloemen. Some whiche thinke that this is the ſecond kinde of Camomill, do call it Chryſanthemum, that is to ſay, yellow Camomill: in French *Camomille ſaulne*: in high Douch geel Camille, but they are deceyued, and their opinion is not like to be true, bycauſe this herbe hath no ſpeciall ſnell. Moreouer the faſhion of the leaues is nothing like to the leaues of garden Camomill, neither yet like the common Camomill.

✠ *The Temperament.*

1 The common Camomill is of complexion hoate and dry, and not ſo ſeruent as the Romaine Camomill, but more pleaſant and gentill.

2 *Cotula foetida* is hoate and dry, as his ſnell and ſauour declareth.

3.4 The other two kindes are of complexion ſomewhat like, but not ſo ſtrong.

✠ *The Vertues.*

1 As the common Camomill is very like in cōplexion to the right Camomill, ſo is it like in his faculties and operation, ſauing that it is not althing ſo ſtrong in operation.

This Camomill hath bene proued to be very good againſt the Cholicke and the Stoone, and alſo it prouoketh vrine, to be vſed in like manner as the Romaine or right garden Camomill, and it is more conuenient, and agreeable vnto mans nature than the Romaine Camomill.

And ſurely this Camomill alſo is right excellent in all kindes of mollifying and ſoftning playſters, that ſerue to ſwage payne & to diſſolue tumors & ſwellings: for it eaſeth and ſwageth all paynes, and diſſolueth & ſcattereth tumors, cauſing the ſame to vaniſh away: & therefore it is very good to be vſed in ſuch clyſters as are made againſt the Colique and the ſtone.

The oyle of this Camomill is ſingular againſt all kinde of ache and payne, D againſt bruſings, ſhrinkings, hardneſſes, and ſtoppings, like the oyle of the garden Camomill. Moreouer it is better, and more conuenient to be put into Clyſters, whiche are made againſt the feuer, than that oyle that is made of the floures of garden Camomill.

2 *Cotula foetida* is good for ſuch women, whoſe Matrix is looſed, and falling E downe from one ſide to another, if one do waſhe their feete with a decoction thereof made in water.

It is alſo good againſt the Suffocations of the Matrix, if you giue it to be eaten or ſmelt too, and it is of like vertue to Caſtorium, as the learned writers of our time haue found out by experience.

3 The operation and vertues of the two others are not yet knowen, but accordingly as one may iudge, they are in facultie not muche vnlike the Camomils, ſauing that they be altogether feebler.

4 Some do write, that golden Cotula boyled in wine and dronken, is good againſt the Jaunders, and reſtozeth the good & liuely colour, whiche is a ſigne that it is of like vertue vnto Camomill, for Camomil worketh the ſame, as we haue declared in the former Chapter.

Of Paſſe floure or ſkedde Mathes. Chap. xxxi.

✠ *The Deſcription.*



His herbe hath thicke greene ſtalkes, and leaues very ſmall cutte and tagged, much like bothe in ſtalkes and leaues, and alſo in ſnell and ſauour, vnto *Cotula foetida*. The floure is of a fayre purple red colour, of faſhion and making like vnto the golde cup, or the floure of Crowfoote: whan

they are past, there come by round rough knops, like y^e knops of Crowfoote, but somewhat longer, wherein is the seede (like to Spinache seede).

✱ *The Place.*

These sayre & pleasant floures grow in some places in the comon corne fields as in Prouence and Languedoc, and in some places of England, in some countries they grow not but in gardens.

✱ *The Tyme.*

This herbe beginneth to floure in May, and remayneth flourishing all the Somer.

✱ *The Names.*

The stalkes & leaues with the whole herbe that beareth these floures, which is like vnto some of the Camomilles in saour, smell, and proportion, are sufficient enough to proue this herbe to be a kinde of Camomill, and especially the thirde kinde called Heranthemum: the floures onely, whiche are not very like vnto Camomill floures, causeth me to doubt. For if the floures were like fashioned vnto Camomill, I would without doubte mayntayne this herbe to be the thirde kinde of Camomill, which is the true Heranthemum, whiche Dioscorides describeth to be greater than the two other kindes, & to haue a purple floure, vnto whiche description this herbe draweth neare, sauing only in the fashion of his floure. For the whole plant is greater and higher then Camomill, but otherwise very like it, and the floures be of a sayre purple red colour. But whatsoeuer this herbe is, it is better like to be the thirde kinde of Camomill, than Consolida regia, whiche we call Larkes spurre, is, or After Ariculus whiche we call Sharewurte, which haue bene both described of some writers for this kinde of Camomill, although they were nothing like Camomill, neyther in their leaues, floures, nor smell, and they beare not redde floures but blew, whiche is against the description of Heranthemum, whose floures (as it is aboue sayde) Dioscorides writeth to be of a red purple colour. Wherefore this herbe may better be called Heranthemum, then either Larkes spur, or Shareworthe: it may be called in English purple Camomill, Redde Mathes, and Passe floure: it is also called in French *Passe fleur*: the Viabanders call it Bruynettekens.

Some would haue it to be flos Adonis, but their opinion seemeth not to be very likely, because that Flos Adonis should seeme to be none other, then a kind of Anemone.

✱ *The Temperament.*

The taste and smell of this herbe doth manifestly declare it to be of complexion hoate and drie like the Camomill, but chiefly like to *Cotula foetida*.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The vertues and operation of this herbe are yet vnknown vnto vs: but if this herbe be Heranthemum, it is singular against the stoon, as we haue already written in the xxix. Chapter of this Booke.

Heranthemum forte.



Of Bupthalmos or Oxe eye.

Chap. xxxij.

¶ The Description.

Bupthalmum.

Bupthalmos is a braue plante, with pleasant floures & stems, of a span or a halfe cubite long: it hath three or foure stalkes, set with tender leaues very small cut and iagged, not muche vnlike vnto fenell leaues, but a great deale smaller, and very well like to the leaues of the smal Sothenwood, sauing they be greener. The floure is of a fayre bright yelow colour, and large, with many small thrommes or yelow thredes in the middle, almost like to the floures of Marigoldes sauing they be much larger, & haue not so many small leaues set round about the golden knops or yelow heades. The floure perished, there cometh in steede thereof a rounde knop almost like the sedie knop of Masse floure, the roote is blacke & very thredie.

✱ The Place.

This herbe as witnesseth Dioscorides groweth in y^e fieldes without the towne: in this countrie the Herboristes do plant it in their gardens.

¶ The Tyme.

It beareth his floures in Marche and Aprill.

✱ The Names.

This herbe bycause of his floures, whiche be of the quantitie and fashion of an Oxe eye, is called in Greeke *Βούφαλμος* & *Βούφαλμος*: in Latine Bupthalmum, & Oculus bouis: in high Douch Rindsaug, Kuaug: in bafe Almaigne Rundsogge, and Cocoooghe: some call it also Cachla, Cauta, or Caltha. This is the right Oxe eye described by Dioscorides.

In certayne places the Apothecaries do sell, and vse the rootes of this plant in steede of the roote of blacke Hellebor, and from hence it cometh that certaine studious Herboristes haue called this plant Helleborum nigrum, and do count it for a very naughtie and vehement plante, howbeit that of it selfe it hath not in it any speciall malice or force, neither will it prouoke the stoole as some haue proued by experience. Therefore some haue called it Helleborine tenuifolia: some others call it Helleborastrum, or Confiligo, wherevnto it is nothing like.

✱ The Temperament.

Bupthalmos or Oxe eye is hoate and dry, of a more sharper and cutting nature than Camomill.

✱ The Vertues.

The floures of Bupthalmos pounce, and mengled with oyle and waxe, & layde to colde and harde swellings, dissolueth and wasteth the same.

Some do affirme, (as witnesseth Dioscorides and Serapio) that Bupthalmos or Oxe eye cureth the Jaunders, & causeth the body to be of good colour, if one drinke it boyled in wine, after his comming out of a bath.

Of



Of Goldenflowre or the wild Marrygolde. Chap. xxxij.

✿ The Description.

Chrysanthemum.

This herbe hath rounde smooth
stems diuided into many branches.
The leaues be long and deeply
iagged round about, as if they were rent
or torne. The floures grow at the top of
the branches in fashion like the floures
of Camomill, but they be a great deale
larger, and not only yelow like fine gold
in the middle, but also round about, and
of a pleasant smell. The roote is white
and threddie.

There is yet an other kinde of this
herbe in all things like to the same, as in
his stalkes, colour, floures, sauour, and
fashion, but his leaues be a great deale
more deeply cut and iagged, euen harde
to the middle ribbe or sinew. The which
I thought good to note, to the ende that
by this one may know and vnderstand,
how one kind of herbe may often change
his shape and proportio, according to the
nature of the soyle or place where it
groweth, as first of all we may learne by
this herbe, the which in some places hath
not his leaues so much clouen and iag-
ged, and therefore it approacheth not so
neare to the description of Dioscorides
his Chrysanthemum: as it doth whan it groweth in some other places, where-
as it beareth leaues, very much clouen and iagged, and than it is agreable in
all respects to the true description of Chrysanthemum.



✿ The Place.

This herbe groweth amongst the Corne, and in householde gardens a-
mongst other herbes, and by the high way sides.

✿ The Tyme.

It beginneth to floure in Iune, and from thence forth almost vntill winter.

✿ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *Χρυάνθημον*, and in Latine Chrysanthemum,
that is to say, Goldenflowre, & Caltha, and of some Bupthalmum: in Italian
Chrissula herba: in Spanish *Mequeres amarillo*: in French *Camomille Saffranée*: in high
Douch *S. Johans blum*, & *Gensblum*: in base Almaine *Uokelaer*, geel *Gan-*
sebloemen, *hontdroosen*: vnknewen in shoppes as many other good herbes be.

✿ The Nature.

This herbe is hoate and dry, not much differing from Camomill.

✿ The Vertues.

Chrysanthemum boyled in wine, cureth the Jaunders, & restoreth good co-
lour, whan one doth drinke it, after that he hath bene often & long in the bath.

The seede of the same dronken in wine by it selfe, or pound with his floures &
doth also cure the Jaunders, as the later writers haue proued.

The

The floures of this herbe pound with oyle and ware, and applied in maner C of a plapster, dissolueth colde swellings whiche chaunce to be on the head.

The leaues and tenderest braunches of Chrysanthemum, may be well bled D in potage and Salades, as other herbes of like nature: for in time past our elders haue so bled it.

Of the Indian Sunne / or Golden floure of

Perrowe.

Chap. xxxiii.

✱ The Description.

Chrysanthemum Peruuianum.

The Indian Sunne, or the golden floure of Perrowe is a plante, of such stature and tainesse, that in one Sommer it groweth to the length of thirtene or fouretene foote, and in some places to the heighth of foure & twentie, or fine and twenty foote, his stalkes be right straight and thicke, and his leaues are very many, especially they that grow vpmost, for the vnder leaues do quickly fall and vanissh: especially those great broade leaues whiche before the springing vp of the stalke, are in quantitie almost as large as the leaues of the Clote Burr. In the very top of the sayde high stalke there groweth a very large & most excellent floure most likest to Camomill, or Chrysanthemum, but much larger, & in quantitie almost like to a pretie broade Hatte, so that oftentimes whan the circuit, or vttermost Compasse of the sayde floure is measured, it is founde to be of the breadth of halfe a foote. The middle of the floure in whiche the seede groweth, is like to a fine cloath wrought as it were with needle worke: the small leaues whiche grow in compasse aboute, are of a bright shining yelow colour, and euery one of them are in quantitie like the leaues of the Lylie floures, or rather greater, and are almost fiftie in number or moe. The seede is flat and long, and somewhat browne or swarte, in quantitie like to the Gourde seede. The rootes are like to the rootes of Reedes or Canes.



✱ The Place.

This plante groweth in the Weste India, the whiche is called America, and in the Countrey of Perrowe: and being sown in Spayne, it groweth to the length of foure and twentie foote, and it beareth floures lyke to the aboue sayde: in base Almaine it groweth not aboue xij. or xiii. foote high, and it doth scarcely bring forth his floure, and if it chaunce sometimes to beare his floures, yet than they be smaller and very little, and they come forth agaynst winter, so that they can come to no perfection.

✱ The Names.

This

This floure is called Sol Indianus, and Chrysanthemum Peruvianum: in base Almaigne Sonne van Indien: we may also call it the Indian Sunne, or the Golden floure of Perrowe.

✿ *The Nature and Vertues.*

Of the vertue of this herbe and floure, we are able to say nothing, bycause the same hath not bene yet found out, or proued of any man.

Of Floure Deluce or Iris.

Chap. cxxv.

✿ *The Kynnes.*

There be many kindes of Iris, or floure Deluce: whereof some are great & tall, and some are little and small. The greater sortes are knowen one from an other by their colours, and so be also the smaller sortes. There is also a certayne kinde with narrower blades, in sauour somewhat lothsome or grieuous, almost of the sauour of *Spatula foetida*, or Gladyn, bysides the Dwarfie Ireos, the stinking Iris, and the yellow Iris.

✿ *The Description.*

Iris.

The greater Iris, or floure Deluce his leaues be long & large, not much vnlike to the blade of a two edged sword, amongst the which there springeth by playne and smooth little stalkes of two foote long or more, bearing floures made of six leaues ioyned together, wherof the three that stande vpright, are bent inward one towards an other: and most commonly in the leaues that hang downewardest, there are certayne rough or hearie weltes lyke vnto a mans browes, growing or rising from the nether parte of the leafe vpwarde, almost of a yellow colour. The rootes be thicke, long and knobby, with many strings, as it were hearie threedes hanging at them.

One kinde of these beareth floures betwixte purple and blew, with a certayne changeableness, especially in the nethermost leaues.

The other kinde his leaues that hang downewardest, are of a fayre violet colour, but those that grow vpright, and bende inward, are of a faine blew.

The third floure is altogether or wholly of a faine blew.

The fourth kinde his floures be all white.

The fifth kinde his leaues be of a very fayre deepe violet colour, and his smell is moste delectable, and the hearie or rough weltes of this kynde are white.

The smaller floure Deluces, or Ireos, are in all things like to the greater, sauing that their stemmes be very shorte, and their flagges or blades, are also shorter and smaller than the others. Their floures are like to the greater, most commonly of a yellow colour, and sometimes of a faine colour, and sometimes betwixte purple and skie colour: and the same is in some kyndes of them sadder,



sadder, and in some lighter.

- 3 The narrow leaued Ireos, his flagges belong and narrowe, but yet they be shorter then the leaues or blades of the greater Iris, and of a blewish green colour, of saour somewhat greuous, but nothing so horrible or lothsome as *Spatula foetida*. The stemmes growe to the height of halfe a foote, at the toppes whereof growe cleare blew or skie coloured flowers, lyke to the other flower Deluces, sauing that their litle leaues are smaller and narrower, and the vpper leaues do not bende inwarde, one towarde another. After the sayde flowers folowe certayne triangled great coddies or huskes, separating them selues into three partes when they are ripe: in them is playne seede which is very thicke & flat or thrust together. The rootes also grow crookedly lyke the others, but they be smaller, harde, and knottie, in the outsyde of a Chesnut colour, and white within, or somewhat yellowe.

✱ *The Place.*

- 1 The flower Deluces or Irises do growe in diuers Countries, most commonly in lowe groundes about the bankes of riuers and waters.

The three first kindes are meetely common in Englande, Brabant, and Dflaunders.

The fourth also is sometimes founde in gardens.

But the bruest of them, with the flowers twixt purple & violet, cometh to vs from Spayne and Portingale.

- 2 The smaller flower Deluces are but strangers with vs, neyther doo they growe of them selues amongst vs.

- 3 The narrow leaued Ireos groweth in certayne playnes of Germanie, and in lowe moyst places, also it is founde in open feeldes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The Irises or flower Deluces do most commonly flower about May: and the smaller somewhat befoze the others, and the narrow leaued flower Deluce last of all. But in Portingal and Spayne they flower at the later ende of Autumne, a litle befoze winter.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *ἰρις*, and as *Atheneus*, and *Theophrastus* write *ἰρις*: in Latine, *Iris*, *Consecratix*, *Radix Naronica*.

That kinde whose flower is of purple and blew is called of some *Iris Germanica*: in Shoppes, *Iris*, of others *Lilialis*, and *Spatula*: in English also *Iris*: and of some blew flower Deluce: and garden flagges: in Italian, *Giglio azzuro*, *Giglio celeste*: in Spanishe, *Lirio Cardeno*: in high Douch, *Blauw Gilgen*, *Blauw Schwertel*, *Himmel Schwertel*: in base Almaigne, *Blauw Lisch*: in French, *Flambe*.

That kinde with the white flower, is called of the most part *Iridem florentinam*: in Shoppes, *Ireos*, (especially the dried rootes) by the which name it is knowen of the Clothworkers and Drapers: for with these rootes they vse to trimme their clothes to make them sweete and pleasant: in English, *White flower Deluce*, and of some *Iris florentine*: and the rootes be commonly called *Ireos*: in Italian, *Giglio bianche*: in French, *Flambe blanche*: in high Douch, *Violwurtz*, *weiß Violwurtz*: in neather Douchland, *Wit Lisch*: and the rootes of this white flower Deluce, are indged for the best *Ireos*, especially when we shall haue neede to vse of the dried rootes.

That kinde which beareth the faire purple flower, is now called in Latine, *Lusitanica Iris*, and *Iris ferotina*, that is to say, *Portingale Iris*, and late *Iris*: in Douch, *Spade Lisch*, and *Lisch van Portegall*.

- 3 Finally, that kinde with the narrow leaues, is called in Latine, *Iris angustifolia*,

folia, or Iris tenuifolia, and Iris Cærulea: in Englishe, *Narrowe bladed Ireos*: in high Douche, *Blo Schwertel*, that is, *blewe Lillie*.

✱ *The Nature.*

The Ireos rootes being yet greene and newe gathered, are hoate and dry in the thirde degree, & they burne in the mouth or throte when they are tasted: but when they be dry they are euer or alwaies hoate but in the second degree: neuerthelesse they be euer drye in the thirde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The greene and new gathered rootes of Iris, and specially the iuyce thereof, doo purge downwarde mightily, and bring forth yelowre choler, and almost al waterish humours, and are therfore good against the dropisie: but they may not be taken but in smal quantitie, and yet they ought to be well mingled with thinges that coole: for otherwise they wil inflame the very bowels.

But the same roote dried, prouoketh not the belly, but it prouoketh vrine, and breaketh the stone.

The rootes of Iris bring forth the flowers, whether the same be receiued into the body, or conueyed in with Pessaries, or els mingled in bathes and stewes made for the purpose.

The same rootes doo cleanse the breast and the lunges, and ripe tough flemme and slimie humours, and they loose the same and make them thinne, & they are good against the shortnesse of breath, and an old cough to be mixed with sugar or honie, and often taken into the mouth or licked on.

The same rootes dronken with vineger or water, are good against the bitings and stingings of Scorpions and other venemous beastes.

This roote is very good for them that are troubled with the paine and stopping of the milt or spleene, & for them that haue any member shronken, or sprung out of ioynt, or displaced, or taken with the Crampe, stiffe or benumbed.

The same roote or the powder thereof put into the nose, causeth Sternutation or nieling, and draweth forth tough, colde, and slimie humours.

The same roote mingled with honie, doth mundifie and cleanse corrupt and filthy vlcers, and draweth forth shiuers, and splinters of wood, and broken bones, out of the fleshe, it doth also regenerate and increase newe fleshe, it is very good against the vlcers and blisters of the fingers and toes, that rise about the nayles aswell in the handes as in the feete, & with conuenient oyles and oymntmentes it helpeth the impostumes, and chappes or riftes of the fundament.

The rootes of Iris, and the rootes of white Hellebor, with twise as much honie is good to annoynte the face, against the lentiles, freckles, pimples, and all other spottes and blemishes of the face, for they cleanse the same.

The same mingled with oyle of Roses is good against the headache, when it is annoynted therewith.

✱ *The choyse.*

The best and most conuenient in medicine, are the Ireos rootes whiche growe in Sclauonia: the next is the Iris of Macedonia, and the thirde best is that whiche groweth in Africa, as Dioscorides and Plinie write, but the African Ireos is muche discommended of Galen. At this day the white Ireos is taken for the best, especially the Ireos of Florence, whiche is called in shops Ireos, and Ireos Florentina of the base Almaines.

Of small floure Deluce/ or dwarffe Ireos. Chap. xxxvi.

✠ *The Description.*

Chamæ-iris.

That kinde of flagge, whiche we do now call the small floure Deluce, hath narrow long blades, almoste like the leaues of the right Gladin, but of a browner Greene, & somewhat thicker. The stalkes are shorter thā the leaues, but onely of a span long, the which do beare two or three small floures vpon shorte stēgs, standing all together at the very top of the sayd stalkes, and not one aboue an other as other flagges. These floures are almost like the floures of the other flagges, sauing that they be smaller, & the three first leaues that hange downeward, haue not such bea-rie strakes or lines as are to be perceyued in the other floure Deluces. Their colour for the most parte is a cleare blewe, straked in certayne places with small lines & points, of white & yelow, alongst the sides of the leaues that hang downewardest. They be of a pleasant sauour, sweeter and stronger than any of the other floure Deluces. The roote is harde, browne without, and white within.



✠ *The Place.*

This kinde of a flagge is founde in this countrie in the gardens of Herboristes.

✠ *The Tyme.*

It floureth here in May and Iune.

✠ *The Names.*

This floure Deluce may well be called in Greeke χαμαίρις, Chamæiris: that is to say, Dwarffe Ireos, or the smallest floure Deluce, bycause it is the least of all the flagges. The Herboristes do now call it Iris lilyrica. And so doth also Hermolaus Barbarus in Corollario. But Antonius Musa in Examine Simpliciu, doth very well declare, that this is not Iris Illyrica.

✠ *The Temperament and Vertues.*

This flagge also is hoate and dry, leauing (whan it is chewed) a certayne heate vpon the tongue, as the rootes of all the other flagges do.

Of wild Ireos/ stincking Gladin/ or Spourge-woyt. Chap. xxxvij.

✠ *The Description.*

The stincking flagge or Gladyn hath long narrow bladed leaues like to the leaues of Ireos or the floure Deluce, but a great deale smaller and of a darke Greene colour, of a lothsome smell or stincke, almost like vnto the stincking woyme called in Latine Cimex. The stalke is rounde, vpon which groweth floures like to the floure Deluce, but smaller and of a gray, or ashye colour: whan they are gone, there appeare great huskes or coddess, wherein is round red seedes, eche grayne or bea-rie of the quantitie of a little rounde pease.

R ij

The

The roote is long and very threeddy.

✿ *The Place.*

This herbe is a sträger in Brabant, for it is seldome found in that countrey out of the gardens of Herbozistes. It is very comon in England, especially neare to the sea side, growing in stonie places by hedges and the borders of woodes.

✿ *The Tyme.*

It flourereth in August, and the seede is ripe in September.

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *ῥέος*: in Latine Xyris, and Iris sylvestris: in Shoppes Sphatula foetida: in Spanishe *Lirio Spadanal*: in English Stinking glady, Spourgewort, & wilde Ireos: in French *Glaieul puante*: in high Douche Welsh *Schwertel*, Wandrieulzkraut: in base Almaigne *Wädrluscrup*, wilde Lisch, and stinckende Lisch.

✿ *The Nature.*

It is hoate & dry in the third degree, of power to cut and make subtil.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The seede of the stinking Gladyn, taken in weight of half a dram prouoketh vrine mightly, & taken with vineger it doth wast and cure the hardnesse and stopping of the Helte or Splene.

The roote of stinking Gladyn pounde with a little Verdegreis, a little of the roote of the great Centory, & a little Hony, draweth forth al kindes of thornes, splinters, and broken bones, and is very good for the woundes, and burses of the head, to draw forth the broken bones.

The same mengled with vineger doth consume and waste cold tumors and swellings being layde thereupon.

This herbe dryueth away and killeth the stinking wormes or Mothes called Cimici, if the place whereas they haunt or ingender, be rubbed with the iuyce thereof.

Corne flagge or Gladioll.

Chap. xxxviij.

✿ *The Description.*

This Gladyn or Corne flag hath long narrow blades, like to the blades of Ireos, & the rest of the flagges, but a great deale smaller & narrower, amongst the which there springeth vp a round stalke of a cubite lōg, at the toppe whereof there hangeth in order fayre purple floures, one aboue an other, after whiche there commeth roundish huskes, diuided in three partes, almost like to the huskes of Hyacinthe or Jacinthe, in whiche the seede is conteyned. The roote is like vnto two round bullettes set one vpon an other.

✿ *The Place.*

This Gladyn is not found in this countrey, but in the gardes of Herbozists.

✿ *The Tyme.*

This Gladyn flourereth in this countrie in May and June.

✿ *The*



¶ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *ῥιζομαχάριον* & of some *μαχάριον* & *ῥιζομαχάριον*: in Latine, *Gladiolus*, of *Apuleius* *Gladiolus segetalis*, and *Lingua cervina*: unknownen in shops: in Italian, *Monacchie*: in Spanish, *Gladiolo de entres los panes*, of some *Victorialis*: in Douche, *Aller man harnisch*: we may call it in English, *Coene Gladin*: *Coene flag*, and right *Gladin*.

¶ The Nature.

The roote of *Coene Gladin*, especially the vppermost, doth drye & make subtil, and hath a litle drawing qualitie, as *Galen* writeth.

¶ The Vertues.

A The vpper roote of this *Gladin* pound with *Frankensence* and wine, draweth forth thornes, and thinges that sticke fast in the fleshe.

B The same roote mingled with *Turay meale* and honyed water (called *Hydromell*) doth waste and make subtil harde lumps or swellings.

C They say also that the vpper roote drunken in wine, prouoketh *Venus*, or bodily pleasure and the lower roote causeth barrennesse.

Of *Sisyrinchion*. Chap. xxxix.

¶ The Description.

Sisyrinchion hath two or three long, narrow, keele leaues from which growe vp rounde stems, about halfe a foote long, on the toppes of them, growe very faire little flowers of a light blew or skie colour, so growing by course one after the other, the one of them is euer open and spread, and that standeth alwayes at the top, in fashion almost lyke the flowers of *Treos*, but smaller, and somewhat differing in proportion. After the sayde little flowers there appeare small, long, rounde knops or huskes, wherein the seede groweth. The roote doth almost make two round heades, lyke *Onyons* or *Bulbos*, most commonly placed one vppon another, which are inclosed as it were in certayne litle houses.

¶ The Place.

This plante groweth in *Dorringale* and *Spaine*: & is very seldome found in *Flaunders*, sauing in the gardes of some diligent *Herboristes*. R iij



Sisyrinchium.



* The Names.

The Grecians call this plante *σικυρίχιον*: it is called also in Latine of Plinie, *Silybriichium*: in Shoppes, and Portingal, *Rozelhal*.

* The Nature and Vertues.

Silybriichium is of a temperate complexion, and good to be eaten: The Ancientes dyd accompt it amongst the number of rootes that may be eaten, and the Spaniards and Portingales at this day, do vse it for foode or meate.

Of Ireos Bulbosa. Chap. xl.

¶ The Kynnes.

There are founde three kindes of Iris Bulbosa.

* The Description.

Bulbosa Iris.

THE first kinde of Bulbus Ireos, his blades be long, narrowe, and straked, or crested, wel like the leaues of yelowell *Asphodil*: his stalke is almost of a cubite long, in the toppe whereof growe beautiful flowers, in fashion like the flowers of Ireos, of a braue and excellēt colour, betwixt purple and skie colour: after them comineth long and thicke coddess or huskes in whiche the seede groweth. The roote is after the manner of Bulbus, that is round lyke a Saffron head or Onyon, & which when it is in flower, diuideth it selfe in twayne, or two Bulbus rootes.

2 The other in leaues is like to the first, but his flowers are partie coloured, for the leaues of the litle flowers that hang or turne downewardest are somewhat white, & the leaues that grow bpward, are of a cleare or light blew colour, also the litle leaues of the sayd smal flowers are lesse then the others, and the coddess be longer and thinner.

3 The thirde is like to the other, but it beareth a flower altogither of a pleasant yelow colour.

* The Place.

The first kinde is founde in Englande.

1.3 The other twayne growe in Spayne and Portingale.

* The Tyme.

The flowers of these strange plantes, doo shewe them selues commonly in Iune, in base Almaigne where as they are scantly knowne or hardly founde, sauing in the gardens of some diligent Herboristes.

* The Names.

This flower is called now in Latine, *Bulbosa Iris*, bycause it hath a Bulbus roote, and a flower lyke Ireos. But it seemeth to be *Apuleius Bulbus*, called in Greke *ισπιδολος*, and *Hieribulbus*: they call this plante in Spayne, especially that with the yelowell flower *Reilla Buen*: and we may call it *Bulbus Ireos* in English.

* The



* The Nature and Vertues.

The nature of this kinde of Bulbus or flower, with his vertues are not yet knownen, bycause there is no experience made of it as yet.

Of the yellowe wilde Ireos or Flower Deluce.

Chap. xlii.

✦ The Description.

Pseudoiris Lutea.

The wild yellow Iris or flower Deluce, hath long narrowe flagges or blades, almost lyke to the right Iris or garden flagge, but a great deale longer and narrower very lyke to the blade of a long and narrowe double edged sworde. The stalkes be rounde, smooth, and holow, at the toppe whereof groweth the yellowe flower with the three leaues hanging downewarwes, like to y gardē flower Deluce, & three mounting bpwarwes, but they are smaller thē the leaues y hāg downewarwes. Whē they are past there come bp thicke triangled coddēs or huskes, in which is contēned large yellowe seede. The roote is thicke & spreadeth here and there, and sometimes it hath other small rootes hanging by it, and many threddey strings, of a fleshy colour within, and of a rough astringent or binding taste.

¶ The Place.

This wilde yellowe Iris groweth in moyst places, and low medowes, and in the borders and bynkes of Rivers, pondes, and lakes: very common in England, Flaunders, & other Countries.

✦ The Tyme.

This flower Deluce or wilde Iris sheweth in May and June.

¶ The Names.

The wilde yellowe Iris is nowe called in Latine, Pseudoiris Lutea: and of some Syluestris Iris lutea, it hath bene called in Shoppes, Acoron, and hath ben taken in medicine for the same, not without great errour, losse, and danger of the sicke, as it is of diuers learned men now very wel noted: and for that cause it is also called Pseudoacorus, that is to say, false or bastarde Acorus: in Douch, Geel Schwertel, geel wald Schwertel, & Drakenwurtz: in bafe Almaigne, Geel wilt Lisch, and Boxe boonen: in French, Glaycul bastarde, & Flambe bastarde: in Englishe, the yellowe wilde Iris, the yellowe flower Deluce, wilde flagges, water flagges, and Lauers, or Leuers.

¶ The Nature.

The yellowe bastarde Iris his roote is colde and drie in the thirde degree, & of astringent or binding facultie, lyke to the rootes of Tormētill & Bistorte,

✦ The Vertues.

The roote of yellowe flower Deluce, or bastarde Iris doyled in water and dronken, stoppeth the bloody fluxe, and other fluxes of the belly: and stoppeth

R iiii

blood



blood from whence so euer it floweth, & womens flowers in what sort soeuer it be taken, yea if it be ministred but outwardly onely epyther in playsters or in bathes.

Of the white Lillie. Chap. xliij.

✥ *The Description.*

Lilium Candidum, &c.



The white Lillie his leaues be long and broade, and somewhat thicke or fat, amongst which springeth by a straight stemme or stalke of thre foote long or more, set and garnished with leaues from the roote to the toppe, which by litle and litle as they grow by toward the top, do waxe smaller, & smaller. In the top of the sayd garnished stemme growe the pleasant, beautiful, white, and sweete smelling Lillies, diuided into sixe small, long, and narrow leaues, whiche haue in the outsyde of euery leafe, a certayne strake or ribbe, but within they are altogether of an excellent shynnyng & pure white colour, bending somewhat backwardes at the top, in the middle amongst these leaues, ther hang by sixe very smal stems, sixe smal yelow pointes or litle markes, as it were tongues, in the middle amongst these also, there groweth another long byright and triangled stemme, thicker then the rest, and lyke to the Clapper of a Bell. The roote is lyke to a great Onyon, or rather a garlike head compacte and made of diuers cloues or kernelles.

✥ *The Place.*

The white Lillies be very common not onely in this Countrey, but in all places els where in gardens,



✥ *The Tyme.*

This kinde of Lillies doth flower at the beginning of Iune or there about.

✥ *The Names.*

The white Lillie is called of the Grecians κρινον and λεϊριον, of some καλλιριον, and κρινάνθημον: the plante is called κρινόνια. It is called in Latine, *Lilium*, and *Rosa lunonis*: in Shoppes, *Lilium album*: in Italian, *Giglio*, and *Giglio bianco*: in Spanish, *Azucena* in Douche, *Weiß Gilgen*, or *weiß Lilgen*: in Frenche, *Lys blanc*.

✥ *The cause of the Name.*

Constantine writeth this of the Lillie, that when Jupiter had begotten Hercules vpon Alcumena, and being desirous to make him immortall, he car-ryed him to sucke Iuno his wife, whiles she was sleeping, and when he percei-ued the childe to haue sucked his tyll, he drew him from her breast, by meanes whereof there fell great store of mylke from the breastes of Iuno, the great-est parte whereof was spilt in heauen and fell vppon the Skies, whereof the signe and marke remayneth at this day, that is to say, that white and mil-kie way that goeth throught heauen, from the North to the South (called in Latine

Latine *Via lactea*): The rest fell vpon the earth, whereof sprang these Lillies, in the floures whereof, there remaineth the very whitenesse of the sayde milke: and hereof it came to passe, that this floure was called in Latine *Iunonis rosa*, that is to say, *Iunos rose*.

✠ *The Nature.*

The floures of the white Lillie are hoate, and partely of a subtile substance. The roote is dry in the first degree, and hoate in the second.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The roote of the white Lillie sodde in honied water and dronken, dryueth forth by the sieg all corruption of bloud, as Plinie sayeth.

The same roasted, or pounde and well mengled with oyle of Roses, doth soften the hardnesse of the Matrix, & prouoketh the monethly termes, being layde therevpon.

The same pounde with Hony, ioyneeth together sinewes that are cut, consumeth or skoureth away the vlcers of the head called Achors, and cureth all manner of naughtie scuruiuesse, aswell of the head as of the face, and is good to be layde to all dislocations or places out of ioynt.

The roote of the white Lillie mengled with vineger or the leaues of Henbane, or Barley meale, cureth the tumors and imposthums of the genitors.

The same boyled in vineger, causeth the Cornes which be in the feete to fall off, if it be kepte vpon the sayde Cornes as a playster by the space of thre dayes without remouing.

The same mengled with oyle or grease, bringeth the heare agayne vpon places that haue bene either burned or scalded.

The same roote roasted in the embers, or well pounde with oyle of Roses, is good against the foule breaking out called the wild fire. It cureth all burnings, and closeth vp vlcers. The same vertue haue the leaues. Moreouer they are good to be layde vpon the bytings of Serpents.

The iuyce of the leaues boyled with vineger and hony in a brasen pipken or skillet, is very good to heale & mundifie both olde vlcers and greene woundes.

With the floures of Lillies there is made a good Oyle, to supple, mollifie & digest, excellent to soften the synewes, and to cure the hardnesse of the Matrix or Mother.

The seede of Lillies is good to be dronken against the biting of Serpents.

Of the Orange colour, and redde purple

Lillies.

Chap. cliij.

✠ *The Kynnes.*

There be thre kindes of redde or purple Lillies, wherof the first is the small and common redde Lillie, the second is great, and the thirde is of a meane size or quantitie.

✠ *The Description.*



The small purple Lillie, his stalkes be almost of the length of halfe a foote, set full of narrow darke greene leaues: the floures in fashion are like the floures of the white Lillie, sauing they are without sauer, and of a fyrie redde colour, sprinkled or poudred with blacke speckes: the rootes be also round, and with cloues or kernels like to the rootes of the white Lillies.

The greater red Lillie groweth to the heighth of the white Lillie, and there groweth oftentimes vpon one stalke twenty, fyue & twentie or thirtie floures, or more, of a shyning yellowish redde colour, & speckled with very small blacke spotted,

spottes, or little poynted markes as the other. The roote is also like the other, sauing it is somewhat smaller. Liliū purpureū.

³ The third redde Lillie is in growth higher than the first, yet not so high & tal as the seconde. This kinde of Lillie beareth at the toppe of the stalke, and also amongst his leaues as it were certayne pyppes or clysters, whiche if they be set in the ground, will grow, and after thre or foure yeares they will beare floures.

✠ *The Place.*

These kindes of Lillies are planted in some gardens, especially in Flaunders and Germany, but in some countries they grow wilde in rough and harde places.

✠ *The Tyme.*

They floure in May and Iune.

✠ *The Names.*

The red purple Lillie is called in Greeke κρινον πορφυρεον: in Latine *Lilium rubrum*, *Lilium rufum*: and of Ouide it is called *Hyacinthus*. Paulanias calleth one of these kindes *Comofandalon*: the Italians *Giglio saluatico*, & some call the greatest kinde *Martagon*: it is called in Douche *Root golt Gilgen*.

✠ *The cause of the Name.*

Of the redde Lillie Ouide wyrteth this, that it came of the bloud of the Boy Hyacinthus, the whiche Apollo (by misfortune slue) in playing with him, so as the grasse and herbes were bedewed and sprinkled with the bloud of him. Wherebpon it came to passe immediately by the commaundement of Apollo, that the earth brought forth a floure altogether like to a Lillie, sauing it was redde, as Ouid wyrteth in the tenth Booke of his *Metamorphoseos*, saith.

Ecce cruor, qui fusus humo signauerat herbas,
Desinit esse cruor, Tyrioq; nitentior ostro
Flos oritur, formamq; capit quam Lilia: si non,
Purpureus color his, argenteus esset in illis.

And for a perpetuall memorie of the Boy Hyacinthus, Apollo named these floures *Hyacinthes*.

✠ *The Nature and Vertues.*

The nature and vertues of the redde Lillies are yet vnknownen, bycause they are not vled in medicine.

Of the wilde Yllie. Chap. xliij.

✠ *The Description.*

The wilde Lillie hath a straight rounde stemme set full of long leaues, at the toppe whereof there grow fayre pleasant floures, in proportion much like to the Lillie, diuided into sixe small, thicke, and fleshie leaues, bending or turning backwardes almost like a ring, of an olde purple or dimme incarnate colour, poudered or dashte with small spottes, and without any speciall smell. The roote is like to the common garden Lillie, sauing it is smaller and yellow as golde.

✠ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in some places of Almaigne, as in the woodes, & meadowes whose situation or standing is vpon Mountaynes: but in this country



trie they plante them in gardens.

* The Time.

The wilde Lillie flowreth in Maye and June.

* The Names.

This flowre is called of some in Greeke *ἡμπεροκαλλίς*: in Latine, *Lilium sylvestre*: and in some places *Affodillus*, amongst the Apothecaries, and is vled for the right *Asphodelus* (but very erroneously: in Englishe, *Wilde Lillie*: in frenche, *Lis sauvage*: the Italians call it *Martagon*: and the Spaniards, *Amarillis*: in high Douche, *Goldwurtz*, and *Hepdnischblumen*: in base Almaine, *Lelikens van Caluarien*, *Hepdens bloeme*, and *Wilde Lelien*: some take it for *ἡμπεροκαλλίς*, *Hemerocallis*, howbeit the flower is not yellow.

* The Nature and Vertues..

The wilde Lillie also is not vled in medicine, & therfore his nature & vertues are as yet hidden, & vnknown.

Of Dogges tooth. Chap. xlv.

* The Description.

This lowe base herbe, hath for the most parte but two leaues, speckled with great redde spotted, betwixt whiche there springeth vp a litle tender stalke or steme with one flower at the toppe hanging downward, which hath certayne small leaues growing together lyke an arche or baute, and like the wilde Lillie, of colour white or pale purple, like to a Carnation or flesh colour: out of the middest of this flower, there hange also sixe smal thrommes, or short threds, with litle titles or pointed notes, like as in the Lillies. After the flower there foloweth a round knop or litle head, in which the seede is cōtepned. The roote is long & slender lyke to a Chebol, with certayne hearie thredde, or stringes hanging at it.

* The Place.

It groweth in diuers places of Italy, but chiefly on the hilles & mountaynes of Bononia and Mutinens, and the Countrie therabouts: it groweth not in Brabant sauing in y gardens of certayne diligent Herbozistes.

* The Names.

This herbe is now called *Denticulus canis*, and *Dens caninus*, of some it is also called *Pseudohermodytylus*, of others *Satyriō Erythroniū*, wherewithall notwithstanding it hath no similitude: but it seemeth to be *Ephemerō nō lethale*, of Dioscorides, whiche is also called *κρίνον ἄγριο*, that is, *Lilium sylvestre*: and it may wel be called *Lilium sylvestre*: bycause that the flower when as it hangeth downward towardes y ground, is much like to the Lillies, & especially the wilde Lillies, sauing it is euer smaller.

* The



Denticulus canis Ephemerō nō lethale.



✱ *The Nature and Vertues.*

Of the nature and vertues of this herbe we can affirme nothing, but if it be *Ephemeron* as it seemeth to be, then it is good for the teeth, as *Dioscorides* saith, for as he writeth, the water wherin the roote is boyled is wholesome and specially good for the teeth.

The leaues of this herbe boyled in wine and layde to, do scatter and drive away all small tumours and wheales, and pushes of the body.

Of Lillie non Bulbus. Chap. xlvj.

■ *The Kindes.*

There be two sortes of this Lillie, whereof one hath a yelow flower, the other a darke Crimsin or purple flower.

✱ *The Description.*

Lilium non Bulbosum.

Lillie non bulbus.

1 **T**HE yelow Lillie non bulbus, his leaues be long and narrow, from amongst which there springeth vp a naked stalke of two or three foote high, without any small leaues growing by it, at the top it diuideth and parteth it selfe agayne into other small stalkes or branches: vpon which growe flowers muche lyke to the other Lillies, of a fainte or Schre colour yelow, and and pleasant sweete smell. The rootes of this kinde are diuers and many hanging together, like the rootes of the yelow *Alphodill* or *Daffodill* sauing they be greater and thicker.

2 The darke red and purple Lillie non bulbus, in stalke & rootes is like to the other, but his flowers be of a darke or dim red purple colour, somewhat larger then the flowers of the yelow kinde the leaues be also larger and rougher. The flowers of both kindes do last but a very small time, not aboue a day at furthest, especially the purple whiche fadeth very lightly, & withereth often times before Sonne set.

✱ *The Place.*

These Lillies are strange in this Countrie & flauanders, and are not founde sauing in gardens, wheras they grow easily, and prosper wel.

✱ *The Time.*

They flower, with the other Lillies, and somewhat after, and sometimes they flower againe in Autumne when the whether is milde and pleasant.

✱ *The Names.*

The Latinistes do call this kinde of Lillies, *Lilium non bulbosum*. And it seemeth to be that kinde of Lillie which the Grecians call *ημεροκαλλίς*, *Hemero-callis*: for as *Athenus* writeth, it is called *Hemero-callis* only, bycause it lasteth but a day. Moreover *Hemero-callis* is called *κρίον ἡμερόν, καὶ κρίον ἡμέριον* in Latine, *Lilium syluestre*, and *Lilium marinum*, whiche names are most agreeable vnto these kindes of Lillies.

✱ *The*



* *The Nature and Vertues.*

These kindes of Lillies are neither vled in meate nor medicine, and therefore their nature and vertues are yet vnknownen.

Of the Lillie of Alexandria. Chap.xlvij.

* *The Description.*

Ornithogalum maius.



The leaues of this kind of Lillie are long and narrow, amongst whiche riseth by a litle smooth, tender stalke, at the top whereof there growe diuers faire and pleasant flowers, of a shining white colour, and proportioned like to a little Lillie, in the middle whereof, ouer and aboue certayne smal threddy stalkes or thrommes, there cometh forth one somewhat greater then the rest, lyke to an aglet, or triagled huske, in which after the falling of, of the flowers the seede groweth. The roote is rounde after the manner of Bulbus and somewhat great, & white of colour: diuiding it selfe easily into diuers other rootes.

* *The Place.*

This is also a stranger with vs. And it seemeth that it was first brought from Alexandria into Italie and these regions or Countreies.

* *The Names.*

This Lillie is called *Lilium Alexandrinum*: but of *Dioscorides* in Greeke ἐρνιθόγαλον: in Latine, *Ornithogalum*: and because there is yet another *Ornithogalum*, described in the fifth parte of this worke, this is therefore called *Ornithogalum maius*.

* *The Nature and Vertues.*

Dioscorides writeth of *Ornithogal*, that the bulbus, or round roote thereof may be eaten and vled for meate either rawe or sodden.

Of the Hyacinthes. Chap.xlviii.

* *The Kindes.*

There be two sortes of Hyacinthes, yet ouer and aboue diuers others whiche are also counted Hyacinthes, whereof we will write in the next Chapter.

* *The Description.*

The first Hyacinthes which are common in the lower Germanie, haue long narrow leaues: amongst which spring by smooth stalkes, which being laden litle flowers from the middle euen by to the very top, are with the waight and burden of the same, made crooked, or forced to fall, bende, or stoupe. The litle flowers are long and holowe, and afterwarde somewhat spread abroad like vnto Lillie Conuall, not so strong in smell, but yet pleasant and sweete, of colour most commonly blew lyke azure, and sometimes purple, and sometimes as white as snowe, gray, or ashe coloured: when these flowers are fallen, there folow triagled huskes or coddes, wherein the small rounde seede is conteyned.

S The



Hyacinthus vulgaris &c.

Hyacinthus Orientalis &c.



- 2 The Oriental Hyacinthes are much like to the aforesayde, but his leaues stalkes and rootes are greater: and the flowers be also larger, & of an excellent blew colour.

✠ The Place.

The common Hyacinthes do grow about the borders of fallowed feedes and pastures in sandy or grauely ground, and are founde in many places, especially about Wincanton, Storton, & Hier, in the West partes of Englande, &c.

✠ The Tyme.

- 1 The common Hyacinthe flowreth about the ende of Maye, and in June, or somewhat rather.
2 The Oriental Hyacinthes do flower before the common sort, sometimes in Marche.

✠ The Names.

These are called in Greeke *ῥαυνθός*: in Latine, Hyacinthi, & as some thinke, Vaccinia: in Englishe also Hyacinthe or Crowtoes: but these be not those Hyacinthes wherein the notes of mourning markes are printed: for they are in the red purple Lillies, as before is sayde.

✠ The Nature.

The roote of Hyacinthe is drie in the first degree, and colde in the seconde: but the seede is drie in the thirde degree, yet temperate twixt heate and colde.

✠ The Vertues.

The roote of Hyacinthe boyled in wine and dronken, stoppeth the belly, & prouoketh vrine, and helpeth much agaynst the venemous bitings of the feed Spidder.

The seede is of the same vertue, and is mightier in stopping of the laske: it helpeth them that haue the bloody fluxe, and if it be dronken in wine, it is very good agaynst the falling sicknesse.

Of other sortes of Hyacinthes. Chap. xlix.

The Kynnes.

Besides the two sortes of Hyacinthes (whiche in deede are the right Hyacinthes) described in the former Chapter: there be also diuers flowers, which are also taken for Hyacinthes and are now reckned amongst them.

Hyacinthus neotericorum primus.

Hyacinthus neotericorum tertius.



The Description.

The first of these kindes of Hyacinthes, hath long, narrowe, greene leaues: amongst which are slender stalkes, longer then a hand breadth, bearing many trimme flowers, growing together, about the top of the stalke in a cluster or bundel lyke to a nosegay or litle bunche of grapes, especially before the opening or spreading abroad of the flowers. The roote is rounde after the order of Bulbus or Onions, and doth quickly encrease and multiplie diuers others. The flowers are not muche vnlike to Lillie conual, most commonly of an azure or skie colour, wherof some are more shining & cleare, & some are of a deeper colour: sometimes they be also white, and sometimes ye shall see of them changing to wardes a carnation or flesh colour: whereof the white are of a very sweete and pleasant sauour.

The second is somewhat lyke to the aforesayd: but his leaues be larger and thicker, and they lye strowen or spread vpon the ground. The flowers be also greater, and doo stande further apart or asunder one from another, of colour somewhat white. The round or Bulbus roote also for his quantitie is greater.

The third his leaues also are longer and broader than the abouesayd, much like vnto Leeke blades: the stalke of a foote long, carying many small holowe

S ij flowers.

flowers, growing so thicke about the top: that they shewe like a bush or holy-water sprinkle, at the first of a faire violet colour, but when they beginne to wither, of a decayed or olde woine color, a sometimes but very seldome white. Finally the round and bulbus roote of this kind of Hyacinthe is greater, and of colour somewhat red or purple without.

Hyacinthus Autumnalis.

- 4 The fourth whiche is called *Hyacinthus Autumnalis*, is the least of these Hyacinthes, yea it is lesse then the first: it hath litle, narrowe, small, and tender leaues: and small slender stemmes of halfe a span long, at the whiche growe very smal flowers, of a cleare azure or skie colour, and fashioned, when they are open, like litle starres, with certayne fine, small, and short threddees growing in the middelt of them. The seede is inclosed in a smal triangled huske. The roote is smal, yet of the fashion of an Onyon or Bulbus.

- 5 The last of al which is described of Fuchsius amongst the Hyacinthes, hath sometimes two, and sometimes three small leaues, amongst whiche there springeth by a a little stemme, bearing fiae or sixe, or mo flowers at the very toppe, euery one of them growing vpon a small stalke by it selfe: eche flower hath sixe smal leaues, fashioned lyke a starre when they are spread abroad and open: of a skie colour and sometimes white. After these folow rounde knoppes wherein the seede is contepned. The rootes are small and Bulbus fashioned, like the rest, and lyke vnto litle Onyons, but lesse.

✠ *The Place.*

- 1 The first kind of these base Hyacinthes do grow in the woods of Artoys that are next to the lowe Countrie of Germanie, in moyst, wet, and lowe groundes: and they be also often set and planted in gardens: whereof the blew sort is meetely common, but the white are geason, and rare to be founde.
- 2.3. The seconde and thirde do also grow in suche lyke places of Italy and Germanie.
- 4 The fourth sort doth growe in Fraunce, especially neare about Paris.
- 5 The fifth is meetely common in Germanie, it delighteth most in good fatte groundes, but especially in pastures and vntoyled places.

✠ *The Time.*

- 1 The flowers of the first kinde, do shewe bytimes, as in Marche or before, if the weather be milde, and surely one kinde of these flowers, especially that with the perfect azure or deepe colour putteth forth his leaues before winter, and the rest alsoone as winter is gone.
- 2.3. The seconde and thirde do flower afterwarde.
- 4 The fourth flowzeth last of all at the ende of sommer, and beginning of Autumne.
- 5 The last flowzeth bytimes, as in Marche or februarie.

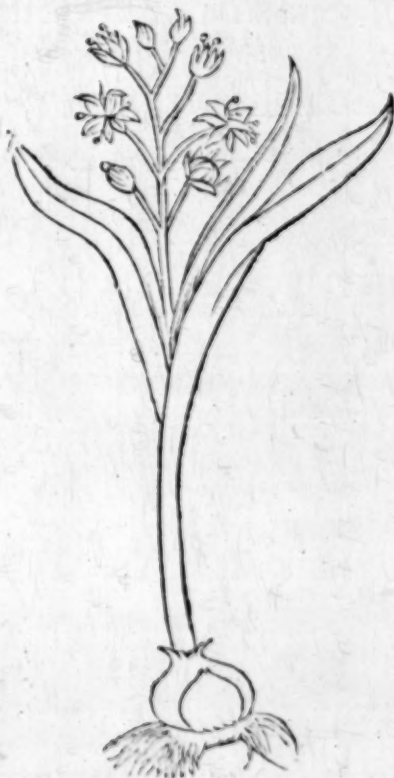
✠ *The Names.*

- 1 The first bastarde Hyacinthe is of that sort of Bulbus, whiche of the Ancientes was vled in meates, and called in Latine by the surname of *Bulbi esculenti*:



Hyacinthus Fuchsj bifolius.

Hyacinthus Fuchsj trifolius.



lenti. In these dayes some call them Hyacinthi Botryodes, or Hyacinthi racemosi: of the Italians (the white kinde especially) is called, *Dipcadi*, or *Tipcadi*.

² The seconde is also in the number *Bulborum esculentorum*.

³ And so is the thirde also, whiche seemeth to be *Bulbina*, in Greeke *Βολβινα*: in high Douche it is called *Breunling*, & of some Honds *Knoblauch*: in English, *Dogges Leekes*, and *bulbe* or *tuste Hyacinthe*.

⁴ The fourth kinde of *bastarde Hyacinthe*, is now called in Latine, *Hyacinthus Autumnalis*: in English, *Autumne Hyacinthe*.

⁵ The fifth *Hyacinthe* described of *Fuchsius*, is called in Douche, *Hertzblumen*, and *Hoozmungblum*: in English, *Our Ladys flower*.

* *The Nature and Vertues.*

These *bastarde Hyacinthes* are not vsed in medicine, and therfore of their nature and vertues is nothing written. They are planted in gardens onely for their flowers.

Of Narcissus. Chap. I.

✿ *The Kindes.*

First of all there are two very faire and beautifull Kindes of *Narcissus*, one with a *Crimsin* or *red purple* circle in the middle of the flower, the other hauing a *yellow* circle, or as it were a *Crownet* or *cup* in the middle of the flower.

✿ *The Description.*



The first *Narcissus* hath small narrow leaues lyke *Lecke* blades: with a crested bare naked stalke without leaues, of a foote or niene inches long,

S iij

Narcissus medio purpureus.
Narcissus with the purple edged
circle in the middle.



Narcissus medio luteus primus.
Narcissus with the yelow garlande
or crounet in the middle.



long, with a flower at the top, growing out of a certayne fylme, as it were a skinne, most commonly growing single or alone, and sometimes two together, meetely large and sweete, made and fashioned of sixe litle white leaues growing together (almost lyke a Primerose) in the middle wherof is a certayne rounde wrinkled litle hoope, or cuppe, bordered or edged about the brinckes, with a certayne rounde edge, within which are certayne sinall threddees, or stemmes, with yellowish tipppes hanging vpon them: after the flower there appeare angled huskes, wherein groweth the sede whiche is blacke. The roote is rounde and bulbus, lyke an Onyon.

² The other Narcissus with the yellow cup or circle in the middle, his blades be somewhat longer and broader and not althing so greene as the first: his stalkes be longer and thicker, and vpon euery of them thre or foure flowers lyke vnto the first, sauing they be all yelow in the middle.

There is also a kinde of Narcissus, that is also yellow in the middle, and it beareth a great many mo flowers, smaller then they before described.

And also another sorte, whiche beareth double flowers.

³ Moreover there be other sortes of Narcissus found, whose garland or circle in the middle of the flowers is white, but these be very rare and daintie.

* The Place.

The two first kindes grow plentifully in diuers places of Fraunce, as Burgundie, and Languedoc, in medowes: but in this Countrie they growe not at al sauing in gardens, whereas they are sowed or planted.

¶ The

✱ *The Tyme.*

Al the Narcissus for the most part do flower in Aprill, sauing one of the first kindes is somewhat rather, and there is another whiche flowzeth not vntill the beginning of May.

✱ *The Names.*

These pleasant flowers are called in Greeke *ναρκισσος* and in Latine, Narcissus, of some as witnesseth Dioscorides *λίλιον, κόλιν, ήματις*, Bulbus vomitorius, and Anydros: vnknownen in shoppes: in Englishe, Narcissus, white Daffodill, & Primrose piercesse: in high Douch, of some, Narcissen Roslin: in base Al-maigne Narcissen, and Spaensche Jettenecken.

✱ *The cause of the Name.*

These flowers tooke their name of the noble youth Narcissus, who being often required and much despyed of many braue Ladies, bycause of his passing beautie he regarded them not: wherfore being despyous to be deliuered fro their importunate lutes and requestes, he went a hunting, and being thirstie came to a fountaine, in which when he would haue dronken sawe his owne fauour and passing beautie, the whiche before that time he had neuer scene, and thinking it had bene one of the amorous Ladies that loued him, he was so rapt with the loue of him self, that he despyed to kisse and embrace him self, and when he cold not take hold of his owne shadow or figure, he dyed at last by extreme force of loue. In whose honour and perpetuall remembrance, the earth (as the Poetes sayne) brought forth this delectable, and sweete smelling flower.

☞ *The Nature.*

Narcissus, but especially his roote, is hoate and drie in the seconde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The roote of Narcissus boyled, roasted, or otherwayes taken in meate or drinke, causeth one to haue a desire to vomite.

The same pounce with a little honie, is good to be layde vnto burninges, it cureth the sinewes that be hurt, and is good against dislocations, and places out of ioynt, and easeth all olde greefe and payne of the ioyntes.

The roote of Narcissus taketh away all lentiles, and spottes of the face, being mingled with Nettel seede and vineger: it mundifieth corrupt and rotten vicers, and ripeth and breaketh harde impostumes, if it be tempered with the flower or meale of Vetches and honie: and it draweth forth thornes and splinters, if it be mixt with the meale of Turay and hony.



The seconde Booke of
Of rushe Narcissus. Chap. li.

✠ The Description.

Narcissus iuncifolius.



Iunquillas (as the Spaniards call it) is also of the kindes of Narcissus, but their leaues be narrowe, thicke, rounde, tough, and plyant, smooth and playne, almost lyke rushes, they be also long and of a swarte greene colour. The stalkes grow vp to the length of a foote, at the top, whereof growe foure or fiue, or mo flowers, lyke the flowers of Narcissus, sauing they be smaller and of a yellow colour. It hath also a round Bulbus roote lyke to the rest of the Narcissus, but couered with a thinne blacke skinne or belme.

¶ The Place.

It groweth in sundrie places of Spayne, and from thence it was brought hither.

✠ The Tyme.

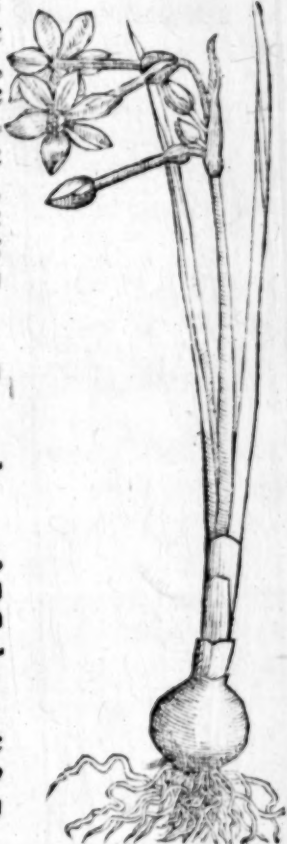
It flowzeth in Aprill with the rest of the Narcissus.

✠ The Names.

It is called in Spanishe, *Iunquillas*: and in Latine, *Iuncifolius*: bycause of the similitude it hath with rushes: we may also call it rush Narcissus: it is called of Dioscorides in Greke, *Βολβός ἰμυτικὸς*, that is in Latine, *Bulbus vomitorius*.

✠ The Nature and Vertues.

This roote eaten prouoketh vomit, as the roote of Narcissus dooth, wherevnto in nature it is very lyke: and therefore, as Dioscorides writeth, it cureth the diseases of the bladder.



Of Tulpia or Tulipa / Lilionarcissus sanguineus poene.

Chap. liij.

¶ The Kyndes.

There be two sortes of Tulpia, a great and a small.

✠ The Description.



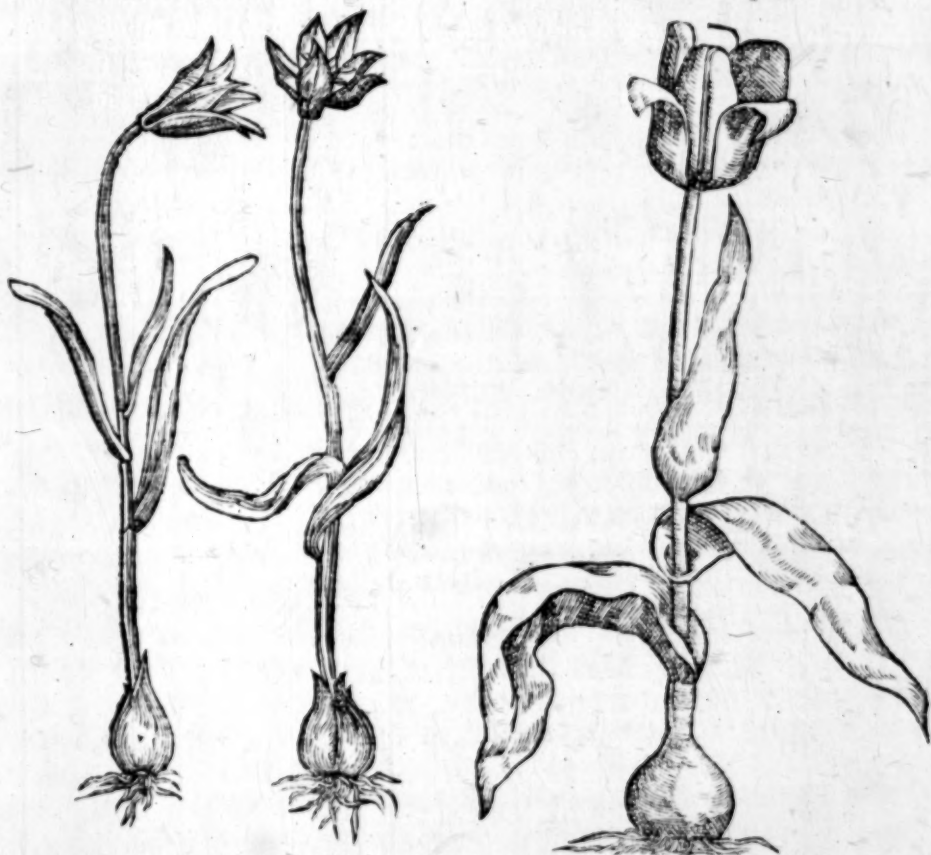
The great Tulpia, or rather Tulipa, hath two or three leaues, which are long, thicke, and broad, and somewhat redde at their first springing vp, but after when they were elder they are of a whitish greene colour, with them riseth vp a stalke, whereby the sayde leaues are somewhat aduanced. It hath at the top a faire large & pleasant flower, of colour very diuers and variable, sometimes yellowe, sometimes white, or of a bright purple, sometimes of a light red, and sometimes of a very deepe red: and purled about the edges or brimmes with yellowe, white, or red, but yellow in the middle and bottome of the flower, and oftentimes blacke or speckled with blacke spottes, or mixt with white and red: most commonly without smell or saueur. The Bulbus roote is lyke the roote of Narcissus.

² The leise Tulpia is smaller, and hath narrower leaues, and a shorter stem, the flower also is smaller, and more openly disclosed, or spread abroad. The Bulbus roote is also smaller, and may be diuided and parted in twayne or more

more: when the stemme groweth vp, that which springeth in the neather part of the stalke is lyke to the stem of the great Tulpia, growing next the roote.

Tulpia maior.
Great Tulpia.

Tulpia minor.
Smal Tulpia.



There is also placed with the Tulpia, a certayne strange flower, whiche is called of some Fritillaria, whose tender stalkes are of a spanne long, with fiue or sixe litle narrowe leaues growing at the same. There groweth also a flower at the toppe of the stalke with sixe leaues, like to the leaues of Tulpia, but bending or hanging downewardes, of a purple violet colour, garnished and trimmed with certayne whitelhe violet markes or spottes on the outside, and with blacke spottes in the inside. It hath also a bulbus or rounde roote.

✿ The Place.

- 1 The greater Tulpia is brought from Grece, and the Countrie about Constantinople.
- 2 The lesse is founde about Mounte-pelier in Fraunce.
- 3 Fritillaria is also founde about Aurelia in Fraunce.

✿ The Tyme.

They flower bytimes with the Narcissus, or a litle after.

✿ The Names.

- 1 The greater is called both Tulpia, and Tulpian, and of some Tulipa, whiche is a Turkie name or worde, we may call it Lillynarcissus.
- 2 The smal is called Tulipa, or Tulpia minor, that is the smal Tulpian: and it is neither Hermodactylus, nor Pseudohermodactylus.

The

3 The third is called of the Grekes and Latines, Flos Meleagris, and Meleagris flos, as a difference from a kinde of birde called also Meleagris, whose feathers be speckled lyke vnto these flowers, but not with Violet speckes, but with white & blacke spots, lyke to the feathers of the Turkie or Ginny hen, which is called Meleagris auis: some do also call this flower Fritillaria. * The Nature and Vertues.

The nature and vertues of these flowers, are yet vnknownen, neuerthelesse they are pleasant and beautifull to looke on.

Of bastarde Narcissus. Chap. liij.

* The Description.

This flower hath long narrow leaues much lyke vnto Leeke blades, but not so long: amongst which springeth vp a round stalke bearing a faire yelow flower diuided into sixe leaues like the flower of Narcissus, with a long rounde litle bell in the middle iagde about the edges, and of a deeper yelow then the rest of the flower. After the flowers commeth the seede inclosed in round huskes or cods. The roote is round after the maner of bulbus, & like to Narcissus.

* The Place.

It groweth in moyst places in shadowy woods & in the borders of feedes, as by Duers, and Bornehem, & in the Darke wood by Louayne, where as it groweth abundantly, it is also plated in gardens.

* The Tyme.

This herbebringeth forth his leaues, stalkes, and flowers in februarye, and is in flower somtimes vnder the snow. The seede is ripe in Marche. The herbe doth so perishe in Aprill and May, that afterward it is no more seene.

* The Names.

This flower is called in high Douche, Geel Hornungsblumen, & is to say, the yelow flower of february, of some also Geel Tijdeloosen, & geel Sporckelbloemen: it is now called in Latine of some Narcissus luteus, or Pseudonarcissus, because his flowers are somewhat like to Narcissus: in English, yelow Crow bels, yelow Narcissus, & bastarde Narcissus: in french, Coquelourde, and there is none other name to vs yet knowen.

* The Nature.

Yelow Narcissus is hoate & drie, much like in temperature to Narcissus.

* The Vertues.

Men haue proued this true and certayne by experience, that two drammes of this roote freshe and newly gathered, boyled in wine or water with a litle Annis



Pseudonarcissus.



Annys or fenell seede, and a litle Ginger and Drunken, driueth forth by siege tough and clammy flemme: wherfore the saide roote is good against al diseases, that happen by reason of tough and clammy flegme.

Of Theophrastus Violet / or the white Bulbus Violet.

Chap. liii.

** The Kindes.*

There be three sortes of Leucoion, two small, and the thirde is bigger: whereof the flower of the first lesse kinde is thre leaued: And the flower of the later kinde is sixe leaued.

Leucoium bulbosum triphillum &c.

Leucoium bulbosum hexaphillum. &c.



** The Description.*

The first kinde of Leucoium bulbosum, beareth two or three narrow leaues, a short stemme, and vpon it a litle faire and pleasant flower growing forth of a little long huske vpon a smal stemme hanging downewards, with three white leaues, amongst which also there appeare three other litle greene leaues.

The second sort hath bigger leaues then the aforesayd, yet smaller & tenderer then Lecke blades, but otherwise they be alyke. The flowers be also white & compact or made of sixe little leaues somewhat straked or crested, in the midst of the flower are certayne hearie stemmes with small yellowe tippes: the seede is small and yellowe, conteyned in litle rounde huskes. The roote is white and Bulbus, and doth soone multiply and increase other.

The third kind is the greatest, & this sort beareth two or three or mo flowers together vpon one stem, altogether lyke the flowers aforesayd: sauing that the stalkes and leaues are longer.

** The Place.*

These Kindes of Violets do growe in shadowy places, and lowe wooddes standing neare vnto waters in Italy and Germanie, they growe not in this Countie, but in certayne gardens.

** The*

✠ *The Tyme.*

They begin to spring in februarie, and peeelde their seede in Aprill, and in May the stalke with his leaues doth vanish cleane away, but the roote remaineth in the grounde like to yelowc Crowe belles or bastarde Narcissus.

But the thirde kinde flowreth not with the other twayne, but long after in Aprill.

✠ *The Names.*

These pleasant flowers are nowe accounted for a kinde of violettcs, which Theophraste calleth in Greke λευκόνιον, that is to say in Latine, Viola alba Therefore it is now called Leucoion, or Viola alba Theophrasti: we may call it in English, white Bulbus violet, Narcissus violet, and Theophrastus white Violet: in frenche, *Violette blanche*. in high Douch, *Weiß hornungs blumen*: in base Almaigne, *Witte Spöckel bloemen*, *Soomersortekens*, and *Witte Tydeloosen*.

✠ *The Nature.*

The temperament and vertues of these flowers are not yet known.

Of Saffron Chap. lb.✠ *The Description.*

Crocus.

Saffron hath long narrow blades like grasse, the flowers grow vpon naked stemmes and are of a wattheth or pale blew colour, diuided into sixe final leaues (but somewhat long) from out of the middle whereof hang downe the Saffron blades or theddes of a redd colour. The roote is rounde lyke an Onyon, hauing sometimes foure or fise small rootes adioyning.

✠ *The Place.*

Saffron, as Dioscorides and other the Auncientes haue written, groweth in the mount Coricus of Cilicia, and that was esteemed for the best, and in the mount Olympus of Lycia, neare about Aegis a towne of Aetolia: it groweth now in sundrie places of Douchland, especially about Aienne in Austriche, the which now is counted for the best: it groweth plentifully also in some places of England and Irelande.

✠ *The Tyme.*

Saffron flowreth (before his leaues are sprung out of the grounde) in September: and after that it bringeth forth his grasse leaues, whiche do last untill Maye: but in sommer a man shall not finde neither leaues nor flowers. The roote onely remaineth aliue, growing vnder grounde, and bringing forth other small rootes.

✠ *The Names.*

Saffron is called in Greke κρόκος: in latine, Crocus, of some (as witneseth Dioscorides) Castor, Cynomorphos, or Herculis sanguis: in Arabia spech Zahafarā, from



from thence it was called in French a high Douch Saffran: in base Almaigne Sofferaen: and in English Saffron.

✱ *The cause of the Name.*

Saffron was named Crocus, after the name of a certayne Damsell called Crocus, (as Ouid writeth) from whence Galen borrowed this Historie, who reciteth the same In nono de medicamentis secundum loca, whereas it is written in this sorte. A pong wenche called Crocus, went forth into the fieldes with Mercurie to throw the sledge, & whyles she tooke no heede, she was vnawares stroken in the head by Mercurie, and greivously hurte, of whiche hurte shee died incontinent: than of hir blood so shedde vpon the grounde, the Saffron sprang vp.

✱ *The Temperament.*

Saffron is hoate in the second degree, and dry in the first.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Saffron is good to be put into medicines, which are taken against the diseases of the Breast, the Linges, the Liuer, and the Bladder: it is good also for the stomake to be taken in meates, for it comforteth the stomacke, and causeth good digestion, and dronken in sodden wine it preferueth from dronkenesse, and prouoketh bodily lust.

Saffron taken in sweete wine causeth one to be long winded, & to fetch his breath easily, and it is good for them that are shorte winded, and Asthmaticque.

Saffron mengled with womans milke & layde to the eyes, preferueth them from the flowing downe of humors, and from the Haisels, and small Pockes, and stoppeth the fluxion or bloudshotting of the same, being layde therevpon.

It is also good to be layde vpon inflammations, cholericke impostems, and wilde fire, and it is very good to be mengled with all medicines for the eares.

Also it is very good to mollifie, and soften all hardnesse, & to ryppen all rawe tumors, or swellings.

The roote of Saffron dronken in wine prouoketh vrine, & it is good for the that haue the stone or grauell, and that cannot pisse but droppe after droppe.

Of Standelwozte or Standergrasse. Chap. lvi.

✱ *The Kyndes.*

There are diuers sortes of Standergrasse called in Greeke Orchis, and in Douch Standelcruyt, wherof there were but two sortes described of the old & Auncient writers: but we haue ioyned to them certayne other, not knowen nor described of any other that haue traueled before vs in the searching out (or knowledge) of herbes: so that now we haue thought good to comprehend them all in fiue kindes. Wherof the first is Cynorchin, siue canis testiculum: The second is Testiculum Mojonis: the third is Tragorchin: the fourth is Orchin Serapian: the fifth is Testiculum odoratum, or Testiculum pumilionem.

✱ *The first Kynde.*

There be fiue sortes of the first kinde of Orchios, whiche the Greekes call Cynorchin.

Whereof the first hath foure or fiue great broade leaues, and thicke, almost like to the Leaues of Lillies, but somewhat smaller: the stalke is of a foote & half long: at which groweth a great sort of floures tuffetwise, sayre & sweete, & of a carnation or fleshy colour like the colour of mans body, but speckled full of purple spots, the floures alone are but smal & like to an open hood or helmet, out of y^e inside wherof, there hageth forth a certayne ragged thing, fashioned almost like y^e proportio of a litle fourefooted beast. The rootes (ouer & by sides certayne small

(small hearie things growing aboute them) are round like to a payre of stones, or a couple of Olive berries, one hanging somewhat shorter than the other, whereof the highmost is the smaller, fuller, and harder: and the nethermost is the greatest, the lightest, and most wrinkled or shriveled.

- 2 The second is somewhat like to the aforesayde, but his leaues be narrower and playner, whereof some do compasse or as it were embrace or clippe aboute the stalke: the spikie tuffte is short and thicke with a number of floures, of a bright or white purple colour, & speckled on the inside with a great many purple spotted, and small darke lynes: fashioned also like to an open hood or helmet, out of whiche also there hang certayne thinges as it were small rabbits, or pong myse, or litle men without heades, with their armes & legges spread and cast abroad, in like manner as they were wonte to paynte litle chyldren hanging out of Saturnes mouth: at the foote of the stalke are a couple of round buttons, as big as Nutmegges: with certayne great hearie strings or thredes annexed or growing by them.

Cynosorchios prima species.

The first kinde of Standergrasse,
or Dogges Cullion.



Cynosorchios tertia species.

The thirde kinde of Dogges
Cullion.



- 3 The thirde kinde of Cynosorchios putteth by narrow straked leaues, narrower than the leaues of the seconde Cynosorchios, somewhat lyke the leaues of Rydworte Plantayne: a shorte stemme of nine inches long. The floures growe thicke together in a shorte spikie busshe or tuffte of a Chestnutte, or darke purple colour without, and whitish within: his rootes also are like to a payre of stones or Cullions, wherof also one is bigger than the other.

The

- 4 The fourth Cynosorchios, in his floures is like to the thirde, but in leaues it is like the second kinde.
- 5 The fifth Cynosorchios his leaues be somewhat broade like to the second, and his spikelike bushe or toppe is meetely long, but his floures are of a faint, or pale Greene colour, and that ragged thing which hangeth downe out of them is as it were foure square: the rootes are like to the rest.

The seconde Kinde.

The second kinde of Orchios, called Testiculus Morionis, is of twoo sortes Male and female.

Testiculus Morionis mas.

Fooles Cullion the male kinde.

Testiculus Morionis foemina.

Fooles Cullion the female.



- 1 The male kind hath fine or fire long, broade, and smooth leaues, almost like to Lillie leaues, sauing they are full of blacke spottes: the small floures do likewise grow altogether in a spykie bushe or tuffte, in proportion like to a fooles hooche, or Coxcombe, that is to say, wide open or gaping before, and as it were crested aboue, hauing eares standing vp by euery side, and a tayle hanging downe behinde: of a violet colour, and pleasant sauour.
- 2 The female his leaues are likewise smooth. The floures also are somewhat like the Male, sauing they haue not such smal eares standing vp. Of these some be of a deepe violet colour, some white as Snow, and some Carnation or fleshy colour.
- 3 Of this kinde there is also an other sorte, with narrow straked leaues, like to the leaues of narrow Plantayne (whiche some cal Ribworpe): The floures of this kinde are of an orient redde purple colour.

Testiculus morionis mas alter.

Testiculi morionis feminæ species.

An other fooles cullion of y male kind.

A kinde of female, fooles Cullion.



There is yet an other much smaller kinde, with five or six small leaues: and a few small floures, thin set and standing farre a sonder one from another, of a sleight violet colour, turning toward Azure or skie colour, and sometimes white or of a decayed and darke purple colour: and of a grievous vnpleasant sauour.

¶ The thirde Kynde.

The thirde kinde of Orchios, called in Latine Hirci testiculus, and Tragorchis, his leaues are like to the first leaues of the Lillie, sauing they be smaller, but yet they be larger than any of the leaues of the other Orchios. The stalke is of a foote long, and oftentimes wrapped aboute a lowe with some leaues: vpon the sayde stalke or stemme groweth a greate many of small floures together in a spikie tuftte or bulbe, of a very strong fashion or making, much like to a Lezarde, bycause of the twisted or wythen tayles, and speckled heades. Euery one of the sayde floures alone, is at the firste, as it were a small rounde close huske, of the bignesse or quantitie of a Pease: and whan it openeth, there groweth out of it a little long and slender tayle, the whiche is white aboue where as it is fastened to the stalke, and speckled with redde speckes, hauing vpon each side a small thing adioyned to it, like to a little legge or foote: the residue of the

Tragorchis.



sayde taylor is twisted about, & hangeth downewarde. The floure is of a ranke stinking sauour, like to the smell of a Goate, and prouoketh headache, if it be much and often smelled vnto. The rootes are like a couple of Nutmegges, or a payre of stones.

✠ The fourth Kynde.

The fourth kinde of Orchis called Serapias, is of three sortes, one hauing a floure somewhat like a Butterflie: an other hath in his floure a certayne figure of a Doxe, or Drone Bee: the thirde hath in it the proportion of a certayne flie.

1 The firste Serapias Orchis hath two or three leaues somewhat long, broade, & smooth, yet not so large as the leaues of white Lillies: the stalke is of a foote long, on which groweth here and there in a spikie bulbe or top certayne pleasant white floures, somewhat like Butterflies, with a little taylor hanging behind, in whiche is a certayne sweete iuyce or moisture, like hony in tast: and the sayde floures are ioynd to the stemme as it were with small twisted stalkes: the rootes are like to the other sortes of Orchis.

Orchis Serapias
primus.



Orchis Serapias
alter.



2 The second Serapias Orchis hath narrow leaues, & certayne of them are crookedly turned, and wyrted aboute next the ground, the other grow about the stalke whiche is of a span or nine inches long, aboute the top whereof grow certayne floures, whose lowest or basest leafe, is like to a Doxe or Drone Bee, but the vpper parte and leaues of the floure are sometimes of a greenish colour, but most commonly of a light violet or skie colour.

3 The third, which is the least of all Serapias Orchis, hath small floures like to a kinde of Horseflies.

✠ The fifth Kynde.

The fifth kind of Orchis is the least of all, and commonly it hath not aboue thre final leaues with beyngs somewhat like Plantayne, but no bigger than fiede Sorrell, or the small leaues of the comon Daylies. The stalke is small and slender of a span long, aboute whiche growe little white floures, of a sweete sauour almost like to Lylie Conuall, placed in a certayne order and winding aboute the stalke like to a kinde of Harbande, or the rolling of a Cable Rope: the roote is like to a payre of Stones, or small long kernelles, wherof one is harde and firme, the other is lighte and Fungus, or spungie.

✠ The Place.

The Stadelwurts, or Stadergrasse, do grow most comonly in moyst places, & marishes,

marishes, woodes, and medowes: and some delite to grow in fatte clay groundes (as the kinde whiche is called *Tragoorchis*) whiche lightly groweth in very good ground: some grow in barren ground. But the sweete *Orchis*, or *Ladſe* traces are moſte commonly to be found, in high, vntilled, & dry places, as vpon hilles and Downes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Theſe herbes do all floure in May and Iune, ſa-
uing the ſmal ſweete *Orchis*, which floureth laſt of al
in Auguſt and September.

✱ *The Names.*

The firſt kinde is called in Greeke *ὄρχις*, *Orchis*, &
κυνόρχις, *Cynorchis*: in Latine *Testiculus*, & *Te-*
ſticulus canis, that is to ſay, Dogges Cullions, or
Dogges coddies: in Shoppes *Satyrium*: in Engliſh
ſome cal it alſo *Orchis*, *Standelwort*, *Städergraffe*,
Ragworte, *Prieſt pintell*, *Balloek graſſe*, *Adders*
graſt, and *Baſtard Satyrium*: in French *Couillons de*
chien, and *Satyrium à deux Couillons*: in Italian *Testiculo di*
caprone: in Spaniſh *Coyon de perro*: and in Douch *Krabben-*
kraut, and *Standelkraut*: in baſe Almaigne *Stan-*
delcruyt.

This is a
Miſtake Rag-
wort is y^e com-
mon in Latine
in Spaniſh
Jacobina. 69.



- 2 This ſecond kinde is called of ſome in Latine *Testiculus Morionis*: in En-
gliſh great *Standelworte*, and fooles *Ballore*.
- 3 The third kinde doubtleſſe, is alſo of the kindes of *Orchis*, and bycauſe of
his ranke ſauour is called in Greeke *τράγορχις*, that is to ſay, *Testiculus hirci*, in
Latine: in Engliſh *Hares Ballore*, and *Goates Cullions*: in French *Couillon de*
bouc: in Douch *Boccculekens*: they call it alſo in Latine *Testiculus leporis*:
and in Shoppes *Satyrium*, wheras without iudgement it is vſed for the right
Satyrium.
- 4 The fourth kinde is called in Greeke *ὄρχις σεράπιος*, *Orchis Serapias*: in La-
tine *Testiculus serapias*: in Engliſh *Serapias ſtones*, *Prieſtes pintle*, and *Rag-*
wurtz: in baſe Almaigne *Ragwortel*: ſome alſo call it in Greeke *τρίορχις*, *Trior-*
chis, that is to ſay, three *Ballocks*, or three *Stones*, wherfore *Fuchſius* ſepned
Serapias Orchis to haue three *Stones*, or three *Bulbus rootes*, yet *Plinie* at-
tributeth vnto it but twayne. We may call it in Engliſh properly ſlie *Orchis*,
bycauſe al the kindes of *Serapias Orchis*, haue in all their floures the propor-
tion and likenelle of one kinde of ſlie or other.
- 5 The fifth kinde is called *Testiculus odoratus*, *Testiculus pumilio*: that is to
ſay, ſauerie *Standelwurte*, or ſweete *Ballocke*, and *Dwarffe Orchis*: in baſe
Almaigne, weltrieckende *Standelcruyt*, and cleyne *Standelcruyt*.

✱ *The Nature.*

All theſe kindes of herbes, are of complexion hoate and moiſt.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The ſul and ſappie rootes of *Standergraffes* (but eſpecially of *Hares Bal-*
lore, or *Goates Orchis*) eaten, or boyled in *Goates milke* and dronken prouo-
keth *Venus*, or bodily luſte, doth noxiſſe and ſtrengthen the bodie, and is good
for them that are fallen into a conſumptio or feuer *Hectique*, which haue great
neede of nourriſhment.

The withered or ſhyueled roote is of a cleane contrary nature, for it reſtray-
neth

neth or represseth fleshy lust.

And it is written of this roote, that if men do eate of the greatest and fullest rootes, (and especially of the firste kinde of Orchis) that they shall beget Sonnes: and if women do eate of the wythered rootes, they shall bring forth Doughters.

The same rootes, but especially of Serapias, or the Orchis boyled in wine and Maiden stoppeth the laske or fluxe of the bellie.

The same roote, being yet fresh and greene, doth waste and consume all tumors, and mundifieth rotten vlcers, and cureth fistulas, being layde thereto: and the same made into powder, and cast into fretting & deuouring, vlcers and sores: stayeth the same from any farther festering or fretting.

The same roote (but especially the roote of Dwarfke Orchis) boyled in wine with a little hony, cureth the rotten vlcers and sores of the mouth.

Of Double leafe and Goose neste. Chap. lviij.

The Kyndes.

Besides the kinds of Standergrasse, described in the former Chapter, there are yet two other herbes also, which are somewhat like vnto the aforesayde Standergrasses, especially in their stalkes & floures, and therfore are comprehended of some wyters, vnder the title of the Standergrasses. Whereof the one sorte is called Double leafe or Bastarde Orchis: and the other Birdenest: The whiche we haue thought good to place alone in a Chapter by themselves, bycause their rootes are much vnlike the rootes of Standergrasse.

Bifolium.

Double leafe or Twayblade.

Nid d'oyseau.

Goosenest.



The

The

✱ *The Description.*

Double leaffe hath a rounde smothe stalke, and it beareth but two leaues onely, like to the leaues of great Plantayne. The stalke fro the middle vp to the top, is compassed or beset round about with a great many of little smal floures, of a yellowe with greene colour, almost like to little pong Goolesings, or birdes lately hatched, and not much vnlike the floures of diuers sortes of Standergrasse. The roote is full of theddie strings.

Goose nest hath a bare naked stalke without leaues, bearing a floure at the top like to a spiky tuft or eare, of a browne colour like vnto wood. It is almost like the stalke of Orobanche or Broome Rape (wherof we shal write in the vi. parte of our Historie of Plantes) sauing it is tenderer, and not so thicke as the stalke of Orobanche. The roote is nought else but a sorte of theddy strings, as it were interlaced, sharled, or tangled one in an other.

✱ *The Place.*

The Twayblade or Doubleleaf, delighteth best in moyst & waterie places. Goose nest is to be founde in moyst and sandie fieldes and pastures, and in grauely wooddes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

These two herbes do spring in May, and June.

✱ *The Names.*

The first of these herbes is called of the writers in our time, in Latine Bifolium: in English Twayblade, Dubble leafe, Bastard Orchis, & Eunuche Standergrasse: in high Douch Zueyblat: in base Almaigne Tweeblad: and it is thought of some to be Plinies Ophris, others thinke it to be a kinde of Perfoliarum, or Thorough ware: & some thinke it to be Alisma, or water Plantayne: and of some it is taken for Helleborine, that is to say, the wilde white Hellebor, or Piesworthe.

Herom Bouq calleth the second kinde Margendichen: & some Herborists amongst vs bicause that the rootes be so tangled & wrapped like to a nest haue named it Goose nest: in French Nid d'oyseau: in base Almaigne Voghels nest.

✱ *The Nature and Vertues.*

The nature & vertues of these herbes are not yet very wel knowen: howbeit the late wyrters do take it to be good for woundes, ruptures or burstings: some do also say, that they be in nature like vnto Orchis, or Standergrasse.

Of the right Satyrion, or Dioscorides Satyrion. Cha. lviij.✱ *The Kindes.*

Besides the aforesayde Orchis, or Bastard Satyrions, which are also called Satyria of Apuleius & Plinie, Dioscorides also hath wyrtten of two Kindes of Satyrion: one called in Greeke *τρίφυλλον*, and the other *ἑνὸς φύλλου*.

✱ *The Description.*

The first of Dioscorides Satyrions, his leaues be somewhat broade like the leaues of Lillies, sauing they be smaller, and somewhat redde: the stalke is about the heigth of halfe a foote, bare, and naked, and it hath a white floure at the toppe, almost like vnto a Lillie: a Bulbus or rounde roote like to an apple, of a fyrie yellow or reddishe colour without, and white within, like the white of an egge, of a sweete and pleasant taste.

The other Satyrion, his seede is smooth and shyning, like vnto Lyne seede sauing it is bigger: and the rinde of the Bulbus roote is reddishe, but the roote it selfe is white, and sweete, and pleasant in tast, as Dioscorides wyrteth.

✱ *The Place.*

It groweth in open sunnie places, vpon high mountaynes.

✱ *The*

✱ The Names.

1 The first is called in Greeke σατύριον τριφυλλιον: in Latine Satyrium Triphyllum, or Trifolium: in English Satyrion, also right Satyrion, and three leaved Satyrion.

2 The other Satyrion is called in Greeke σατύριον ερυθρόνιον: in Latine Satyriū erythronium: we may call it also Redde Satyrion, and Syrian Satyrion.

✱ The Nature.

Satyrion is hoate and moyst of complexion.

✱ The Vertues.

The rootes of Satyrion prouoketh Venus, or bodily luste, and they nourish and strengthen the body, as the auncient wyriters say.

Of Koyall Standergrasse, or Palma Christi. Chap. lii.

✱ The Kynde.

Besides the two Satyrions, described of the auncient wyriters, there is also at this day, an other sorte found out of learned men.

✱ The Description.

Satyrion Basilicō mas. Satyrion Basilicon foem.

Satyrion Koyall.

Satyrion Koyall.

The greate Koyall Satyrion which is also the male kinde, hath long thicke smooth leaues, smaller than Lillie leaues, without any apparant or manifest spots, and stalkes of a foote long or more, not without smal leaues growing by it: þe floures grow in a spiky bushe or tuffet, at the top of the stalke of a light purple colour, and sweete sauour: speckled with smal speckes of a deeper purple, like to Cuckow Orchis, or foolcs ballockes, sauing they lacke suche a come or coppe: vnder euery one of the sayde floures, there groweth a small sharpe poynted leafe: the rootes be double, like to a payre of handes, and each parted into iiii. or fiue small rootes like fingers: whereof one is more withered, light, & spögie: the other is full and sounde, or firme, with a few small rootes or strings growing out, or fastned thereto.



Of this sorte there is also a kinde founde whiche is very small, and it hath very narrow leaues, like to Saffron, or Lecke blades, and a russhie stalke of nine inches long, with a sharp pointed tuffe, or spikie eare, at the top of þe stalke like the tuft, or spikie bushe of floure Gentill, or Veluet floure, & of such a bright crimson, or purple colour. Of a very sweete & fragrant sauour like vnto muske, whan they are fresh & new gathered: the rootes are like to the others, but not so large & greene.

The

- 2 The other great kinde which is the female of this royall Satyrion, hath leaues like to the leaues of y male kind of royall Satyrion, sauing they be smaller, & dashed full of blacke spottes: the floures be like vnto gaping hoodes or Cockescombes, & like to the floures of fooles ballockes or Cuckowes Orthis: of colour sometimes white, & sometimes purple, or redde, or a light skie colour, alwayes speckled and garnished with more small spottes or speckes.

✱ The Place.

The royall Satyrions are found in certayne medowes and moyst woodes of England and Germanie. But that kinde which beareth the sweete spikie tusse or eare, is found vpon the high hilles and mountaynes of Sauoy.

✱ The Tyme.

Royall Satyrion floureth in May and June.

✱ The Names.

These plantes are now called σατύριον βασιλικον: in Latine Satyria Basilica siue regia, also Palmas Christi: we may call it in English Satyrion Royall, Palmas Christi, or noble Satyrion: in French Satyrion royall: in Douch Crutzblum: in base Almaigne Handekens crupt.

✱ The Nature.

The rootes of Royall Satyrion, are in sent and tast like to Orchies, & therefore they are thought to be of the same complexion, which is hoate and moyst.

✱ The Vertues.

The roote of Royall Satyrion brused or stamped, & giuen to drinke in wine prouoketh vomit, & purgeth both the stomacke and bealy, by meanes wherof it cureth the old feuer Quartayne, after couenient purgation, if an inch or as much as ones thumbe of this roote be pounde, & ministred in wine before the accesse or coming of the fit: As Nicholas Pyrcols writeth Sermones secundo.

Hyssopus communis.

Of hyssope. Chap. ix.

✱ The Description.

- 1 **H** The common Hyssop hath fouresquare, greene, harde, & wooddishe stemmes, or braches set with small narrow leaues, somewhat like the leaues of Lauander, but a great deale smaller and greener. The floures growe at the toppes of the branches in small tustes, or nosegays almost like to a spikie eare, sauing that they growe by one side of the stalke. When the floures be past, there cometh seede which is blacke, and lieth in the final huskes from whence the floures are fallen. The roote is blackishe, and of wooddie substance.

- 2 There is also an other kinde of Hyssope sownen and planted of the Herboristes: the which is somewhat like to the other in stalkes and leaues, sauing that his braches be shorter, & it groweth fast by the ground: the leaues be browner & of a deeper greene, and thicker, and of a bitterer taste then the leaues



leaves of common Hyssope. The flowers be well like the flowers of the other Hyssope, of a fayre deepe blew, and growing thicke together at the toppe of the stalks, in proportion almost like to a shorte thicke & well set spikie tuft of care. The roote is of a woddie substance, like to the roote of the other Hyssope.

There is yet a thirde kinde like to the others in leaves and stalkes: but the flowers of this kinde are milke white. *The Place.*

Hyssope groweth not of his owne kinde in this countrey, neuerthelesse ye shall finde it commonly planted in all gardens.

The Tyme.

Hyssope floureth in June and July.

The Names.

This herbe is now called in Shoppes Hyssopus, and Ysopus, in Italian and Spanish Hyssopo: in English Hyssope, in French Hyssope: in Douch Hyssop, Hyssope, and Pslope: howbeit this herbe is not the right Hyssope wherof Dioscorides, Galen and the Ancients haue written, as it is sufficiently declared by certaine of the best learned writers of these dayes.

The Nature.

Hyssope is hoate and dry in the thirde degree.

The Vertues.

The Decoction of Hyssope, with figges, Rue, and Hony boyled together in water and dronken, is good for them whiche haue any obstruction or stopping of the breast, with shortnesse of breath, and for them that haue an olde difficult, or harde cough, and it is good also for the same purpose to be mingled with hony and often licked in, after the manner of Lohoc or Lorch.

Hyssope taken in with Syrupe Acetosus (that is, of vineger) purgeth by stoole tough and clammy flegme, and killeth and driueth forth wormes. It hath the like vertue eaten with figges. *Satureia vulgaris.*

Hyssope boyled in water with figges, and gargled in the mouth and throte, ripeth and breaketh the tumors, and imposthums of the mouth and throte.

Hyssope sodde in vineger, and holden in the mouth, swageth tooth ache.

The Decoction of Hyssope, doth scatter & consume the bloud that is congeled, clotted, & gathered together vnder the skinne, and all blacke and blew markes that come of stripes or beating.

The same decoction cureth y^e itche, scurffe, & foule mangines, if it be washed therewithal.

Of common garden Sauo- rie. Chap. lxi.

The Description.

The Sauorie is a tender sommer herbe, of a foote long: the stalkes be slender, and blackishe, very full of branches, & set with smal narrow leaves, somewhat like the leaves of comon Hyssope, but a great deale smaller. The flowers grow betwixt the leaves, of carnation



nation in white colour, of a pleasant saour. The seede is browne or blacke. The roote is tender and theeedie.

✠ *The Place.*

This herbe is sown in all gardens, and is muche vsed about meates.

✠ *The Tyme.*

This herbe floureth in Iune.

✠ *The Names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine Cunila, and Satureia: in Shoppes Saturegia: in Italian Coniella Sauoregia: in Spanish Segurella: in English somer Sauorie, and common garden Sauorie: in French Sarriette, & Sauorie: in Douch garden Hyssop, zwibel Hyssop, Kunel, Saturey, & Sadaney: in base Almaigne Cuele, Satureye, Lochtekol.

✠ *The Nature.*

Sommer or garden Sauorie, is hoate and dry in the thirde degree.

✠ *The Vertues.*

This Sauorie (as Dioscorides saith) is in operation like vnto Tyme, and is very good, and necessarie to be vsed in meates.

Of Tyme.

Chap. lxiij.

✠ *The Kindes.*

There be two Kindes of Tyme, the one called Thymum Creticum, that is to say, Tyme of Candie, the other is our common vsuall Tyme.

Thymum Creticum.

Tyme of Candie.

Thymum durius.

Our common Tyme.



✿ The Description.

Tyme of Candie hath many smal wooddy stalkes, set round about with smal narrow leaues, at the top of the stalkes groweth certayne knoppie tuftes, like vnto small short cares, thrust together, not much vnlike the flourie spike or knops of Stacados, but much smaller, and bringing forth purple floures. The roote is brittle, and of wooddie substance.

The common tyme also hath many small, weak, and wooddie brāches. The leaues be small, of sharpe and byting taste. The floures growe at the top of the stalkes of incarnate colour. The roote is small and wooddishe.

✿ The Place.

The first kinde of Tyme groweth in hoate countries, in dry & barren soyle, and stony mountaynes, and such like vntilled places. And it is found very plentiful in the countrie of Greece, but principally in Candie.

The second groweth also in hoate countries, vpon the stonie mountaynes, in leane & barren ground and such like places, as in many places of Spayne and Italie, and throughout all Lanquedoc, whereas it groweth very plentifully.

✿ The Tyme.

It floureth in May and Iune.

✿ The Names.

Tyme is called in Greeke *θύμος*, that is to say, in Latine *Thymus*: in Italian *Thymo*. in Spanisly *Tomillo*.

The first kinde is called in Greeke *κίφιστος θύμος*: in Latine *Thymū capitatum*: of the later writers *Thymum Creticum*, that is to say, Tyme of Candie.

The second is called also in Greeke *θύμος*: of Dioscorides *Thymum durius*, the which is seildome found in season without his *Epithymus*: it is called in English Tyme, & the common garden Tyme: in french *Thym*: in Douch *Thymus*.

✿ The Nature.

Tyme is hoate and dry in the thirde degree.

✿ The Vertues.

Tyme boyled in water & hony and dronken, is good against a hard & paine full cough and shortnesse of breath, it prouoketh vrine, & expulseth the Secondine and the dead fruite from the Matrice, it bringeth to women their naturall termes, and dissolueth clotted or congeled bloud in the bodie.

The same made into pouder, and taken in waight of three drammes with Bonied Vineger, whiche they call *Ornel*, and a little Salte, purgeth by stole tough and clammy flegme, and sharpe and cholerique humors, and all corruption of bloud.

The same taken in like sorte is good against the Sciatica, the payne in the side, & the breast: also it is good against blastings and windinesse of the side and bellie, and of the stoness or genitozs, and it is profitable for those that are fearefull, melancholique, and troubled in spzite, or minde.

Tyme eaten in the morning fasting, and in the euening before Supper is good for bleared and watering eyes, & the paine in the same. And it is also good for the same purpose to be often vsed in meates.

It is also singular against the Goute, taken in wine out of the time of the greefe, & with a dramme of *Ornel*, whan one is tormented with the same.

Tyme mingled with hony after the māner of a Lohoc, to be often licked in, clenseth the breast, & ripeth flegme, causing it easily to be spet or cast out.

Tyme stamped with Vineger, consumeth and wasteth colde swellings, and taketh away Wartes being layde therebpon.

The same pound with Barlie meale & wine, appeaseth the payne of the hanch

or hippe which some call the Sciatica Goute, being applied therebnto.

Tyme is also good to be giuen to them that haue the falling sicknesse, to smell vpon.

Of Thymbra or winter Sauorie. Chap. lxiij.

✠ The Description.

Thymbra.



Winter Sauorie hath many slender wooddie stalkes, set full of smal narrow leaues.

The floures be small, incarnate or white, growing in littell huskes alongst the stalkes betwixte y leaues, & floureth by little & littell, from the lowest parte of the stalke euen vp to the toppe of the branches, leauing after the floures be fallen away, as it were a greene spikie care or tusse, cotermyning the seede, whiche is very small. The roote is of wooddy substance.

✠ The Place.

This herbe groweth in certaine places of fraunce, especially in Languedoc, & other hoate countreys, in vntilled places. It is found in this countrey in the gardens of suche as haue pleasure in herbes.

✠ The Tyme.

It floureth in this countrey in July & August, and somtimes later.

✠ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke

Thymbra: in Latine Thymbra, & Cunila: in English Tymbra, & winter Sauorie, also Pepper Hyssope: in french Thymbre, and Sarriette d'Anglitterre: of some Douch Herborists Tenderick. This is not Satureia, for Satureia is an herbe differing from Thymbra, as Columella and Plinie haue very well taught vs.

✠ The Nature.

Tymbra is hoate and dry like Tyme.

✠ The Vertues.

Winter Sauorie is good and profitable to be vled in meates, like Tyme, & Sauorie, and common Hyssope.

It hath power and vertue like Tyme, being taken in the like sorte, as Dioscorides sayth.

Of wilde Tyme. Chap. lxiij.

✠ The Description.



The running Tyme, hath diuers smal wooddie braches, somtimes trailing alongst the ground, & somtimes growing vpriight of a foote & half long, set full of smal leaues, much like to the leaues of common garden Tyme, but much larger. The floures grow about the toppe of the stalkes like to crownes or garlands, after y maner of Horehound floures, or knops, most commonly of a purple red colour, & somtimes (but very seldom) as white as snow.

The



The roote is harde, and of wooddie substance, with many threeddie strings.

✿ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth plentifully in all this countrie in places that are rude, rough, dry, vntilled, and stonie, by the high way sides, and in the borders of fieldes.

✿ *The Tyme.*

Running Tyme flourisheth from after May vntill the end of Sommer.

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe is now called in Shoppes Serpillum, and in some places Pulegium montanum: in Italian *Serpillo*. in Spanish *Sepollo Serpam*: in English wilde Tyme, Pulliall mountayne, Bellamountayne, a running Tyme: in French *Serpolet*. in high douch Quendel, and of some also Kumei, a Kieu- lin: in base Almaigne Quendel, a in Brabant Onser vrouwen bedstroo, a in some places wilden Thymus. Many iudge it to be that whiche the Greekes do call *ῥεπυλλος* *ῥεπυλλίς*, the Latines Serpyllum hortenfe, howbeit it should seeme rather to be a kind of Thymum durius, or that which is called of Dioscorides in Greeke *σαφισφαγγο*, in Latine Saxifraga, than Serpyllum.

✿ *The Nature.*

Bellamountayne is hoate and dry in the thirde degree.

✿ *The Vertues.*

Wilde Tyme boyled in water or wine and dröken, prouoketh and bringeth a to women the fluxe Menstruall, driueth out the stone and grauell, and prouoketh vomit.

The same taken in the like manner, stoppeth the laske, and cureth gripings, B or knawings, and is excellent against Crampes, and the drawing together or shrinking of Synewes.

This herbe taken in meates and drinks, (or brothes,) is a soueraigne medicine against all popson, and against the bytings and stings of venomous beastes and Serpentes.

The iuyce of Bellamountayne or Running Tyme, dronken to the quantitie of halfe an vnce with Vineger, is good agaynst the spetting and vomiting of bloud.

Running Tyme mengled with Vineger and oyle of Roses, and applied to the forehead and temples, swageth head ache, a is very good against raving, and frensie.

The perfume of the same, driueth away all venomous beastes.

Of Pennp Royall or Podding grasse. Chap. lxx.

✿ *The Description.*

Pennp Royall hath smal brittle stalkes of a foote long a sometimes more, not vpright, but creeping alongst the ground, a taking new rootes, here a there in sundrie places. The leaues be somewhat round, almost like the leaues of Marierom, but they be greener, browner, and of a stronger saour.

¶ ij

The



The floures growe here and there by certayne spaces aboute the stemmes like whorles or garlandes, and as the floures of Horchound, of a blewish colour and sometimes very white. The roote is threeddie.

✱ *The Place.*

Pulegium.

Penny Royall loueth moyst, & vntilled places, whiche are dry in the Sommer, and full of water in winter.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It floureth in Iune, and in August.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke γλάχωπ: in Latine & in Shoppes Pulegium: in Italian Pulegio: in Spanish Poleios, Poleio: in English Penny Royall, Pulioill Royall, Pudding grasse, and Organic: in French Pouliot: in high Douch Poley: in base Al-maigne Poley, and Paley.

✱ *The Nature.*

Penny royall is hoate & dry in y third degree, & of subtile partes, and cutting.

✱ *The Vertues*

Penny royall boyled in wine & dröken, prouoketh the monethly termes, bringeth forth the Secondine, the dead frute, and the vnnaturall birth, it prouoketh vrine & breaketh the stone, especially the stone of kidneys.

Penny royal taken with hony clenseth the Linges, & voydeth them & the breast from all grosse and thicke humors.

The same taken with Hony and Aloes, purgeth by stole the Melancholique C humoz, & preuaileth much against cräpes, & the drawing together of sinewes.

The same taken with water and vineger, asswageth the inordinate Desire to vomit, and the gnawing paynes of the stomacke.

Penny royall taken in wine, helpeth the bitings of venemous beastes, and with vineger it helpeth them that haue the falling sicknesse.

If at any time men be constrayned to drinke corrupt, naughtie, stinking, or f salte water, throw Penny royall into it, or strow the powder thereof into it, and it shall not hurte any bodie.

A garlande made of Penny Royall, and worne about the head, is of great force against the swynning paynes, and giddy turnings of the head.

The same pounce with Vineger, and giuen to smell vpon, to people that are much giuen to sounding quickeneth their Senses, and causeth them to returne to them selues agayne, and is good for them that haue colde and moyst braynes.

The powder or arsen of this herbe, doth fasten and strengthen the gummes that are rubbed therewith.

Penny royall pounce asswageth the payne of the Goute, and Sciatica, being rubbed vpon the greened parte vntill it waxe redde.

The same mengled with vineger & hony cureth the crampes, and is profitable for the diseases of the Splene or Helte, being layde therevnto.

The



The Decoction thereof is very good against ventositie, windinesse, and distillings, also against the hardnesse and stopping of the Mother, when one sitteth ouer the vapour or breath thereof in a stewe or bathe, whereas the sayde Decoction is. The same is also good against the itche and manginess, to washe the scabbed parties therein.

The perfume of the floures of Penny royall (being yet freshe and greene) driueth away flees.

Kenocrates saith, that a braunch of Penny royall wrapped in a little wooll and giuen to sinell vnto, or layde amongst the clothes of the bedde, cureth the feuer Tertian.

Of Poley.

Chap. lxxvi.

✱ The Kyndes.

Poley (as Dioscorides saith) is of two sortes, whereof one may be named great Poley, or as Dioscorides termeth it, Poley of the Mountaine: & the other may be called small Poley.

✱ The Description.

Poley of the Mountayne is a little, small, tender, base, and sweete smelling herbe, hauing small stemmes, and slender branches, of a spanne or halfe foote long. The leaues bee small, narrow, and grayish, whereof they that grow lowmoste are somewhat larger, and a little snipt or iagged aboute the edges: and they that growe aboue, are narrower and not so much iagged or snipte. The floures be white and do grow at the toppe of the branches. The roote is threedie.

The lesse Poley is not muche vnlike the other, sauing that his leaues are tenderer, smaller, narrower, and whiter than the other: it hath also a great many moe small, slender, and weake branches. But it hath not so great vertue, nor so strong a sauour as Poley of the Mountayne.

✱ The Place.

It groweth not of him selfe in this countrey, and is not lightly found, sauing in the gardens of some Herboristes, who do plante and cherishe it with great diligence.

✱ The Tyme.

It floureth at the end of May and Iune, whereas it groweth of his owne kinde, and in this countrey in Iuly.

✱ The Names.

It is called in Greeke πολιον, πολιον ορεινον, και τινθηριον: in Latine Polium, Polium montanum, and Theuthrium: in Italian Polio: in Spanish Hierua vssa: in English Poley, & Poley mountayne. It hath neither French nor Douch name that we know: for it is yet vnknownen of the Apothecaries them selues in the Shoppes of this countrey.

✱ The Nature.

Poley is hoate in the second degree, and dry in the thirde.

U iij

✱ The

Polium.



Poley boyled in water or wine prouoketh the floures, and vrine, and is very good against the Dropsies and Jaunders.

It profiteth much against the bytings of venemouse beastes, and against poyson taken in maner aforesayde, and it driueth away all venemous beastes from the place whereas it is strowen or burnt.

The same Drunken with vineger, is good for the diseases of the Myle and Splene.

Also it healeth, and closeth vp woundes, being yet fresh and greene, pound and applied, or layde therevpon.

Of Marierom.

Chap. lxxij.

The Description.

Maiorana vulgaris.

Marierom is a delicate and tender hearbe, of sweete sauour, very wel knownen in this countrie, hauing small weake and brittle stalkes, set with softe and tender leaues, somewhat round and of grayshe colour: it bareth about the toppe, and vpper parte of the braunches a great many of small buttons or knoppes, like to a little spike eare made of many scales, out of which groweth very smal white floures peelding a very small reddish seede. The roote is wooddish and very threddy.

The Place.

This Marierom is planted in gardens, and in pottes with earth, and it lo- ueth fatte and weil mainteyned ground.

The Tyme.

It floureth in July and August.

The Names.

This noble and odoriferous plant, is now called in Shoppes Maiorana: in Italiē Persa: in English Marierom, sweete Mariorom, and Marierom Gentle: in French Mariolaine: in high Douch Ma- ioran, or Heyran: in base Almayne Ma- rioleine, and Hageleyne. It is taken for the right *σάμψικον καὶ ἀμάρακον* of the Greekes, and Amaracus & Maiorana in La- tine: howbeit it trayleth not alongst the ground at all, as Dioscorides writeth that Sampson should do: wherefore it shoulde rather be somewhat like that herbe whiche the Gretians call *μάρον*, and the Latines Marum, for this is an herbe of a most sweete and pleasant smell, bearing his floure almost like to Ori- ganum Heracleoticum, whiche thing Dioscorides attributeth vnto Marum.

The Nature.

Marierom is hoate and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues.

Marierom boyled in white wine and a quantitie thereof drunken, is very good for such as begin to fall into the Hydropisie, & for such as cannot pisse but drop,



Drop, after droppe, and that with great difficultie, & it is good for them that are tormented with the grepping paynes, and wringings of the bellie.

The same taken in the like manner, prouoketh the floures: and so doth it be. Being ministred beneath in manner of a Pessarie, or mother Suppositoie.

Dried Marierom mengled with Hony, dissolueth Congealed bloud, and drieth away the blacke and blew markes after strypes and byuses, being applied thereto.

The same with Salte and Vineger, is very good to be applied vnto the prickings and stingings of Scorpions.

A playster made of Marierom with oyle & ware, resolueth colde swellings & or tumors, and is much profitable to be layde vpon places that be out of ioynt or wrenched.

Marierom bruised or rubbed betwixt the handes, & put into the Nostrils, & or the iuyce thereof snift vp into the nose, draweth downe humors from the head, mundifieth the brayne, causeth to sneese, and is very good for them that haue lost their smelling.

And if Marierom be Marum of the Gretians, then is it also a very good & herbe (as Galen saith) & fit to be put into all medicines, and compositions made against popson: it is also good to be mengled with all odoriferous and sweete oymments, as the oymment called Vnguentum Amaricium, and such like.

Marum is also good to be layde vpon fretting & consuming vlcers, & is very profitable against all colde griefes and maladies, as Dioscorides writeth.

Of Clinopodium or Mastie.

Chap. lxxviii.

✿ The Description.

Clinopodium.

This herbe hath smal, naked, roūd, and woodish stemmes: the leaues be small and tender almoste like Marierom. The floures whiche are white and very small do grow like a Crowne or garland rounde about the stemme, in small rough or woolly huskes. The roote is of wooddishe substance. The whole herbe is of a very pleasant sweete sauour, almost like Marierom.

✿ The Place.

This herbe groweth not of him selfe in this countrie, but the Herboristes do plant it in their gardens.

✿ The Tyme.

It floureth in this countrie in August or there aboutes.

✿ The Names.

This herbe is taken of some Herboristes for Marum, (that is the English and French Mastie,) but seeing that it floureth not like Organe or wild Marierom, it seemeth vnto me to be nothing like Marum, but rather to be like vnto the herbe which they call in Greeke κλινωπόδιον: in Latine also Clynopodium, for the whiche we haue



podium, for the whiche we haue described it: Turner calleth Clinopodium, Horse tyme, and so doth Cooper English Clinopodium, he calleth it also Pu-
liall mountayne.

* *The Nature.*

It is in complexion very much like Marierom.

* *The Vertues.*

They vse to drinke the herbe Clinopodium in wine, and the Decoction or
iuyce therof made in wine, against Crampes, burstings, difficultie of vrine, and
the bitings of Serpents.

It prouoketh the floures, expelleth the dead fruite, and Secondine, if it be v-
bled as is aforesayde.

The same boyled vntill the thirde parte be consumed, stoppeth the bellie, &
but it muste be dronken with water in a feuer, and with wine without a
feuer.

Henne wyte also of Clinopodium, that if it be taken with wine by the
space of certayne dayes, it will cause the Wartes that are vpon the body to fall
away.

Of Origan / or wilde Margerom. Chap. lxi.

* *The Kindes.*

ORigan is of three sortes, that is to say, garden Origan, wilde Origan, and
that kinde whiche they call Origanum Onitis.

Origanum Heracleoticum.

Spanish Origan.

Bastard Margerom.

Origanum syluestre.

Wilde Origan.

Groue Margerom.



* *The*

¶ The Description.

Marum quibusdam.
English Marigold.



The first kinde hath harde, rounde, and sometimes reddish stēmes, wherebpon are round whitish leaues, smaller than the leaues of wild Origan, and nothing hearie, but otherwise somewhat like in fashion. The floures grow not in knoppie Crownets, but like vnto smal spikie eares, growing vpon little fine stemmes, at the toppe of the stalk. And afterwarde it bringeth forth small seede.

The second kinde hath whiter leaues, and is not of so great vertue, but otherwise not much vnlike the first. It is not known in this countrie.

The thirde wilde kind, hath many round, browne, long, & hearie stalkes, the leaues be somewhat round, and softe heared, greater than the leaues of Penny Royall. The floures are reddish, and growing a great many together in tuftes like Nosegayes. The seede is small & reddish. The roote is long harde & wooddishe.

There is also a sorte of this thirde kinde founde, bearing floures as white as snow, of stronger smell & sauour, than the abouesayde wilde kinde, but in all things else lyke vnto it.

Yet there is found a thirde kinde, the which is commonly called English Marierom. This is a base or low herbe, not much vnlike to wilde Origan, with leaues somewhat rounde, and of a darke greene colour, smaller than the leaues of wild Origan, not hearie but plaine and smoth. The floures are purple in redde, and grow in crowne-like tuftes. The roote is of wooddy substance.

¶ The Place.

These herbes do grow in Candie, and other hoate countries, sometimes also in Spayne: here they plant them in gardens.

¶ The Tyme.

The first kinde floureth very late in this countrey, and yet it floureth not at all sauing whan the Sommer is very hoate. The wilde Origan & his kindes do floure at Mydsummer.

¶ The Names.

These herbes be called in Greeke *ὀρίανον*, in Latine *Origana*.

The first is called *ὀρίανον ἱερικεοτικόν*, *Origanum hieracleoticum*, and of some Cunila: here in Shoppes it is called *Origanum Hispanicum*, because they bring it dy from Spayne to sell at Antwerpe, and this is the cause that the Brabanders call it *Origano* as the Spaniards do call it *Oreganos*.

The second is called *ὀρίανον ὀνίτις*, *Origanum onitis*, which is yet vnknowe in this countrie.

The thirde is called in Greeke *ὀρίανον σylvαιον*: in Latine *Origanum syluestre*, that is to say, wilde Origan: in Spanish *Oregano campestre*.

The first is comunly taken in the Shoppes of this countrie for *Origanum*, it is called in English wilde Origan, and Bastarde Marierom: in french *Origan sauvage*, and *Marjolaine bastarde*: in high Douch *Dosten* *Wolgemur*: in base Almaigne groue *Marjolayne*.

The second may be called wilde Origan with the white floures.

The thirde is called English Marierom: in french *Marjolaine d'Angleterre*: and



and in base Almaigne Engelsche Mariopleyne: and it is taken in some shoppes, and of some Herbozists, for Marum.

✱ *The Nature.*

All the kindes of Oigan are hoate and dry in the third degree, the one being stronger than the other.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Oigan boyled in wine and dronken, is good against the bytings of venemous beasts, or the stingings of Scorpions and fiede spiders. And boyled in wine as is aforesayde, it is good for the that haue taken excessiuely of the iuyce of Hoinblocke, or Poppie, whiche men call Opium.

The same dronken with water, is of great vertue against the paynes of the stomacke, and the stiches or griping torments aboute the harte, and causeth light digestion: and taken with Hydromel (or honied water) it loseth the belie gently, and purgeth by stole aduste and Melancholique humors, and prouoketh the fluxe mensstruall.

The same eaten with figges, profiteth them much that haue the Hydropsie, and against the shrinking and drawing together of members.

It is profitably giuen to be licked vpon with Hony, against the Cough, the Pleurisie, and the stopping of the Lungen.

The iuyce of Oigan is of great force against the swelling of the Almondes or kernels of the throte, and cureth the vlcers of the mouth.

The same iuyce drawen or snift vp into the Nose, purgeth the brayne, and taketh away from the eyes, the yellow colour remainyng, after that one hath had the Jaunders.

It appeaseth the paynes of the eares, being dropped in with Milke.

It is good against all kinde of scuruiuesse, roughnesse of the skinne, manginess, and against the Jaunders, if one bathe in the Decoction thereof made in water, or if the body onely be washed with the same.

The same herbe being mengled with vineger and Oyle, is good to be layde on with wool vpon squats or bruises, and blacke and blew marks, and to partes displaced or out of ioynt.

Tragoriganum alterum.

The wilde Oigan is the white floure, is of singuler vertue against all the abouesayde maladies or diseases, as Galen saith.

Of Tragorigan / or Goates Oigan. Chap. lxx.

✱ *The Wyndes.*

There be two sortes of Tragoriganum, as Dioscorides hath left in writing.

✱ *The Description.*

1 The first kinde is very much like Organū, sauing that his stalkes & leaues be tenderer.

2 The seconde kinde hath many browne woddish steines, the leaues be meetely large & of a swart greene colour, larger than the leaues of Pellamounstayne or running time, and somewhat rough & ouer couered

as



as it were, with a certayne fine and softe hearie. The small floures are purple, and grow like Crownes or whorles, at the toppe of the stemmes.

✱ *The Place.*

These herbes are not common in this countrie, but are onely founde in the gardens of certayne diligent Herborists.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Tragoriganum floureth here in August.

✱ *The Names.*

1 This kinde of Origan, is called in Greeke *τρυγαν*: in Latine Tragoriganum, we may also call it in English Tragoriganum, or Soates Origan.

2 The second kinde is called also Prastum: & of some of this countrie, it hath ben deemed or taken for Tyme.

✱ *The Nature.*

The Tragoriganum is hoate and dry like Origan: also it hath a certayne astringent vertue.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The decoction of Tragoriganum drunken maketh a good loose bellie, and annoyeth the Cholerique humors, and taken with vineger, it is good for the Helte or Splene.

Tragoriganum is very good against the wambling of the stomacke, and the slowe belkes whiche come from the same, and against the paine or desire to vomit at the Sea.

Tragoriganum mengled with Hony and oftentimes licked vpon, helpeth against the Cough and shortnesse of breath.

It prouoketh brine & bringeth to women their monethly termes: the same layde on with the meale of Polenta, hath power to dissolue colde tumors or swellings.


Of Basill.

Chap. lxxi.

✱ *The Kindes.*

There be two sortes of Basill, the one of the Garden, & other is wilde. Wherof the garden Basill also is of two sortes, one great, the other small.

✱ *The Description.*

1  The Basill Royall or great Basill hath round stalkes full of braunches, with leaues of a faynt or yellowishe Greene colour, almost like to the leaues of Mercury. The floures are rounde about the stalkes, sometimes purple, and sometimes as white as snow. Whan they are gone there is founde a small blacke seede. The roote is long with many stringes or threedes.

2 The second kinde is not much vnlike to the abouesayd. The stalkes be round with many littell collaterall or side branches. The leaues be snipte or iagged round aboute, a great deale smaller than the leaues of Basill Royall, or great Basill. The floures are very much like to the others.

These two Kindes are of a maruelous sweete sauour, in strength passing the smell of Marierom, so as in deede their sent is so strong, that they cause Headache, whan they are to much or to long smelde vpon.

The wilde Basill hath square hearie stēmes, beset with small leaues, much lyke to the leaues of Bushe (or small) Basill, but a great deale smaller & hearie. The floures are purple or of a skie colour very like the floures of garden Basill. The roote is full of hearie threedes, and creepeth alongst the ground, and springeth vp pearely a new, the whiche the other two garden Basills doth not, but must be newe sowne pearely.

✱ *The*

Ocimum maius.

Great Basill gentle.



Ocimum minus.

Bushe Basill, or small Basill gentle.



✿ The Place.

Basill gentill is sown in gardens.

The wilde Basill groweth in sandie groundes alongst by the water side.

✿ The Tyme.

These herbes do floure in Iune and Iuly.

✿ The Names.

1. 2 The garden Basill is called of the Auncients in Greeke *ὀκίμπος*, ἡ ὀκίμπος: in Latine Ocimum, and of some Basilicum, that is to say, Royall, it is now called Ocimum gariophyllatum: in English Basill Royall, Basill gentle, or garden Basill, and the smaller kinde is called bushe Basill: in French *Basilicq*, or *Basilic*: in high Douch *Basilgen*, *Basilgram*: in base Almaigne the great is called *Groue Basilicom*, and the small *Edel Basilicom*.

- 3 The wilde Basill is called in Greeke *ἀκύνος*, καὶ *ἀκύνος*: in Latine Acinus: in French *Basilic saunage*: in high Douch wilde *Basilgen*: in base Almaigne wilde *Basilicom*.

✿ The Nature.

1. 2 Garden Basill is of complexion hoate and moyst.

- 3 The wilde Basill is hoate and dry in the second degree.

✿ The Vertues.

The auncient Phisitions are of contrary iudgements about the vertues of Basill. Galen saith that for his superfluous moysture, it is not good to be taken into the body. Dioscorides saith that the same eaten is hurtfull to the sight, and ingendreth windinesse and doth not lightly digest. Plinie writeth that the same eaten

eaten is very good and conuenient for the stomacke, & that if it be dronken with Vineger it dryueth away ventosities or windinesse, stayeth y^e appetite or desire to vomit, prouoketh vrine, besides this he saith, it is good for the hydropisie, and for them that haue the Jaunders.

The later writers say that it doth fortifie & strengthen the harte, & the brayne, and that it reioyceth and recreateth the spirites, & is good agaynst Melancholie and sadnesse, & that if it be taken in wine, it cureth an olde cough.

B The same after the minde of Galen is good to be layde too outwardly, for it doth digest and ripe. Wherefore (as Dioscorides saith) the same layde too with Barley meale, oyle of Roses, and Vineger, is good for hoate swellings.

C Basil pounde or stamped with wine, appeaseth the payne of the eyes: And the iuyce of the same doth cleanse & mundifie the same, and putteth away all obscuritie & dimnesse, & drieth vp the Catarrhes or flowing humors that fall into the eyes, being distilled or often dropped into the same.

D The herbe brused with vineger, & holden to the nose of suche as are faynt & fallē into a sound, bringeth them againe to theselues. And the seede therof giuē to be smelled vpo causeth the sternutation or niesing.

E The wilde Basil (howsoeuer it be take) stoppeth the laske, & the inordinate course of the Moneths.

Of Vaccaria / or Cow

Basil. Chap. lxxij.

✠ The Description.

That herbe which men do now cal Vaccaria, hath rouē stalks full of ioyntes & branches: the branches haue vpon euery knot or ioynt two leaues somewhat broad, not much vnlike to y^e leaues of Basil. At the top of y^e brāches are smal red floures, after the whiche there cometh round huskes, almost like y^e huskes of Henebane, in whiche is contained the seede, which is blacke like to the seede of Figella.

✠

✠ The

Acinos.



Forte Ocimoides.



✱ *The Place.*

This herbe is found in certaine fruitefull fieldes or pastures, alongst by the riuer of Hense. In this countrey the Herboristes do plante it in their gardens,

✱ *The Tyme.*

It flourereth from after Midsummer vntill September.

✱ *The Names.*

The Herboristes do call this herbe Vaccaria: and it seemeth to be the herbe whiche is called in Greeke *ὀκυμαστρίς*: in Latine Ocimastrum, and after the opinion of some (as witnesseth Galen) Philitarium, whiche is a kinde of Echium in Nicander, it is called of Valerius Cordus Tamecneum, we may call it fiede Basill, or Cowe Basill.

✱ *The Nature.*

The seede of Ocimastrum is hoate and dry.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The seede of Ocimastrum is good for such as are bitten of Serpentes, Uipers, and such other venemous beasts, if it be dronken with wine.

Of Oke of Hierusalem.

Chap. lxxiiij.

✱ *The Description.*

Botrys.



This herbe at the first hath small leaues, deeply cut in, or iagged aboute, and somewhat rough or hearie, & vnderneath the leafe is of a red purple colour: afterward it putteth forth a straight or byright stem of a foote long or more, with diuers braunches on the sides, so that it sheweth like a little tree: The leaues that groweth thereon, are long, and deeply cut, hearie, and wrinkled, fat or thicke in handling, in proportion like to the first leaues, sauing they be longer, and nothing at all redde or purple vnderneath. The seede groweth clustering about the branches, like to the yong clusters or blowings of the grape or vine. The roote is tender, and hath hearie or threddie strings. The whole herbe is of an amiable and pleasant smell, and of a faynte yellow colour, and whan the seede is ripe the plante dryeth, and waxeth all yellow, and of a more stronger sauour.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in many places of fraunce, by the waters or ryuer sides: but it groweth not of him selfe in this countrey: but whereas it hath ben sown once, it springeth by lightly euery yeare after.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It beareth his clustering seede in August, but it is beste gathering of it in September.

✱ *The Names.*

This

This herbe is called in Greeke *Borpus*, and in Latine Botrys, of some in Capadocia (as Dioscorides writeth) Ambrosia: vnknown in Shoppes: it is called in English Oke of Hierusalem, and of some Oke of Paradise: in French *Piment*, and *Piment Royall*: in high Douch *Traubekraut*, and after the same in base Almaigne it is called *Drypuencrypt*, that is to say, Vine Blossom herbe.

* *The Nature.*

The Oke of Paradise is hoate and dry in the seconde degree, and of subtile partes.

* *The Vertues.*

Oke of Paradise boyled in wine, is good to be drōken of them whose breast is stopped, and are troubled with the shortnesse of winde or breath, and cannot fetch their breath easily, for it cutteth and wasteth grosse humors and tough flegme that is gathered together about the Linges, and in the breast.

It prouoketh vyne and bringeth downe the termes, if it be taken as is a-boue sayde.

The same dyed is also right good to be vsed in meates, as Hylope, Tyme, C and other like hearbes, yeelding vnto meates a very good taste and sauour.

Oke of Hierusalem dyed, and layde in presses and Warderobes, giueth a pleasant smell vnto clothes, and preserueth them from mothes and vermin.

Of the kyndes of Mynte.

Chap. lxxiij.

* *The Kindes.*

The Mynte is diuers, aswell in proportion, as in his manner of growing: whereof some be garden Myntes, and some be wilde Myntes. The garden Myntes are of foure sortes, that is to say, Curlede Mynte, Crispe Mynte, Spere Mynte, and Harte Mynte.

The wilde Mynte is of two sortes, that is, the Horse Mynte, and the Water Mynte.

* *The Description.*

The firste kinde of garden Myntes hath fouresquare, browne redde, and hearie stemmes, with leaues almost rounde, snipte, or dented rounde about, of a darke greene colour, and of sauour very good and pleasant. The floures are Crymsin or reddishe, and do grow in knops about the stalke lyke whozles, or like the floures of Pennyroyall. The roote hath thredde strings, and creepeth alongst the ground, & putteth forth pong shootes or springs yearely.

The second kind is very like vnto the first, in his round, swarte, and sweete sauouring leaues, also in his square stemmes, and the creeping rootes in the ground, but his floures growe not in knoppes or whozles rounde about the stemmes, but at the toppe of the stalkes lyke to a small spike or busshie care.

The thirde kinde hath long narrow leaues, almost like wythie leaues, but they be greater, whiter, softer and hearie. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes like spikie cares, as in the second kinde. The roote is tender with thredde strings, and springeth forth in diuers places, like to the others.

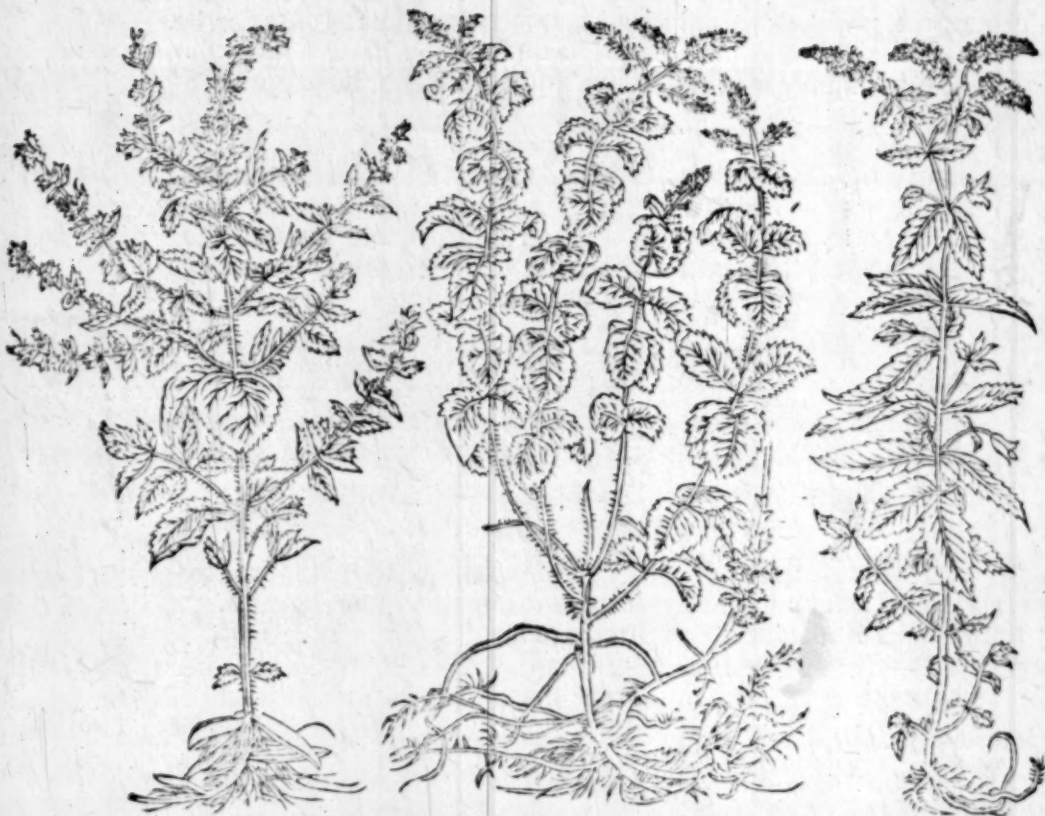
The fourth kinde is like to the abouesayde in his leaues, stalkes, and roote, but that his floures are not fashioned like spikie cares growing at the toppes of the stalkes, but they compasse & grow round about the stalkes like whozles, or garlandes, like to the Curled, or Crispe Mynte.

The fifth kinde of Mynte, whiche is the first of the wilde Kindes, and called Horse Mynte, hath square woollie stemmes, and his leaues be somewhat long, wrinkled & soft, and couered or ouerlayde with a fine downe, or soft cotton, both

Menta sativa prima.
Curle Hynte.

Menta sativa secunda.
Crispe Hynte, or Crispe
Balme.

Menta sativa tertia.
Spere Hynte, or right
garden Hynte.



ouer and vnder. The floures grow at the toppe of the stalkes in spikie tuftes. The roote is tender with threddees or sucking strings.

- 6 The second wilde kinde, whiche is the sixth in number of the Hyntes, and called water Hynte, is much like vnto y^e Curle Hynte, in his stalkes, leaues, and creeping rootes, sauing that his leaues & stalkes be greater, & of stronger sauour. The floures be purple growing at the top of the stalkes in small tuftes or knoppes like round bullets.

✿ The Place.

- 1 The garden Hyntes are founde in this countrie in gardens, especially the Curle Hynte, the which is most common and best known.
- 2 The wilde kindes do growe in lowe, moyst places as neare vnto springs, and on the brinkes of ditches.

✿ The Tyme.

All the sortes of Hyntes do floure most commonly in August.

✿ The Names.

The garden Hynte is called in Greeke *ἀνόςμωλον* & *μίνθη*: in Latine and in Shoppes *Mentha*: in Spanish *Yerua Ortelana*, *yerua buena*: in English *Hyntes*: in french *Mente*: in high Douch Hynte.

- 1 The first kind is called in high Douch Deyment, and kraunzdyment, that is to say, Curle Hynte: in french *Mente crispe*: in base Almaigne Buyn hey-
lighe.

The

2 The second is also called of the high Douchmen Krausmuntz, and Krausz-balsam, & is to say, in french *Baulme cressu*: in English Crispe Baulme, or Crispe Mynte: also Crosse Mynte: in base Almaigne Crupmunte, and of some also Heplighe.

3 The third kinde is called at this time in & Shoppes of this countrey *Menta Sarracenic*, & *Menta Romana*: in English Spere Mynte, or the comon garden Mynte: also of some Baulme Mynte: in french *du Baulme*, and *Mente Romaine*: in high Douch Balsam Myntz, vnser frauwen Myntz, Spitz muntz, Spitz-balsam: in base Almaigne Roomsche munte, and Balsem munte.

Menta sativa quarta.

Harte Mynte.

Mentastrum.

Horse Mynte.

Sisymbrium.

Water Mynte.



4 The fourth kinde is called in high Douch Hertzkraut, that is to say Harte wurt, or Harte Mynte: in french *Herbe de cuer*: of the later wyrters in Latine *Menta Romana angustifolia*, *Flore coronata*, liue *Cardiaca Mentha*.

5 The fifth wilde kinde, which is the fifth kinde of Mynte, is called in Greeke *ἀνθοειδής*: in Latine *Mentastrum*, and of the newe wyrters *Menta aquatica*: in English Horse Mynte: in french *Mente Chenaline ou sauvage*: in high Douch Katzenbalsam, Roszmuntz, wilder Balsam, wild Myntz: in base Almaigne Witte water Munte.

6 The seconde wilde kynde whiche is the sixthe Mynte, is called in Greeke *σισυμβριον*, in Latine *Sisymbrium*, and of Damegeron Scimbron, as Constantine the Emperour witnesseth: in English fische Mynte, Brooke Mynte, Water Mynte, and white water Mynte: in french *Mente Aquatique*: in high Douch fischmuntz, Wassermuntz: in base Almaigne Roo munte, and Roo water munte.

* *The Nature.*

All the kindes of Hyntes, whiles they are greene, are hoate and dry in the second degree: but dried they are hoate in the thirde degree, especially the wild kindes, whiche are hoater then the garden Hyntes.

* *The Vertues.*

Garden Hynte taken in meate or drinke, is very good and profitable for the stomacke, for it warmeth and strengtheneth the same, and drieth vp all superfluous humors gathered in the same, it appeaseth and cureth all the paynes of the stomacke, and causeth good digestion.

Two or three branches of Hyntes, dronken with the iuyce of soure Pomegranets do swage and appease the Hicquet or yeore, and vomiting, and it cureth the cholerique Passion, otherwise called the felonie, that is whan one doth vomit continually, and hath a laske withall.

The iuyce of Hyntes dröken with vineger, stayeth the vomiting of blood, and killeth the rounde wormes.

The same boyled in water and dröken by the space of three dayes together, cureth the grypping payne and knawing in the belly, with the colique, and stoppeth the inordinate course of the mensruall issue.

Hynte boyled in wine and dronken, easeth women which are to much grieved with harde and perillous trauell in childebearing.

Hynte mengled with parched Barley meale, and layde vnto tumors and swellings doth wast and consume them. Also the same layde to the forehead, cureth headache.

It is very good to be applied vnto the breastes that are stretched forth and swollen and full of milke, for it slaketh and softeneth the same, and keepeth the mylke from quarring, and crudding in the brest.

The same being very well pounce with Salte, is a speciall medicine to be applied vpon the biting of madde Dogges.

The iuyce of Hynte mengled with honied water, cureth the payne of the Ieares being dropped therein, and taketh away the asperitie, and roughnesse of the tongue, whan it is rubbed or washed therewith.

The sauour or sent of Hynte, reioyceth man: wherefore they sow a strow of the wilde Hynte in this countrie in places whereas feastes are kepte, and in Churches.

5 The Horse Hynte called Mentastrum, hath not bene vsed of the Auncients in medicine.

6 The water Hynte is diuers wayes of the lyke operation vnto the garden Hynte, it cureth the trenches or grypping payne in the small of the bellie or bowels, it stayeth the yeore or hicket and voympting, and appeaseth headache to be vsed for the same purpose as the garden Hynte.

It is also singuler against the grauell and stone of the kydneys, and against the strangury, whiche is whan one cannot pisse but droppe after droppe, to be boyled in wine and dronke.

They lay is with good successe vnto the stingings of Bees and waspes. 0

Of Calampnt.

Chap. lxxv.

* *The Kynnes.*

There be three sortes of Calampnt described of the Auncient Grecians, each of them hauing a seuerall name, and difference.

Cala-

Calaminthæ alterum genus.
Coyne Mynte, or wilde Pennyryall.



Calaminthæ tertium genus.
Catmynte.



✿ The Description.

The first kinde, whiche may be called Mountayne Calamynte, hath harde square stalkes couered with a certayne hoare, or fine Cotton. The leaues be somewhat like y^e leaues of Basil, but they are rougher. The floures grow onely by one side of the stalke amongst the leaues, somtimes three or foure vpon a stem, of a blewishe colour, the roote is threddy.

This herbe altogether is not much vnlike the second kinde of Calamynte, sauing it is greater, the stalkes be harder, and the leaues be rougher and blacker, and it creepeth not alongst the grounde, but groweth vp from the yearth.

The second kinde which is called wild Pennyryall, hath also square stalkes couered with softe Cotton, & almost creeping by the ground, hauing euer two, and two leaues standing one against an other, small and softe, not much vnlike the leaues of Penny royell, sauing they are larger & whiter. The floures grow about the stalkes in knoppes like to whoyles or garlandes, of a blewishe purple colour. The roote is small and threddie.

The thirde kinde whiche is called Catmynte, or Cattis herbe, is not much vnlike (as Dioscorides saith) vnto the whiter wilde Mynte. It hath square softe stalkes full of ioyntes, and at euery ioynt two leaues standing one against an other, and it hath also betwixt the sayde leaues & the stalkes, little branches. The leaues be not much vnlike to the leaues of Horse Mynte, sauing they are somewhat longer and dented, or natched rounde aboute, in proportion like to a Pettell leafe, but yet softe and gentill, and of a white hooze colour, especially in the vnder side of the leafe. The floures grow most comonly aboute the toppes of

the stalkes after the order of Crownets. The roote is tender and thredde.

- 4 There is yet an other kinde of Cattis herbe, a great Deale smaller in all respects than the first, otherwise they be altogether a lyke, and it hath a very good saour.

✿ *The Place.*

- 1 The firste kinde, as Dioscorides saith, groweth in Mountaynes and hillie places. In this countrey it is plated in the gardens of Herboristes or louers of herbes.

- 2 The second kinde groweth in this countrie in rest fieldes, and vpon certaine small hilles or knappes.

- 3 The third kinde groweth in euery garden, and is very well knowen in this countrie.

✿ *The Tyme.*

All the sortes of these herbes, do for the most parte floure in June and July.

✿ *The Names.*

This kinde of Mynte, is called in Greeke καλαμίνθα: in Latine Calamintha: in Italian *Nipotella*: in Spanish *Lancuada*: in Shoppes Calamentum: of Plinie and Apuleius Mentastrum: in English Calampnte.

- 1 The firste kinde is called in Shoppes Calamentum montanum, that is to say, Calampnte mountayne: in English rough Calampnte: in high Douch Stein, oder berch Huntz.

- 2 The second kinde is called in Greeke λήγων ἄριον: in Latine Pulegium syluestre, and Nepita: in English wild Penny royall, and Come mynte: in French Pouliot *sannage*. in high Douch Kozmuntz, wilden Poley, in base Almayne wilde Poley, and velt Hunte.

- 3 The third kinde is now called in Shoppes Nepita: in English Neppe, and Cat Mynte: in French *Herbe de Chat*: in high Douch Katzenmuntz: in base Almayne Cattencrupt and Neppe.

✿ *The Nature.*

These herbes are hoate and dry in the third degree, especially the first kinde whiche is gathered vpon Mountaynes.

✿ *The Vertues.*

Calampnte (especially of the Mountayne) boyled and dronken, or layde too outwardly preuaileth much against the bitings of venemous beasts. The same dronken first or afoze hande with wine, preserueth a bodie from all deadly poyson, and chaseth, & driueth away all venemous beasts, from that place whercas it is eyther strowen or burned.

The same dronken with honied water warmeth the bodie, and cutteth or serueth the grosse humors, and driueth away all cold shuerings, and causeth to sweate. It hath the same power, if ye boyle it in oyle, and annoynt all the body therewith.

Calampnte dronken in the same manner, is good for them that haue fallen from a losse, and haue some bruse or squar, and bursting, for it digesteth the congeled and clotted bloud, and is good for the payne of the bowels, the shortnesse of breath, the oppillation or stopping of the breast, and against the Jaundice.

The same boyled in wine and dronken, prouoketh vrine, and flours, and expelleth the dead childe, and so doth it also if it be applied vnder in manner of a Pessarie or Mother suppositoie.

It is very good for Lazer people and Lepers if they vse to eate it, & drinke the whay of sweete milke after.

The same eaten rawe or sodde with meates, or dronke with salte and hony, cleeth and driueth forth al kindes of woynes, in what part of the bodie soeuer they

they be. The same vertue hath the iuyce dronken, & layde to any place whereas wormes are.

Also it taketh away scarres, and blacke and blew marks, whan it is boyled in wine and the places often washed therewith, or else the herbe it self fresh gathered, pounce and layde vpon.

Of Costemary / or Balsampnte. Chap. lxxvij.

The Kynnes.

Balsampnte is of two sortes, great and small, resembling one an other in sa-
uour, leaues and seede.

Balsamita maior.

Costemary.

Balsamita minor.

Mawdeleyn.



The Description.

The great Balsampnt hath slender stalkes, round and harde: the leaues be long and meetely large, of a white or light greene colour, very finely hackte or snipt about the edges. The floures grow in tuftes, or bundles like Nosegayes, and are nothing else like but to small yelow buttons, very like the floures of Tansie, sauing that they be smaller. The roote is threddy and beareth diuers stalkes and branches, and putteth vp yearly new springs. The whole herbe is of a strong sauour, but yet pleasant, and in tast bitter.

The small Balsampnte is much like to the first & great Balsampnte, aswell in stalkes, floures and seede, as in smell and sauour, but altogether smaller and not so high of groweth, his leaues be a great deale smaller and narrower, and much deeper snipt or cut about the edges. The roote also is threddie and putteth

teth by pearely many new springs.

✱ *The Place.*

They are both planted in the gardens of this cōtrie, but especially the first, the whiche is very common in all gardens.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Balsampnte floureth in July and August.

✱ *The Names.*

1 The first kinde is called in Latine Balsamita maior: in the Shoppes of Brabant Balsamita, of some Menta Graeca, Salvia Romana, Lassulata, and Herba diuæ Mariæ: in English Cooſte Marie, and of some Balsampnte: in French Cog, or du Cog: in high Douch frauwenkraut: in base Almaine Balsame. It should seeme to be that Panax Chironia, whiche Theophrastus Describeth in his ix. Booke.

2 The seconde kinde is called of some Balsamita minor: in Languedoc Herba diuæ Mariæ: in English Hawdelein, and of some small Balsampnte: in Italie Herba Giulia: And some take it for ἀγχεστόν, Ageratum of Dioscorides: others take it to be ἐλὶχρυσόν, Elichrysium: and others for Eupatorium Mesue. But in mine opinion it is none of them three, for I thinke it an herbe not described of any of the Ancients vnlesse it be a kinde of Panaces Chironium Theophaasti.

✱ *The Nature.*

These two herbes be hoate and dry in the second degree, as their smell, and bitter taste doth declare.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The leaues of Costemarie alone, or with Darsenip seede boyled in wine & Dronken cureth the trenchers of the belly, that is a griping payne and torment in the guttes or bowels, and it cureth the bloudie fire.

The conserue made of the leaues of Costemarie and Sugar, doth warme & dry the brayne, and openeth the stoppings of the same, and it is very good to stoppe all superfluous Catarrhes, Reumes, and distillations, to be taken in quantitie of a Beane.

This herbe is also vsed in meates as Sage and other herbes, especially in C Salades and sawces, for whiche purpose it is excellent, for it peeldeth a proper sent and taste.

As Hawdelein herbe or small Balsaminte, is like to Costemary or great Balsampnte in taste and sauour, so is it like in vertues and operations, & may be alwayes vsed in steede of the great Balsaminte.

Of Sage.

Chap. lxxvij.

✱ *The Kyndes.*

There be two sortes of Sage, the one is small & franke, & the other is great. The great Sage is of three sortes, that is to say, greene, white, and redde.

✱ *The Description.*

1 **T**he franke Sage hath sundry wooddie branches, and leaues growing vpon long stemmes whiche leaues be long, narrow, vneuen, hoare, or of a grayishe white colour, by the sides of the sayde leaues at the lower ende, there groweth two other small leaues, like vnto a payre of little eares. The floures growe alongst the stalkes in proportion like the floures of Dead Nettell, but smaller and of colour blew. The seede is blackishe, and the roote wooddie.

2 The great Sage is not much vnlike the small or franke Sage, sauing it is larger: the stalkes are square and browne. The leaues be rough, vneuen

even and whitishe, like to the leaues of franke Sage, but a greate deale larger, rougher, and without eares. The floures, seede, and roote are like vnto the other.

Salvia minor.

franke Sage, or small Sage.

Salvia maior.

Great Sage, or broad Sage.



There is found an other kind of this great Sage, the which beareth leaues as white as snow, sometimes all white, and sometimes partie white, and this kinde is called white Sage.

Yet there is founde a thirde kinde of great Sage, called redde Sage, the stemmes whereof, with the synewes of the leaues, and the small late sprong vp leaues, are all redde: but in all things else it is like to the great Sage.

✿ *The Place.*

Sage, as Dioscorides saith, groweth in rough stonie places, both kindes of Sage, are planted almost in all the gardens of this countrie.

✿ *The Tyme.*

Sage floureth in Iune and Iuly.

✿ *The Names.*

The Sage is called in Greeke *Ἑλὶοφάκος*: in Latine and in Shoppes *Salvia*: of some *Corsaliuum*: in Spanishe *Salua*: in English Sage: in French *Sange*: in high Douch *Salbey*: in bafe Almaigne *Sauie*.

The first kinde is now called in Latine *Salvia minor*, *Salvia nobilis*, and of some *Salvia vualis*: in English *Small Sage*, *Sage royall*, and common Sage: in French *Sauge franche*: in high Douch *Spitz Salbey*, *klein Salbey*, *edel Salbey*, & *Creutz Salbey*: in bafe Almaigne *Crups sauie*, and *Dozkens sauie*.

The

The second kinde is called in Latine *Salvia maior*, and of some *Salvia agrestis*: in English great Sage, or broade Sage: in French *grande Sauge*: in high Douch Gros salbey, Breat salbey: in base Almaine groue, a groote Sauie.

✱ *The Nature.*

Sage is hoate and dry in the thirde degree and somewhat astringent.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Sage boyled in wine & dronken, prouoketh vyne, breaketh the stone, comforteth the harte, and swageth head ache.

It is good for wemen with childe to eate of this herbe, for as Aërius saith it closeth the Matrice, causeth the fruite to liue, and strengtheneth the same.

Sage causeth wemen to be fertill, wherefore in times past the people of Egypt, after a great mortalitie and pestilence, constreyned their wemen to drinke the iuyce thereof, to cause them the sooner to conceiue and to bring forth store of children.

The iuyce of Sage dronken with hony in the quantitie of two glasse fulles, as saith Orpheus, is very good for those whiche spitte and vomit blood, for it stoppeth the flure of blood incontinent. Likewise Sage bruised and layde too, stoppeth the blood of woundes.

The decoction thereof boyled in water and dronken cureth the cough, openeth the stoppings of the Liuer, and swageth the payne in the side: and boyled with wormewood it stoppeth the bloudy fire.

Sage is good to be layde to the woundes and bitings of venimous beasts, for it doth both cleanse, and heale them.

The wine wherein Sage hath boyled, helpeth the manginelle and itche of the priuie members, if they be washed in the same.

Wild Sage. Chap. lxxviij.

✱ *The Description.*

Wilde Sage is somewhat like garden Sage, in fashion & sauer, it hath square browne stalkes, set with a certaine kind of small heare, the leaues are not much vnlike the leaues of great Sage, but somewhat broader, shorter and softer. The floures are not much vnlike to the floures of Sage, growing onely vpon one side amongst the branches, euen vp to the very top of the same branches or stemmes, of a whitish colour, whau they are paste, there commeth a rounde blackish seede. The roote is threddie, & sendeth forth new springs or branches euery yeare.

✱ *The Place.*

This kinde of Sage groweth in this countrey alongst the hedges, in woodes, and the bankes or borders of fieldes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It floureth in June, and July.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is now called in Shops
Salvia

Salvia

agrestis.



Salvia agrestis, and Ambrosiana: in high Douche wilde Salbey: in base Al-maigne wilde Sauie. There are some that thinke it to be the seconde kynde of Scordium whiche Plinie Describeth, bycause that whan it is brused, it sa-uoyeth of Sarlike, and this is the cause why Cordus calleth it Scorodonia. It is called in English woodde Sage, wild Sage, and Ambros: in french *Sauge de Boys*.

✱ *The Nature.*

The woode Sage is hoate and dry, meetely agreable in complexion vnto garden Sage.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Woode Sage dissolueth congeled bloud in the body, and cureth inwarde woundes, moreouer it woderfully helpeth those that haue take falles, or haue bene sore brused and beaten, if it be boyled in water or wine and dronken.

Woodde Sage taken in manner aforesayde doth consume and digest in- ward in impostems and tumors, auoyding the matter and substance of the with the vyne.

Of Clarey.

✱ *The Description.*

CLarey hath square stalkes, with rough, grayish, hearie, & vneuen leaues, almost like to the leaues of great sage, but they are foure or fve times larger: the floures be of a faynte or whitish colour, greater than the floures of Sage. Whan they are fallen of there groweth in huskes the seede, which is blacke. The roote is yellow & of wood- die substance. The whole herbe is of a strong, and penetratiue sauour, in somuch that the sauour of it causeth headache.

✱ *The Place.*

In this countrie they sow it in gardēs.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Clarey floureth in June & July a yeare after the first sowing thereof.

✱ *The Names.*

Clarie is now called in Latine and in Shoppes Gallitricum, Matrifaluia, Cen- trum galli, and Scarlea oruala: in English Clarey, or Cleare-eye quasi dicas, oculum clarificans: in french *oruale*, & *Toutebonne*: in high Douche Scharlach: in base Al-maigne Scarlepe. It seemeth to be a kind of Horminum, but yet it is not Alectoro- lophos as some men thinke.

✱ *The Nature.*

Clarey is hoate and dry, almost in the thirde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

In what sorte or maner soeuer ye take Clarey, it prouoketh the floures, it expulseth the Secondine, and stirreth vp bodely luste.

Also it maketh men dronke, & causeth headache, & therefore some Brewers do boyle it with their Bier in steede of Hoppes.

Chap. lxxix.

Gallitricum.



This herbe also hath al the vertues and properties of Horminum, and may be vlsed in steede of it.

Of Horminum wilde Clarep/oz Oculus

Christi.

Chap. lxxx.

✠ The Kindes.

There be two sortes of Horminum, as Dioscorides writeth, the garden and wilde Horminum.

Horminum satiuum.
Dubble Clarep.

Horminum syluestre.
Oculus Christi.



✠ The Description.

The garden Horminum hath leaues in a maner rounde, and somewhat ouerlayde with a softe Cotton, almost like Horehounde. The stalkes be square and hearie of the heigth of a foote, bearing all aboue at the top, fise oz sixe sayre small leaues of a blewish purple colour: the leaues stand at euery ioynte, one against an other, amongst the whiche there commeth forth little hulkkes, that bring forth purplish blew floures. The which whan the seede beginneth to ware ripe, they turne towarde the grounde, and hang downewardest, hauing in them blacke seede and somewhat long, the whiche whan it is a little while soked oz steeped in any licour, it waxeth clammy oz slimie, almost like to the kernelles of Quinces.

The wilde Horminum beareth great, broade leaues, gasht, oz natched round aboute,

aboute. The stalkes also be square, and somewhat hearie, but yet they be longer and bigger than the stalkes of the garden Horminum. The floures be of a deepe blew colour, and do also grow by certayne spaces aboute the stemme like to whorles or Crownettes, out of little huskes, whiche do also turne downewardest whan the seede is ripe, the seede is of a dunne or blackishe colour, round, & also slymie whan it is steeped or soaked. The roote is of wooddie substance, and blacke.

These twoo herbes haue no speciall sauour, especially the garden kinde: for the floures of the wilde kinde do sauour somewhat like to Clarey.

✱ The Place.

These twoo kindes are founde in this countrie, sowne in the gardens of Herboristes.

✱ The Tyme.

They peeelde their floures in June, Iuly and August, in the whiche season their seede is also ripe.

✱ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *ῥαμνός*: in Latine Horminum and Geminalis. The first is called Horminum satium, and Hortense. The seconde Horminum syluestre: they may be both called wilde Clarie, some call the dubble Clarey, and some Oculi Christi.

✱ The Nature.

Horminum is of complexion hoate and dry.

✱ The Vertues.

The seede of Horminum mengled with Hony dylueth away the dimnesse of the sight, and clarifieth the eyes.

The same seede with water stamped and tempered together, draweth out thornes and splinters, and resolueth or scattereth all sortes of swellings, being layde or applied thereto. The same vertue hath the greene herbe whan it is stamped or brused and layde vpon.

The same seede dronken with wine stirreth vp bodely luste, especially the seede of the wilde kinde, which is of greater efficacie, than the seede of garden Horminum.

Of Horehounde.

Chap. lxxxi.

✱ The Kynnes.

Here be foure kindes of Horehounde, in fasshion one like to another. The whiche for all that in Latine haue their particular or seuerall names. The first kinde is our white Horehounde, the seconde is the blacke stinking Horehounde. The third is Stachys or field Horehounde. The fourth is water or Marrishe Horehounde.

✱ The Description.

The white Horehounde hath many square & white hoare, or hearie stalkes, the leaues be rounde, crompted, hearie, as the coloured, and of no lothesome sauour. The floures be white, and growing forth of small, sharpe, and prickley huskes, compassing the stalkes, like in fasshion to a ringe or garlande in whiche (prickley huskes) after that the floure is vanished, there is founde a rough seede. The roote is blacke with many threddie strings.

The blacke Horehounde, is somewhat like vnto the white. The stalkes be also square and hearie, but yet they be blacke or swarte. The leaues be larger and longer than the leaues of white Horehounde, dented or snipte rounde aboute the edges almost lyke vnto Pettell leaues, they are blacke, and of a

Strong vnpleasant fauour. The floures are purple lyke to the dead Nettell growing in whoyling knoppes rounde aboute the stalkes, like to white Horehounde.

Marrubium.

White Horehounde.



Ballote.

Blacke Horehounde.



- 3 Stachys or wilde Horehounde hath a round stemme, or stalke full of ioyntes couered with a fine white woolly downe or cotton: the leaues do euer grow by couples, two and two at euery ioynte, and are white and woolly almost like the leaues of white Horehounde, sauing they be longer and whiter. The floures grow like Crownets or garlandes compassing the stalke, of yellow colour, and sometimes purple. The roote is harde and of a wooddy substance. All this herbe differeth nothing in smell or sauour from white Horehounde.

Besides these there is yet another herbe called sweete smelling Horehound, or sweete wilde Sage, the whiche beareth square stalkes, thicke and woollie: The leaues be whitish and soft, and somewhat dented rounde about, but much longer, larger and broader, than the leaues of the other Horehoundes. The floures be reddish growing about the stalkes like to whoyles or garlades. The seede is blacke and rounde. The roote is yelowish.

- 4 The water Horehounde is much like to blacke Horehounde, aswell in his stalkes and prickly huskes, as in his leaues and floures. The leaues be also of a swarte Greene colour, but larger and more deeply indented, and not very hearie, but somewhat crompted, and wrinkled, like to the leaues of the Birche tree, whan they begin to spring. The floures be white, and smaller than the floures

floures of the other Horehoundes.

✿ The Place.

The white Horehound and the blacke do grow with vs in all rough and vnnatured places, by walles, hedges, wayes, and aboute the borders of fieldes. The third groweth on þe playnes of Almaigne and else where, it is not to be founde in this countrie, but in the gardens of Herborists. The water Horehounde is found very plenteously growing in this countrie by diches and watercourses, and in lowe moyst places.

✿ The Tyme.

All these herbes do mooste commonly floure in July. The sauery Horehounde or wilde Sage doth floure in August.

✿ The Names.

The firste kinde is called in Greeke *μαρρόιον*: in Latine *Marrubium*: in Shoppes *Prasium*: in Italian *Marrabio*: in Spanish *Marrunios*: in English Horehounde, and white Horehounde: in French *Marrubin* and *Marochemin*, also *Marrube blanc*: in high Douche weisz Andorn, Harobel, Gottzbergisz, and Andorn mennlin: in base Almaigne Halroue, Halruenie, Witte Andoren, and Andoren Hanneken.

The second is called in Greeke *καμαορτι*: in Latine *Marrubium nigrum*, *Marrubiastrum*: in Shoppes *Prasium fetidum*: in Italian *Marrobio nero*: *Marrobio fendo*: in Spanische *Marroios negros*: in English blacke Horehounde, and stinking Horehounde, & of some blacke Archangell: in French *Marrubin noir*, *Marrubin puant*: in high Douch schwartz Andorn, and Andorn weiblin: in base Almaigne stinckende and swerte Halruenie and Andoren, or Andoren wisken.

The thirde is called in Greeke *στάχυς*: and in Latine *Stachys*: vnknewen in Shoppes, it may be also called in English *Stachys* or wilde Horehounde: in French *Saulge sanuage*: in high Douch rieckende Andorn, fiede Andorn: in base Almaigne rieckende Andoren: in Italian *Herba odorata*: in Spanish *Terna olodera*, and *Terna de fonto*.

The fourth is now called in Latine *Marrubium palustre*: in English *Mar-rishe* or water Horehounde: in French *Marrubin d'eau*: in high Douche wasser Andorn, weither Andorn: in Brabant water Andoren, and of some Egypte-naers cruyt, that is to say, the Egyptians herbe, bycause of the Rogues and runnegates whiche call themselves Egyptians, do colour themselves blacke with this herbe. Some men make it the first kinde of *Sideritis*.

The three first kyndes of Horehounde are hoate in the seconde degree, and dry in the thirde. The water Horehounde is also very dry, but without any manifest heate.

Stachys.

Mountayne Horehounde.



The white Horehounde boyled in water and dronken, doth open and com-
forte the Liver and the Helte, or Spleene, and is good against all the stop-
pings of the same, it clenseth the breast & the lunges, also it is profitable against
an olde Cough, the payne of the side, and the olde spitting of bloud, & against
the Tysike and ulceration of the lunges.

The same takē with the roote of Iris, causeth to spet out al grosse humors, &
and tough flegmes, that are gathered together within the breast.

The same vertue also hath the iuyce thereof, to be boyled together with the
iuyce of Fenill vntill the thirde parte be consumed, and taken in quantitie of a
spoonfull, and it is also profitable against an olde Cough.

The white Horehounde boyled in wine, openeth the Matrice or Mother, &
and is good for women that cannot haue their termes or desired sicknesse, it
expulseth the Secondyne and dead children, and greatly helpeth womē, which
haue harde and perillous trauell, and is good for them that haue ben bitten of
Serpentes, and venomous beastes.

The iuyce of white Horehounde mingled with wine and Hony, and drop-
ped into the eyes, cleareth the sight. The same iuyce poured into the eares, al-
swageth the payne, and openeth the stoppings of the same. It is also good to
be drawen or snifte by into the nose, to take away the yelownesse of the eyes,
whiche remaineth after the Jaundice.

The leaues tempered with Hony is good to be layde vnto olde vlcers, and
corrupt vlcered nayles, or agnayles whiche is a paynefull swelling aboute the
iointes and nayles. The same mengled with Hennes greace, resoluethe and scat-
tereth the swelling about the necke called Strumes. The dyed leaues men-
gled or tempered with vineger, do cure noughty virulent & spreading vlcers.

The blacke Horehounde ponde, is good to be applied and layde vpon the
byttings of madde Dogges. The leaues of the same roasted in a Call leaffe, vn-
der the hoate immers or ashes, do stoppe and driue backe the harde lumps or
swellings whiche happen to arise aboute the siege or fundament, and layde to
with hony, they cure and heale rotten vlcers.

Stachys or wilde Horehounde boyled and dronken, causeth women to haue
their floures, & bringeth forth the Secondine or afterbirth, & the dead fruyte.

Water Horehounde is not vsed in Medicine.

✠ The Daunger.

The white Horehounde is hurtfull both to the bladder and kidneys, espe-
cially whan there is any hurte or exulceration in them.

Of Sawme. Chap. lxxxij.

✠ The Kyndes.

Vnder the title of Melissa, are comprehēded both the right Sawme, and the
Bastard Sawme, the whiche both are somewhat like to the Horehounde.

✠ The Description.

The right Sawme hath square stalkes, & blackish leaues like to blacke
Horehounde, but a great Deale larger, of a pleasant sauour, drawing
towards the smell of a Citron. The floures are of Carnation colour.
The roote is single, harde, and of a wooddie substance.

The common Sawme is not much vnlike to the aforesayd, sauing that his
sauour is not so pleasant and delectable, as the sauour of the right Sawme.

There is a certayne herbe bysides these, the whiche some take for the right
Sawme (yet they are much deceyued that do so thinke) it hath a square stalke
with

with leaues like to common Bawme, but larger and blacker, and of an euell sa-
uour: the floures are white, and much greater than the floures of the common
Bawme: the roote is harde, and of wooddie substance.

Melissa vulgaris. Bawme.

Melissophylli species.

Herba Iudaica.



A man may also place, amongst these sortes of Bawme, that herbe whiche
ordinarily is called Herba Iudaica. It hath square hearie stalkes diuided or
parted into many branches. The leaues be long and dented round about, and
smaller then the leaues of Sage: alongst the toppes of the braunches groweth
the floures, of a fainte blew or whitish colour. The roote hath hearie strings.
All the herbe draweth towards the sauour of Bawme, or Melissa.

✠ The Place.

These herbes do grow in certaine countries in wooddes, and in some coun-
tries ye shall finde them growing about olde walles, & sometimes also ye shall
haue it growing by the way sides: but now both sortes are plated in gardens.

Herba Iudaica groweth in fraunce and flanders, in vntilled places, in
vineyardes, and sometimes also alongst the hedges.

✠ The Tyme.

They floure in Iune and Iuly. The Iudaicall herbe floureth in Iuly and
August.

✠ The Names.

℞ Melissa is called in Greeke *μελισσόφυλλον, καὶ μέλισσον*: in Latine *Apiastrū*,
Melitana, and Citrago: in Shoppes *Melissa*: in English *Bawme*: in Italian
Cedronella, *Herba rosa*: in Spanish *Torungil*, *yerva cidrera*: in high Douch *Melissen-*
braut,

kraut, and Mutterkraut: in base Almaigne Consilie de greyn and Helisse.

The fourth kinde is called of some in Latine *Herba Iudaica*: in English it may be called the Iudaicall herbe: in French *Tetrahil*, or *Tetrahit*: some count it to be the first kinde of *Sideritis*, called *Sideritis Heraclea*.

✠ The Nature.

These herbes are hoate and dry in the second degree, and somewhat like to Horehounde, but in vertue much feeblar.

✠ The Vertues.

Bawme dronken in wine is good against the bitings, and stingings of venomous beasts, it comforteth the harte, and driueth away all Melancholy and sadnes, as the learned in these dayes do write.

Bawme may be vled to al purposes wherevnto Horehounde serueth, howbeit it is in all respects much weaker, so that according to the opiniōs of Galen, & Paulus Aegineta, it shoulde not be vled for Horehounde in medicine, but for wante of Horehounde, in steede whereof Helissa may be alwayes vled.

If a man put Bawme into Bee hyues, or else if the hyues be rubbed therewithal, it keepeth Bees together, & causeth other Bees to resorte to their copanie.

The comon Bawme is good for women whiche haue the strangling of the matrix or mother to be eyther eaten or snelled vnto. The iuyce thereof is good to be put into greene woundes, for it gleweth together, sodereth and healeth the same.

Of Rue or herbe grace.

Chap. li xxiij.

✠ The Kynnes.

There are two sortes of Rue, that is garden Rue, and wilde Rue.

Ruta hortensis.

Ruta syluestris minima.

Herbe grace, or garden Rue.

The small wilde Rue.



✱ *The Description.*

The garden Rue hath rounde harde stemmes, with leaues diuided into diuers other small roundish leaues, of a gray or blewish colour, and of a very ranke or strong sauour. The floures be yelow, growing at the top of the branches, after which there springeth vp square huskes concerning the seede whiche is blacke. The roote is of wooddie substance and yelow within. This Rue lasteth both winter and sommer, & dieth not lightly.

The wilde Rue, is much like to the other in his stalkes, leaues, floures, seede, colour, taste, and sauour: sauing that euery little leafe his cuttes are a great deale narrower.

But there is yet an other kinde whiche is the least of all, whose little leaues are very narrow and tender, and of colour somewhat whiter than the reste. Al this plante (as the other wilde Rue) is of a very grievous sauour, and cannot abide the colde, but as the other wilde Rue, so doth this perishe with the firste colde or smallest froste.

✱ *The Place.*

The tame Rue is planted in gardens, and delighteth moste in dry groundes where as the Sonne shineth moste. The wilde Rue groweth vpon the mountaynes of Cappadocia, and Galatia, in the lesser Asia: in this countrie it is founde sowne in the gardens of herboristes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

They do all floure in this country in Iuly and August, and the seede is ripe in September.

✱ *The Names.*

Rue is called in Greeke *ῥύανον*: in Latine Ruta, and of Apuleius Eriphion.

The garden Rue is called in Greeke *ῥύανον κήπων*: in Latine Ruta hortensis: in Shoppes Ruta: in English Rue of the garden, and Herbe grace: in Italian *Rutta*: in Spanish *La arruda*: in high Douch *Zam Rauten*, & *wein Rauten*: in base Almaine *Wijn ruyte*.

The wilde Rue is called in Greeke *ῥύανον ἄγριον*: in Latine Ruta sylvestris, and in some places as Apuleius sayth *Viperalis*: in Shoppes Harmel: in high Douch wald Rauten: in base Almaine wilde Ruyte.

✱ *The Nature.*

Rue is hoate and dry in the thirde degree: But the wilde Rue (& especially that which groweth in mountaynes) is a great deale stroger then garden Rue.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The leaues of garden Rue boyled in water & dronken causeth one to make water, prouoketh the floures, and stoppeth the laske.

The leaues of Rue eaten alone with meates, or recepued with walnattes, and dyed figges stamped together, are good against all euil ayres, and against the Pestilence and all popson, and against the bitings of vipers & Serpentes.

The same pounce and eaten or dronken in wine, helpeth them that are sicke with eating of venimous Cadstooles or Housheroms.

The iuyce of Rue is good against the same mishappes, and against the bitings and stingings of Scorpions, Bees, Waspes, Hornettes, and madde Dogges, whan it is either dronken with wine, or whan that the leaues be stamped with hony and salte, and layde vnto the wounde.

The body that is annoynted with the iuyce of Rue, or that shall eate of Rue fasting, shalbe (as Plinie writeth) assured against all popson, and safe from all venimous beastes, so that no popson, or venimous beast shall haue powre to hurte him.

The

The iuyce of Rue dronken with wine purgeth women after their deli-
uerance, & driueth forth the Secondine, the dead childe, & the vnnatural birth.

Rue eaten in meate or otherwise vsed by a certayne space of Tyme, quen-
cheth and dryeth by nature, and naturall seede of man, and the milke in the
brestes of women that giue sucke.

Rue boyled with Dyll and dronken, swageth the gnawing torment, or gri-
ping payne of the belly called the trenches, & is good for the paynes in the side
and breast, the difficultie or hardnesse of breathing, the cough, the stopping of
the lunges, the Sciatica, and against the rigour and violence of feuers.

Rue boyled in good wine vntill the halfe be sodden away, is very good to
be dronken of such as begun to fall into the Dropsie.

Rue eaten rawe or condited with Salte, or otherwise vsed in meates, clea-
reth the sight, and quickeneth the same very much: so doth also the iuyce therof
layde to the eyes, with hony, the iuyce of fenill, or by it selfe. The leaues of Rue
mengled with Barley meale, asswageth the payne of the eyes being layde
therevpon.

The iuyce of Rue warmed in the shell of a Pomgranete, and dropped into
the eares swageth the paynes of the same. The same mengled with oyle of
Roses, or oyle of Bayes & Hony, is good against the singing or ringing sounde
of the eares, whan it is often dropped warme into them.

The leaues of Rue pounde with oyle of Roses and vineger, are good to be
layde to the paynes of the head.

The same pounde with Baye leaues, and layde too, is good to dissolue and
cure the swelling and blastings of the genitors.

The leaues of Rue mingled with wine, Pepper, and Nitre, do take away
all spottes of the face, and cleaseth the skinne: and mengled with Hony and Al-
lom, it cureth the foule scabbe or naughtie Tetter. The same leaues pou'd with
Swines greace, doth cure all ruggednes of the skinne, and the scurffe or roome
of the head, the kings euill or harde swellings about the throote, being applied
and layde thereto.

Rue mengled with Hony, doth mitigate the paynes of the ioyntes, & with
figges it taketh away the swelling of the Dropsie.

The iuyce of Rue with vineger giuen to smell vnto, doth reuiue and quicken
such as haue the Lethargie, or the sleeping and forgetfull sicknesse.

The roote of Rue made into pouder and mengled with hony, scattereth &
dissolueth congeled and clotted bloud, gathered betwixte the skinne and the
flesh, and correcteth all blacke and blew markes, scarres, & spottes, that chaunce
in the bodie, whan they are anoynted or rubbed therewith.

The oyle wherein Rue hath bene sodden or long infused & stieped, doth
warne and chaafe all colde partes or members, and being annoynted or spread
vpon the region of the bladder it prouoketh vyne, and is good for the stopping
and swelling of the spleene or Helte: and giuen in glister, it dryueth forth win-
diness, blastings, and the grying payne in the bowels or guttes.

Some write also, that the leaues of Rue pounde, and layde to outwardly
vpon the Nose, stancheth the bleeding of the same.

The iuyce of wilde Rue mengled with Hony, wine, the iuyce of fenill, & the
gaule of a Henne, quickeneth the sight, & remoueth al cloudes & the pearles in
the eyes. Also the wilde Rue hath the like vertue as the Rue of the garden, but
it is of greater force, in so much as the auncient Physitions would not vse it, be-
cause it was so strong, sauing about the diseases and webbes of the eyes in ma-
ner as is aboue writen.

Of Harmall/oz wilde Rue.**Chap. lxxiii.**✱ *The Description.*

Harmala.

This herbe hath three or foure stemmes growing vpright, and in them are small long narrow leaues, more tenderer, and diuided into smaller or narrower leaues than the common or garden Rue, the floures grow at the toppe of the stemmes or branches, of colour white, after whiche cometh triangled huskes cōeyning the seede. And this plante is of a very strōg and grievous smell, especially in hoate regions, or countries, where as it groweth of his owne kinde.

✱ *The Place.*

Harmala groweth (as Dioscorides writeth) in Cappadocia and Galatia, in this countrie the Herborists do sowe it in their gardens.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *πικραλον* *εχινον*: in Latine *Ruta sylvestris*: of some it is called Harmala: of the Arabian Physicians, and of the late wyrters Harmel. The people of Syria in times past called it Befala, and some Moly. We may also call it Harmala, or Harmel.

✱ *The Nature.*

Galen writeth, y this herbe is hoate in the third degree, & of subtyll partes.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Bycause Harmala is of subtyll partes, it cutteth asunder grosse and tough humors, it prouoketh vyne, and womens naturall fluxe.

The seede of Harmala stamped with Hony, Wine, Saffron, the iuyce of fenell, and the gaule of a Henne, doth quicken the sight, and cleareth dimme eyes.

Of Rosemary.**Chap. lxxv.**✱ *The Description.*

Rosemary is as it were a little tree or wooddie shrubbe, with many small branches and slender boughes, of harde and wooddie substance, couered and set full of little, smal, long, and tender leaues, white on the side next the ground, and greene aboue. The floures are whitish, and mixt with a little blew, the whiche past, there commeth forth smal seede. The roote and the stemme are likewise harde and wooddie. The leaues and the floures are of a very strong and pleasant sauour, and good smacke or taste.

✱ *The Place.*

Rosemary groweth naturally, and plentifully, in diuers places of Spayne and France, as in Prouence and Languedoc. They plante it in this countrie in gardens, and mayntayne it with great diligence.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The Rosemary floureth twise a yere, once in the spring time of the yere, and secondarily in August.

✱ *The*

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *ῥοσμαρίν* *ῥοσμαρίν*: in Latine *Rosmarinū coronarium*: in Shoppes *Rosmarinus*: in English *Rosemary*: in Italian *Rosmarino*: in Spanish *Romero*: in French *Rosmarin*: in Germany *Rosmarcin*: in base Almaine *Rosmarin*. They call it in Latine *Rosmarinum coronarium*, that is to say, *Rosemarie* whereof they make Crownes & Garlandes, to put a difference from the other *Libanotis* which is of diuerse sorts, whereof wee shall intreate in Chapters following. The blossoms or floures of this *Rosemarie* is called in shoppes *Anthos*.

✿ *The Nature.*

This *Rosemarie* is hoate and dry in the second degree.

✿ *The Vertues.*

Dioscorides and *Galen* do write that this *Rosemary* boyled in water, and giue to drinke in the morning fasting & before labor or exercise, cureth the *Jaunders*.

The *Arabians* and their successours *Physitions*, do say that *Rosemarie* conforteth the brayne, the memory, and the inward Sences, & that it restoreth speech, especially the conserue made of the floures thereof with Sugar, to be receyued dayly fasting.

The ashes or aren of *Rosemarie* burnt, doth fasten loose teeth, and beautifieth the same if they be rubbed therewith.

Of Lauender and Spphe. Chap. lxxxvi.

✿ *The Kynnes.*

Lauender is of two sortes, male and female. The male hath his leaues, floures, spikie eares, and stemmes, broader, longer, higher, thicker, and of a stronger sauour. The female is smaller, shorter, lower, and of a pleasanter sauour.

✿ *The Description.*

Both kindes of *Lauender* haue square hollow stalkes, with ioyntes & knottes, vpon whiche groweth grayishe leaues, whiche be long, narrow & thicke. Yet larger and longer than the leaues of *Rosemarie*. The floures (whiche are most commonly blew) grow thicke set, and couched together in knoppes or spikied eares, at the toppes of the stalkes. The roote is of wooddie substance with many threddey strings.

✿ *The Place.*

Lauender groweth in certayne places of *Italy*, *Spayne*, and *Fraunce*, on the Mountaynes & rough stonie places, that lie against the Sunne: they plant it here in gardens especially the female *Lauender*, whiche is very common in all gardens, but the male kinde is not founde sauing amongst the *Herboristes*.

Lauandula

Rosmarinum coronarium.



Lauandula mas.
English Spike.



Lauandula foemina.
Lauender.



✂ The Tyme.

Lauender flourerh in Iune and Iuly.

✂ The Names.

It is called in Latine Lauandula: in Shops Lauendula: in English Spike and Lauender: in Italian *Spigo*, and *Lauanda*, in Spanish *Alhuzema*, & *Alfazema*: of some in Greeke *Pseudonardus*, and of others *Hirculus*, and of some also *Rosmarinum coronarium*. It seemeth to be the herbe that Virgil calleth *Casia*, and Theophrastus *Cneorus albus*.

1 The first kind is Lauandula mas: in English Lauender or Spike: in french *Lauande masle*: in high Douch *Spica*, and *Spica nardi*: in base Almaine Lauender, and Lauender manneken.

2 The seconde kinde is called Lauendula, and Lauendula foemina: in English Spike and female Lauender: in french *Lauande femelle*: in high Douch *Lascen-*
del: in base Almaine Lauender wifken.

✂ The Nature.

Lauender is hoate and dry in the second degree.

✂ The Vertues.

Lauender boyled in wine and dronken prouoketh brine, & bringeth downe A the floures, and drieth forth the Secondine, and the dead Childe.

The floures of Lauender alone, or with Cinnamome, Nutmegs, & Cloues B do cure the beating of the harte, and the Faunders, and are singuler against the Apoplexie, and giddinesse, or turning of the head, they comforte the brayne
and

and members taken or subiect to the Palsie.

The conserue made of the floures with Sugar, profiteth much against the C
sayde diseases, to be taken in the morning fasting, in quantitie of a Beane.

The distilled water of the floures of Spike or Lauender healeth mebers D
of the Palsie if they be washed therewith.

Of Stachados / or French Lauender.

Chap. lxxxvij.

The Description.

Stachas.



His is a beautiful herbe, of a good &
very pleasant smell, with diuers
weake & tender branches, set full of
long, small, & whitish leaues, but smaller, nar-
rower & tenderer, & of a more amiable sauour
than the leaues of Lauender. At the toppe of
the stalkes there growe sayre thicke knoppes
or spikie eares, with smal blew floures, thicke
set and thrust together. These knops or eares
are solde euery where in Shops by the name
of Stachados Arabicum.

There is yet an other herbe which the A-
pothecaries do call Stichas citrina, the whiche
we haue described in the lx. Chapter of the
first Booke.

The Place.

This herbe groweth in the Iles called
Stachades, standing directly ouer agaynst
Marsiles, and in diuers places of Languedoc
and Prouince, & in Arabia. In this countrie
some Herborizistes do sowe it, and mayntayne
it with great diligence.

The Tyme.

Stachados floureth in May and Iune, som-
what befoze Lauender.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke *σῖχας*, *σῖχας*; in Latine Stichas and Stachas: in
Shoppes Stichas Arabica, & Stachados Arabicum: in the Arabian tongue Asto-
chodos: in English Stachados, French Lauender, Cassidonic, & of some Lauen-
der gētle: in Italian *Sticados*: in Spanish *Cantuesso*, *Rosmarinho*: in French *Stachados*.

The Nature.

The complexion of Stachados is hoate and dry.

The Vertues.

The decoction of Stachados with his floures, or else the floures alone, Dis-
ken, do opē the stoppings of the Liuer, the lunges, the Melte, the Mother, the
bladder, and of all other inward partes, clensing and driving forth, all euill and
corrupt humors.

It is also very good against the paynes of the head, and diseases of the B
breast and lunges, and it bringeth forth the floures, if it be taken in maner as is
aforesayde.

They mengle the floures, with good successe in conterpoysons, & medicines C
that are made to expell poyson.

The leaues and floures of Stachados giuen often to smell vpon doth com- D
forte the brayne, the memozie, and inwarde senses.

Of



Of Dictam or Dictami of Candie. Chap. lxxvij.

✱ The Kindes.

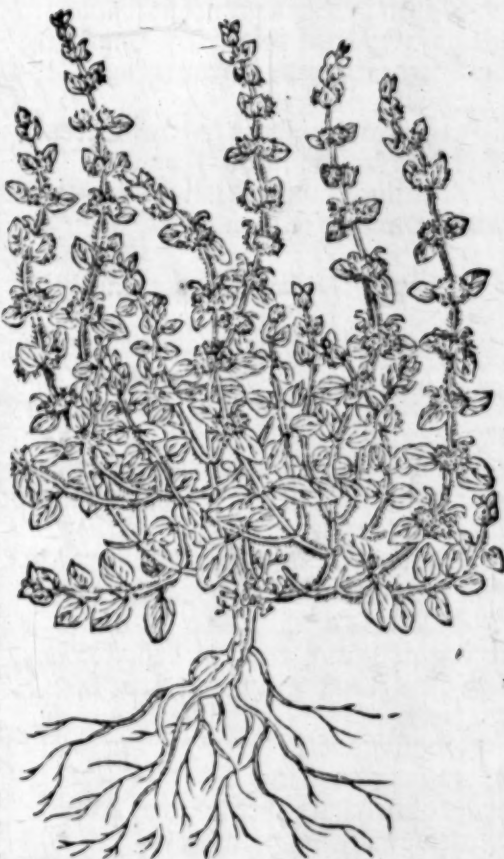
Dioscorides that auncient Herborist, writeth of three sortes of Dictam, whereof the first onely is the right Dictam. The second is the Bastarde Dictam. The thirde is an other kinde bearing both floures and seebe.

✱ The Description.

Pseudodictamnium.
Bastarde Dictam.

The first kinde, whiche is the right Dictam, is (as Dioscorides saith) a hoate and sharp herbe much like vnto Penniropall, sauing that his leaues be greater & somewhat hoare or moly with a certaine fine downe, or wolly white Cotton: at the top of the stalkes or smal brāches, there grow as it were certayne small spikie eares or tuffets, hanging by little smal stēes, greater & thicker thā the eares or spikie tuffets, of wildgar gerome, somewhat redde of colour, in which there grow little floures.

The second kinde whiche is called Pseudodictamnium, that is to say, Bastarde Dictam, is much like vnto the first as Dioscorides saith: sauing that it is not hoate, neyther doth it bite the tongue: wherof we haue here giuen you the figure, the whiche we haue caused to be cut according to the naturall & true proportion of the plant. Pseudodictamnium hath round soft wolly stalkes with knottes and ioyntes, at euery of whiche ioyntes or knottes, there are two leaues somewhat rounde softe and wollie, not muche vnlike the leaues of Penniropall, sauing they bee greater, all hoare, or white, softe and woolly, like to the firste leaues of white Hollyn or Tapsus Barbatus, without sauour and not sharpe, but bitter in taste. The floures be of a light blewe, cōpassing the stalke by certaine spaces like to garlandes or whorowes, and like the floures of Penniropall and Horehounde. The roote is of wooddy substance.



The thirde kynde in figure is lyke to the seconde, sauing that his leaues are greener and more hearie, couered with a fine white softe heare, almost like to the leaues of Water Hinte. All the herbe is of a very good and pleasant smell, as it were betwixt the sayour of Watermynte & Sage, as Dioscorides witnesseth.

✱ The Place.

The first kinde or the right Dictam cometh from Crete, whiche is an Ilande in the Sea Mediterrane, whiche Ilande we do now call Candie, and it is not founde else where, as all the Auncients do write. Therefore it is

no manuell that it is not founde in this countrie, otherwise than dry, and that in the Shoppes of certayne wise and diligent Apothecaries, who with great diligence get it from Candy to be vsed in Physicke.

2. 3 The two other kindes do not grow only in Candy, but also in diuers other hoate countries.

* The Names.

- 1 The first kinde is called in Greeke *Δίκταμνος*: in Latine Dictamnium, & Dictamnium Creticum, of some as Dioscorides writeth, Pulegium syluestre: in Shoppes Diptamū, yet notwithstanding the Apothecaries haue vsed an other herbe in steede of this, which is no kinde of Dictam at all, as shalbe declared in his place: it may be called in English as Turner writeth Dictam, or Dictamnū of Candie.

- 2 The second kinde is called in Greeke *Ψευδοδίκταμνος*, and Pseudodictamnium, that is to say, Bastarde Dictam.

- 3 The thirde kinde is called *Δίκταμνος*: in Latine Dictamnium, and may be well called Dictamni tertium genus, or Dictamnium non Creticum.

* The Nature.

- 1 The right Dictam is hoate and dry like Pennyroyall, but it is of subtiller partes.

- 2 3 The other twayne are also hoate & dry, but not so hoate as the right Dictam.

* The Vertues.

The right Dictam is of like vertue with Pennyroyall, but yet it is better & stronger: it bringeth downe the floures, it expulseth the afterbirth and the dead childe, whether it be dronken or eaten, or put in vnder as a Pessaric or mother Subpositorie. The like vertue hath the roote, whiche is very hoate and sharpe vpon the tongue.

The iuyce of Dictam is very good to be dronken against all venim, and against the bitings of all venomous beasts and Serpents.

Dictam is of suche force against poyson, that by the onely sauour and smell thereof, it driueth away all venomous and wicked beastes, and in manner killeth them, causing the same to be astonied, if they be but onely touched with the same.

The iuyce of the same is of soueraigne and singular force, against all kindes of woundes made with Glayue, or other kinde of weapons, and against all bitings of venomous beasts, to be dropped or powred in, for it doth both mundifie, cleanse and cure the same.

Dictam qualifieth and swageth the payne of the Splene or melte, and wa- steth or diminisheth the same, whan it is to much swollen, or blasted: if it be eyther taken inwardely, or applied and layde outwardely.

It draweth forth shiuers, splinters, and thornes, if it be brused and layde vpon the place.

We may see it lefte to vs written of the Auncients, that the Goates of Candie being shotte in and hurte by any haste or Iaueline hanging or sticking fast in their fleshe: how that incontinent they seeke out Dictamnium and eate thereof, by vertue whereof the arrowes fall of, and their woundes are cured.

- 2 The Bastarde Dictamnium is somewhat like the vertues of the first, but it is not of so great a force.

- 3 The thirde kinde auayleth much to be put into Medicines, Drenches, and Implaysters that are made against the byting of wicked and venomous beasts.

Of Fenell.

Chap. lxxix.

✱ The Kynde.

There are two sortes of Fenell. The one is the right fenell called in Greeke Marathron. The other is that which groweth very high, and is called Hippomarathron, that is to say, great fenell.

✱ The Description.

Foeniculum. Fenell.

The right fenell hath round knot-tie stalkes, as long as a man, and full of branches the sayde stalkes are greene without & hollow within, filled with a certaine white pithe or light pulpe. The leaues are long and tender, and very much, and small cut (so that they seeme but as a tuffte or bushe of small threedes, yet greater and gentler, and of better sauour than the leaues of Dill. The floures be of pale yellow colour, and do growe in spokie tuffets or rundels at the top of the stalkes: the floure perished it turneth into long seedes, alwayes two growing together. The roote is white, long, and single.

There is an other sorte of this kinde of fenell, whose leaues were darke, with a certayne kinde of thicke or tawny redde colour, but otherwise in all things like the first.

- 2 The other kinde called the great fenell hath round stemmes with knees & ioynts, sometimes as great as ones arme, and of sixtene or eightene foote long, as writeth the learned Ruellius.

✱ The Place.

Fenell groweth in this countrie in gardens.

✱ The Tyme.

It flourisheth in June and July, and the seede is ripe in August.

✱ The Names.

- 1 The first kynde is called in Greeke μάραθρον: and of Aetnarius μάλαθρον: in Latine and in Shoppes Foeniculum: in Englishe Fenell: in Italian Finocchio: in Spanishe Finicho: in French Fenoil: in high Douch fenchel: in base Almaigne Wenckel.

- 2 The seconde kinde is called in Greeke ὑπωμαράθρον: in Latine Foeniculum erraticum, that is to say, wilde fenell, and great fenell: and of some fenell Giant.

✱ The Nature.

Fenell is hoate in the thirde degree, and dry in the first.

✱ The Vertues.

The greene leaues of fenell eaten, or the seede thereof dronken with Pri-ſan, filleth womens breastes or dugges with milke.

The decoction of the crops of fenel drōken, easeeth the payne of the kidneys, & causeth one to make water, & to auoyde the stone, & bringeth downe þ floures.



The roote doth the like, the which is not only good for the intentes aforesayd, but also against the Droopie to be boyled in wine and dronken.

The leaues and seede of fenell dronken with wine, is good agaynst the C stingings of Scorpions and the bitings of other wicked & venimous beastes.

Fenell or the seede dronken with water, asswageth the payne of stomacke, D and the wainbling or desire to vomite, which such haue, as haue the Ague.

The herbe, the seede and the roote of fenell, are very good for the Lungen, C the Liuer and the kidneys, for it openeth the obstructions or stoppings of those partes, and comforteth them.

The rootes pounce and layde too with honie, are good against the bytings of madde Dogges.

The leaues pounce with vineger are good to be layde to the Disease called the wilde fire, and all hoate swellings, and if they be stamped together with ware, it is good to be layde to bruises and stripes that are blacke and blew.

Fenell boyled in wine, or pounce with oyle is very good for the pearde, or secreete parte of man, to be eyther bathed or stued, or rubbed and anoynted with the same.

The iuyce of fenell dropped into the eares, killeth the wormes breeding in the same. And the sayde iuyce dyed in the Sunne, is good to be put into Collyres, and medicines prepared to quicken the sight.

Of Dill.

Chap. xi.

✠ The Description.

Anethum.

Dill hath rounde knottie stalkes, full of bowghes & branches, of a foote & halfe, or two foote long. The leaues be all to iagged, or frenge with small thredde, not much vnlike to fenell leaues, but a great Deale harder, and the strings or thredde therof are greater. The floures be yelow & grow in round spokie tufts or rundels, at the toppe of the stalkes like fenell: whan they are vanisshed, there cometh the seede, whiche is small and flat, the roote is white, and it dieth yearly.

✠ The Place.

They sowe Dill in al gardens, amongst wyrtes, and Pot herbes.

✠ The Tyme.

It floureth in Iune and Iuly.

✠ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *ανηθον*: in Latine and in the Shoppes Anethum: in English Dill: in Italian *Anetho*: in Spanish *Eueldo*, *Endros* in French *Aneth*: in high Douch Dyllen, & Hochkraut: in base Al-maigne Dille.

✠ The Nature.

Dill is almost hoate in the thirde degree, and dry in the second.

✠ The Vertues.

The decoction of the toppes and croppes of Dill, with the seede boyled in water



water and dronken, causeth wemen to haue plentie of Milke.

It driueth away ventositie or windinesse, and swageth the blasting & griping torment of the belly, it stayeth vomiting and laskes, and prouoketh vyne to be taken as is aforesayde.

It is very profitable against the suffocation or strangling of the Matrix, if ye cause wemen to receyue the fume of the decoction of it, thozough a close skole, or hollow seate made for the purpose.

The seede thereof being well chauffed, and often smelled vnto, stayeth the Dpere, or hiquet.

The same burned or parched, taketh away the swelling lumpes, and ristes or wrinkles of the tuell, or fundement, if it be layde thereto. The herbe made into arsen doth restrayne, close vp, and heale moyste vlcers, especially those that are in the shere or priuie partes, if it be strowed thereon.

Dill boyled in oyle, doth digest and resolue, and swageth payne, prouoketh carnall luste, and ripeth all rawe and vnrype tumors.

✠ The Daunger.

If one vse it to often, it diminisheth the sight, and the seede of generation.

Of Anise.

Chap. xxi.

✠ The Description.

Anisum.

Anise hath leaues like to yong Persley, that is new sprung vp: his stalkes be rounde and hollow, his leaues at the first springing vp, are somewhat round, but afterwarde it hath other leaues cut and clouen like to the leaues of Persley, but a great deale smaller & whiter. At the toppe of the stalkes groweth diuers faire tuftes, or spokie rundels with white floures, like to the tuftes of the smal Sarifrage, or of Coriandre. After the floures are past, there cometh vp seede, which is whitish, and in smell and taste, sweete and pleasant.

✠ The Place.

Anise groweth naturally in Syria, & Candie. Now one may find good store sown in the gardens of flauiders, and Englande.

✠ The Tyme.

It floureth in Iune, and Iuly.

✠ The Names.

Anise is called in Greeke *ανισον*, *ανηδον*: in Latine and in Shoppes Anisum: in Italian *Semenze de Anisi*: in Spanish *Matahalua yerna doce*. in high Douch Anis: in base Almaigne Anisg.

✠ The Nature.

The Anise seede, the whiche onely is vled in Medicine, is hoate and dry in the thirde degree.

✠ The Vertues.

Anise seede dissolueth the windinesse, and is good against belching, and vpbreaking and blasting of the stomacke and bowels: it swageth the paynes and griping torment of the belly: it stoppeth the laske: it causeth one to pisse, and to auoyde the stone, if it be taken dry, or with wine or water: and it remoueth the hiquet or peor, not onely whan it is dronken and

Z iiii

recepued



receyued inwardly, but also with the onely smell, and sauour.

It cureth the blouddie fluxe, and stoppeth the white usue of women, and it is very profitably giuen to such as haue the Dropsie: soz it openeth the pyper and conduits of the Liuer, and stancheth thirst.

Annise seede plentifully eaten, stirreth vp fleshy lust, and causeth women to C haue plenty of Milke.

The seede chewed in the mouth, maketh a sweete mouth, and easie breath, & D amendeth the stench of the mouth.

The same dried by the fier, and taken with Hony, clenseth the breast from C legmaticque superfluities, and if one put therevnto bitter Amandes, it cureth the olde Cough.

The same dronken with wine, is very good against al poyson, and the sting. F ing of Scorpions, and biting of all other venomous beastes.

It is singuler to be giuen to infants oz pong children to eate, that be in dan- G ger to haue the falling sicknesse, so that such as do but only hold it in their hāds (as saith Pythagoras) shall be no more in perill to fall into that euill.

It swageth the squināce, that is to say, the swelling of the throte, to be gar- H gled with Hony, Vineger and Hyssope.

The seede thereof bounde in a little bagge oz handkercheff, and kept at the I Nose to smell vnto, keepeth men from Dreameing, and starting in their sleepe, & causeth them to rest quietly.

The perfume of it, taken vp into the Nose, cureth head ache.

The same pounce with oyle of Roses, and put into the eares, cureth the in- L warde hurtes, oz woundes of the same.

Of Amcos oz Ammi.

Chap. xij.

✱ The Kindes.

A Meos is of two sortes, according to the opiniō of the Physitians of our time, that is the great Amcos, and the small.

✱ The Description.

The great Amcos, hath a rounde greene stalke, with diuers bowes & braunches, the leaues be large and long, parted into diuers other little long narrow leaues, and dented rounde aboute. At the top of the stalke there groweth white starlike floures in great rundels, oz spokie tuftes, the whiche bringeth forth a small sharpe and bitter seede. The roote is white and threddie.

The small Amcos, is an herbe very small and tender, of a foote long oz somewhat moze. The stalke is small & tender. The first and oldest leaues are long, and very much cut and clouen round aboute. The bypper leaues draw towards the proportion of the leaues of fenell oz Dill, but yet for all that they are smaller. At the topp of the stalke there groweth also in spokie littell tuftes oz rundels, the small little white floures, the whiche afterwarde do turne into small gray seede, hoate and sharpe in the mouth. The roote is little and small.

✱ The Place.

These two herbes grow not in this countrie of themselves, without they be sown in the gardens of Herborists. Neuerthelesse whereas they haue bene once sown, they grow yearly of the seede whiche falleth of it selfe.

✱ The Tyme.

They floure in Iuly and August, and shortly after they yeelde their seede.

✱ The Names.

The first kinde is called in Shoppes Amcos, by whiche name it is knownen in this

in this countrie. The same as we thinke is the right $\alpha\mu\mu$, Ammi described by Dioscorides, who calleth it also Cuminum Aethiopicum, Cuminum regium, & as Ruellius saith, Cuminum Alexandrinum.

The small is taken of diuers of the learned writers in our dayes, for $\alpha\mu\mu$, Ammi, and therefore we haue placed it in this Chapter.

Ammi commune.

Great Ameos.

Ammi paruum.

Small Ameos.



✠ The Nature.

The seede of Ameos is hoate and dry in the third degree.

✠ The Vertues.

The seede of Ameos is very good against the griping payne and toymēt of the belly, the hoatepisse, and the strangurie, if it be drunken in wine.

It bringeth to women their naturall termes, and the perfume thereof, together with Rosin and the kernels of Rapsons, strowed vpo quicke coales, mundifieth and cleuseth the Mother, if the same be taken in some hollow vessell or close stoole.

It is good to be drunken with wine, agaynst the bytings of all kindes of C venomous beastes: they vse to mingle it with Cantharides, to resist the venom of the same because they should not be so hurtfull vnto man, as they are when they are taken alone.

Ameos breyed and mengled with Hony, scattereth congeled blond, and putteth away blacke & blew markes, whiche happen by reason of stripes or fallies, if it be layde too in manner of a playster.

✠ The Daunger.

The seede of Ameos taken in to great a quantitie, taketh away the colour, and bringeth such a paalnesse, as is in dead bodics.

Of

Of Caruwapes.

Chap. xcij.

* The Description.

Caros.



Caruway hath a hollow, straked
or crested stalke, with many
knots or ioynts, the leafe is ve-
ry like to Carot leaues. The
floures are white, and grow in tuffets or
rundels, bearing a small seede, and sharpe
vpon the tongue. The roote is meetely
thicke, long and yellow, in taste almoste
like vnto the Carot.

* The Place.

Caruway groweth in Caria, as Di-
oscorides writeth. Now there is of it to
be found in certayne dry medowes of Al-
maigne. In this countrie it is sown in
gardens.

* The Tyme.

It floureth in May, a yeaere after the
sowing thereof, and deliuereth his seede
in Iune and Iuly.

* The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *καριον*:
in Latine *Carum* or *Carum*: in Shops
and in Italian *Carui*: and it tooke his
name of the countrie of Caria, whereas it
groweth plentifully: in English it is cal-
led Caruway, and the seede Caruway
seede: in French *Carui*, or *Carotes*: in Spa-
nish *Alcaranea*, *Alcoronia*: in high Douche *Weiß Kummel*: in base Almaigne
Witte Comijn.

* The Nature.

Caruway seede is hoate and dry in the thirde degree.

* The Vertues.

The Caruway seede, is very good and conuenient for the stomacke, and for
the mouth, it helpeth digestion, and prouoketh brine, and it swageth and dissol-
ueth all kinde of windinesse and blastings of the inwarde partes. And to con-
clude, it is answerable to Annis seede in operation and vertue.

The rootes of Caruway boyled, are good to be eaten like Carottes.

Of Comijn.

Chap. xcij.

* The Kynnes.

Comyn, as Dioscorides writeth, is of two sortes, tame and wilde.

Cuminum satium.

Cuminum syluestre.

Garden Comyn.

Wilde Comyn.

* The Description.

The Garden Comyn hath a streight stem, with diuers branches: the leaues
be all iagged and as it were threded not much vnlike fenell. The floures
grow in rundels or spokie toppes, like to the toppes of Anise, fenell, and
Dill. The seede is browne and long.

The wilde Comyn (as Dioscorides saith) hath a brittle stalke, of a span lōg,
vpon whiche groweth foure or fiue leaues all iagged & snipt, or dented rounde
about, and it is not yet knowne.

The

The other wilde kinde wherof Dioscorides writeth shalbe hereafter described in the lxxxvj. Chapter amongst the Sygelles, or Larke spurres.

✱ *The Place.*

The garden Comyn groweth in Ethiopia, Egypte, Galatia, the lesser Asia, Cilicia, and Terentina. They do also sowe it in certayne places of Almaine, but it desireth a warme and moyst grounde.

✱ *The Names.*

The common & garden Comyn is called in Greeke κύμινον ήμερον: in Latine Cuminum sativum: in Shoppes Cyminum: in English Comyn or Comijn: in Italian Cimino: in Spanish Comines, Cominbas: in French Comyn: in high Dutch Romische Kummel, and zamer Kummel: in Brabante Comijn.

The wilde Comyn is called in Greeke κύμινον άγριον: in Latine Sylvestre Cuminum, and Cuminum rusticum.

✱ *The Nature.*

The seede of Comyn is hoate and dry in the thirde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Comyn scattereth and breaketh all the windinesse of the stomacke, the belly, the bowels and Matric: also it is singuler against the griping torment, and knawings or frettings of the belly, not onely to be receyued at the mouth, but also to be powred into the bodie by clysters, or to be layde to outwardly with Barley meale.

The same eaten or dronken is very profitable for suche as haue the Cough, and haue taken colde, and for those whose breastes are charged or stopped: and if it be dronken with wine, it is good for them that are hurte with any venimous beastes.

It slaketh and dissolueth the blastings and swellings of the Coddies and Genitoys being layde therevpon.

The same mingled with Buray meale, and poulpe or substance of rapsing, stoppeth the inordinate course of the floures, being applied to the belly in forme of a playster.

Comyn seede pounde, and giuen to smell vnto with vineger, stoppeth the bleeding at the Nose.

✱ *The Daunger.*

Comyn being to much bled, derayeth the naturall complexion and liuely colour, causing one to looke wanne and paale.

Of Coriander.

Chap. xxv.

✱ *The Description.*



Coriander is a very stinking herbe, smelling like to the stinking worme called in Latine Cimex, & in french Punaise, it beareth a round stalke full of branches of a foote and halfe long, the leaues are whitish all iagged and cut: the vnder leaues that spring vp first are almost like to the leaues of Charuell or Perselle: and the vpper & last leaues are not much vnlike to the same, or rather like to fumeterie leaues, but a great deale tenderer, & more iagged. The floures be white & do grow in round tufts. The seede is all rounde, and hollow within, & of a pleasant sent whan it is dry. The roote is harde and of wooddie substance.

✱ *The Place.*

Coriander is sowed in fieldes and gardens, and it loneth a good and frutefull grounde.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It floureth in July and August, and shortly after the seede is ripe.

✱ *The*

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *κόριανδρον*, in Latine & in Shoppes Coriandrum: in English Coriander, and of some Coliader: in Italian *Coriandro*: in Spanish *Culantro*, *Coentro*: in frenche *Coriandre*: in Douch Coriander.

✱ *The Nature.*

The greene and stinking Coriander, is of complexion colde and dry, and hurtefull to the body: the dry and sweete sauozing seede is warme, and conuenient for many purposes.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Coriander seede prepared, and taken alone (or couered in Sugar) after meales, closeth vp the mouth of the stomacke, stayeth vomiting, and helpeth digestion.

The same roasted or parched and dronke with wine, killeth and bringeth forth wormes of the body, and stoppeth the laske and the bloudy fluxe, and all other extraordinary issues of bloud.

The seede of Coriander is prepared after this maner. Take of the seede of Coriander well dried, vpon whiche ye shall power or caste good strong wine and vinegar mingled together, and so leaue them to steepe & looke by the space of xxiii. houres: than take it forth of the liquor and drey it, and so keepe it to serue for Medicine.

We must also note, that the Apothecaries ought not to sell to any person, of Coriander seede vnprepared, nor to couer it with Sugar, nor to put it in Medicine: for albeit it be wel dreyed and of good taste, yet notwithstanding it may not be but a little vsed in medicine without great perill and danger.

The herbe Coriander being yet fresh and greene, & boyled with the crómes of white bread, or Barley meale, dryueth away & consumeth all hoate tumors, swellings and inflammations, and with Beane meale it dissolueth the kings euill, and wennes or harde lumps.

The iuyce of Coriander layde to with Ceruse, Litharge, or skúme of Silver, vinegar, and oyle of Roses, cureth S. Anthonies fire, and swageth and easeth all inflammations that chaunce on the skúme.

✱ *The Daunger.*

Greene Coriander taken into the bodie causeth one to ware hoarse, and to fall into frensie, and doth so much dul the vnderstāding, that it seemeth as the partie were dronken. And the iuyce thereof dronken in quantitie of foure Drammes, killeth the bodie, as Serapio writeth.

Of Cit or Nigella.

Chap. xcvi.

✱ *The Kynde.*

Nigella is of two sortes, tame and wilde, whereof the tame or garden Nigella, is agayne parted into two sortes, the one bearing blacke seede, the other

Coriandrum.



other a Citren colour or pale yellow seede, but otherwise like one to another, as in stalkes, leaues, floures, and smell,

Melanthium sativum.
Garden Nigella.



Melanthium sylvestre.
Wilde Nigella.



The Description.

The garden Nigella hath a weake and brittle stalke, full of braunches, and of a foote long. The leaues be all to cut and iagged, much like to pleaves of fumeterrie, but much greener. The floures grow at the toppe of the braunches, and are white, turning towardes a whitish or light blew, each floure parted into fiue small leaues, after the maner of a little starre or rowell. After that the floures be past, there cometh vp small knops or heads, with fiue or sixe little sharpe hornes vpon them, each knop is diuided in the inside into fiue or sixe celles, or little chambers, in whiche is conteyned the seede, the whiche (as we haue before sayde) is sometimes blacke, and sometimes a blecke or faynt yellow, and like to Onyon seede, in tast sharpe, and of a good pleasant strong sauour.

2 The wilde Nigella hath a straked, or crested stalke, of two spanes long, his leaues be ashe colour, and all to cut, more iagged than the leaues of garden Nigella, drawing towardes the leaues of Dill. The floures are like to the floures of garden Nigella, sauing that they be blew: The heades or knoppes are also parted into fiue horned huskes, much like to Columbyne huskes, in whiche is conteyned the sweete and pleasant seede.

3 There is yet an other Nigella, whiche is both fayre and pleasant, and is called Damaske Nigella, it is much like to the wilde Nigella in the small cut and

iagge of his leaues, but his stalke is longer. The floures are blewe and diuided into fīue partes lyke to the others, but a greate deale fapier and blower with fīue little leaues vnderneath them, very small cut and iagged, from the middle poynt or center whereof, the floure springeth. Whā the floures are gone, there appeareth the knoppes or horny heades, like as in the garden Nigella, in whiche also is contēned the seede, and it is blacke like to the seede of the gardē Nigella, but it hath no sweete sauour.

✿ *The Place.*

1. 3 These Nigellas are not found in this countrie, sauing in gardens whereas they be sown.
- 2 The wild is found growing in fields, in certayne places of fraunce and Almaine.
- 3 The Damaske Nigella groweth plentifully through-out all Languedoc.

✿ *The Tyme.*

The Nigellas do floure in Iune and Iuly.

✿ *The Names.*

Nigella is called in Greeke *μελάνθιον*: in Latine Melanthium, Nigella, and Papauer nigrum: in Shoppes Nigella, and of some Gith: in french Nielle.

- 1 The firste kinde is called Melanthium sativum, and Nigella domestica, of some Salusandria: in English Garden Nigella: in Italian Nigella ortelana: in Spanish Alpiure, Axenuz: in high Douch Schwartz kumich, Schwartz kumel, in base Almaine Nardus, and the seede is called Nardus saet: in french Poyur sic, and of some Barbue.
- 2 The wilde Nigella is called Melanthium sylvestre, and Nigella sylvestris: in french Nielle saunage, or Barbues. in high Douch S. Catharinen blumen, that is to say, S. Catharines floure, of some Walde Schwartz kumich: some learned men thinke it to be wilde Comyn, whereof we haue wrytten in the lxxxiij, Chapter of this Booke.
- 3 The thirde kinde is now called Melanthium Damascenum, and Nigella Damascena, that is to say, Damaske Nigella: in french Nielle de Damas: in high Douch Schwartz Coriander.

✿ *The Nature.*

The seede of Nigella is hoate and dry in the thirde degree.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The seede of Nigella dronken with wine, is a remedie against the shortnesse of breath, it dissolueth, and scattereth all ventositie and windinesse in the body, it prouoketh vyne, & floures, it increaseth womans milke, if they drinke it often.

Melanthium Damascenum.
Damaske Nigella.



The same stayeth, and driueth out wormes, whether it be dronken with wine or water, or else layde to the Nauell of the belly. The same vertue hath the oyle that is drawen forth of Nigella seede, to annoynt the region of the belly and nauell therewith.

The quantitie of a Dramme of it dronke with water, is very good against all popson, and the biting of venomous beasts.

The onely fume or smoake of Nigella toasted or burnt, driueth away Serpents and other venomous beasts, and killeth flies, Bees, and Waspes.

The same mingled with the oyle of Treos, and layde to the forehead cureth the head ache: and oftentimes put into the Nose, is good against the webbe, & bloudshoten of the eyes, in the beginning of the same.

The same well dried and pound, and wrapped in a piece of Sarsenet, or fine flinencloath, and often sinelled vnto, cureth all Hures, Catharrhes, & poles, drieth the brayne, and restoreth the sinelling being lost.

And boyled with water and vineger, and holden in the mouth, swageth the toothache, and if one chewe it (being well dried,) it cureth the vlcers and sores of the mouth.

It taketh out Lentils, freckles, and other spotted of the face, and clenseth the foule scurumesse and itche, and doth soften olde, colde, and harde swellings, being pounde with vineger and layde vpon.

The same steeped in olde wine, or stale pisse (as Plinie saith) causeth the Cornes and Agnayles to fall of from the feete, if they be first scarified and scotched rounde aboute.

✱ The Daunger.

Take heede that ye take not to much of this herbe, for if ye go beyonde the measure, it bringeth Death. Turner lib. secundo, fol. 10.

Of Libanotis Rosmarie.

Chap. xviij.

✱ The Kyndes.

Libanotis, as Dioscorides writeth, is of twoo sortes, the one is frutefull, the other is barren. Of the frutefull sorte there is two or three kindes.

✱ The Description.

The first frutefull kinde, hath leaues (as Dioscorides saith) very much diuided and cut lyke vnto fenell leaues, sauing they be greater and larger, moste commonly spread abroad vpon the ground: amongst them groweth vp a stalke of a cubite, that is a foote and halfe long or more, vpon whiche grow the floures in spokie tuffets like Dill, and it beareth great, round, cornered seede, of a strong sauer, and sharpe taste. The roote is thicke, and hearie aboue, and sauoring like Rosin.

The seconde kinde hath a long stalke with ioyntes like the fenell stalke, on whiche growe leaues almoste like Charuill, or Houndlocke, sauing they be greater, broader, and thicker. At the toppe of the stalkes groweth spokie tuffets, bearing white floures, the whiche do turne into sweete sinelling seede, flatte, and almost like to the seede of Angelica and Brank yssine. The roote is blacke without and white within, hearie aboue, and sauereth like to Rosin or Frankencence.

There is yet an other sorte of these frutefull kindes of Libanotis, the which is described by Theophrastus Lib. ii. Chapt. xij. It hath also a straight stalke with knottes and ioyntes, and leaues greater than Marche or Smallache.

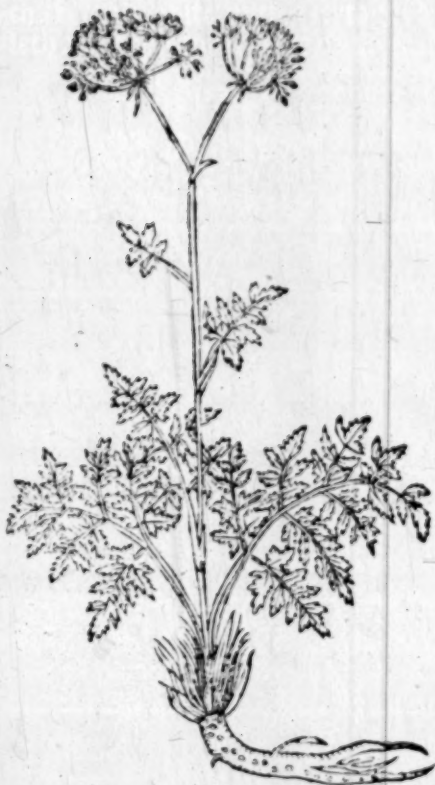
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The floures grow in tuftes, like as in the two other kindes, & bringe forth great long, and vneuen seede, which is sharpe in taste. The roote is long, great, thicke, and white, with a certayne kinde of great thicke heare aboue, and smel- leth also of Frankencence or Rosin.

Libanotidis alterum genus.

Libanotis Theophrasti.



- 4 The barren Libanotides (as Dioscorides writeth) are like to the frutefull in leaues & rootes, sauing they beare neither stalkes, floures, nor seede.
- 5 The other kinde of Libanotis called Rosmarinum coronarium, in English Rosmarie, hath bene already described Chap. lxxv. of this Booke.

✿ The Place.

The frutefull Libanotides, are now founde vpon the high mountaynes, hilles, and desertes of Germany.

✿ The Tyme.

These herbes do floure most commonly in July.

✿ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *Λιβανωτίς*, Libanotis, bicause that his roote sa- uoreth like *Incens*, which is called in Greeke Libanos, in Latine Rosmarinus.

- 1 The first kind (as Dioscorides writeth) is called of some Zea, and Campla- nema: in Shoppes *Feniculus porcinus*: in high Douche Beerwurtz: in bale Almaine Beerwortel, that is to say, Beers roote.

The seede therof is called in Greeke *καγχρύς*, in Latine Canchrys or Cachrys.

- 2 The second kinde is called in high Douch Schwartz hirtzwurtz, that is to say, blacke Harte roote.

The

3 The thirde is described of Theophrastus, wherefore we haue named it Libanotis Theophrasti: in high Douch weisz Hirtzwurtz, that is to say, white hartes roote, the seede of this kinde is also called of Theophrastus, Cachrys, or Cachrys.

✠ *The Nature.*

These herbes with their seedes and rootes are hoate and dry in the second degree, and are proper to digest, dissolve, and mundifie.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The rootes of Libanotis drunken with wine, prouoketh vrine, & floures, & healeth the griping paynes and torment of the belly, and are very good against the bytings of Serpents, and other venomous beasts.

The seede of Libanotis, is good for the purposes aforesayde: Moreover it is singular good against the falling sicknesse, and the olde and colde diseases of the breast. They vse to giue it to drinke with pepper against the Jaunders, especially the seede of the seconde kynde of Libanotis, for as touching the seede of the first kinde called Cachrys, it is not very good to be taken into the bodie, seeing that by his great heate and sharpnesse, it causeth the throot to be rough and grieuouse.

The leaues of al the Libanotides pounce, do stoppe the fluxe of the Hemorrhoides or Pyles, and do soule the swellings and inflammations of the tuell or fundement, and it mollifieth and ripeth all olde colde and harde swellings, being layde therevpon.

The iuyce of the herbe and rootes put into the eyes with honny, doth quicken the sight, and cleareth the dimnesse of the same.

The dry roote mengled with Honny, doth scoure and cleanse rottē vicers, and doth consume and waste all tumors or swellings.

The seede mengled with oyle, is good to annoynt them that haue the Crampe, & and it prouoketh sweate.

The same mengled with Muray meale and vineger, swageth the payne of the goutte when it is layde thereto.

It doth also cleanse and heale the white dry scurffe, and manginesse, if it be layde on with good strong vineger.

They lay to the forehead the seede called Cachrys, against the bloudshoten or watering eyes.

Of Sefeli.

Chap. xcviij.

✠ *The Kindes.*

Sefeli, as Dioscorides writeth, is of three sortes. The first is called Sefeli Massiliense. The second Sefeli Aethiopicum. The third Sefeli Peloponnense.

✠ *The Description.*

1 **T**he first kinde of Sefeli named Massiliense, his leaues are very muche clouen and finely jagged, but yet they be greater and thicker than the leaues of fenell, the stalke is long and high, with knottie ioyntes, and beareth tufts at the toppes like to Dill, and seede somewhat long, & cornered, sharpe and biting. The roote is long like to the roote of the great Saxifrage, of a pleasant smell (as Dioscorides writeth) and sharpe taste.

2 The seconde Sefeli (as Dioscorides saith) hath leaues like Iupe, but smaller and longer drawing neare to the proportion of Woodbine leaues. The stalke is blackishe, of three or foure foote long and ful of branches. The floures are yellow and grow in spokie rundels like Dill. The seede is as great as a wheate Corne, thicke, swarte, and bitter: And this is counted to be the Ethiopian Sefeli, although in deede it is not the right Ethiopian Sefeli.

Seseli Malsiliense.

Seseli Aethiopicum.



3 The thirde is Seseli Deloponnense, which hath a straight long stalke like fenell, or longer, and groweth higher then Seseli of Malsiles. The leaues are all to cut and parted into diuers other small leaues, yet greater and larger than the leaues of Homlock. The seeds groweth likewise in spozie toppes, and is broade and thicke.

Seseleos Species.

4 Amongst the kindes of Seseli, we may place that strange herbe which is found in the gardens of certayne Herboristes. It hath at the first broade leaues spread vpo the grounde, very tender & finely lagged. The stalke is aboute foure or fiue foote long, with knottie ioynts, and round like to a fenel stalke, but a great deale slenderer, and of a saynt Greene colour changing towards yelow. The leaues that grow at the knots or ioyntes of the stalkes do bende and hang downewardest, but especially þ highest (except a few small leaues) whiche grow betwixt the others, & they grow vpward. The toppes of the stalkes
and



and branches, are full of small spoky tuftets, bearing yellow floures, and afterwarde seede. The roote is long and lasteth many yeares.

✱ *The Place.*

- 1 The first kinde (as writeth Dioscorides) groweth in Prouence, and especially about Marsels, wherfore it is called Sefeli of Marsels.
- 2 The second groweth, as witnesseth the sayd Dioscorides, in Ethiopia: and it groweth also meetely plentifully in Prouence, and Languedoc.
- 3 The third kinde groweth in Peloponnese, the whiche is now called Morea, and it lieth in Grece, and is now vnder the Empire and dominion of the Turcke.
- 4 The fourth is found vpon certayne Mountaynes of Lombardie, a man shall also finde, it as some say, in certayne places of Brabant.

✱ *The Tyme.*

- 1 The first floureth twise a yeare, in the spring, and Autumne.
- 2 The second, thirde and fourth, do floure in Autumne.

✱ *The Names.*

- 1 The first kinde is called in Greeke σέλι μασσαλιωτικόν: in Latine Sefeli Massiliense, of some πλατυκώμιον, that is Latum Cuminum, which is as much to say in English as large, and broade Comyn.
- 2 The second kind is called in Greeke σέλι αἰθιοπικόν: in Latine Sefeli Aethiopicum, and of Egyptians κύων φρίκη, Cyonos phrice.
- 3 The third kinde is called σέλι πελοποννησιακόν: in Latine Sefeli Peloponnense, that is to say, Sefeli Peloponnense.
- 4 The fourth hath no speciall name, sauing that some take it for a kinde of Sefeli, and some for Libanotis.

✱ *The Nature.*

The seede and roote of Sefeli, are hoate and dry in the second degree, and of subtile partes.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The seede drunken with wine, comforteth and warmeth the stomacke, helpeth digestion, and driueth away the gnawing and griping of the belly, it cureth the shakings and brusing of a feuer, and is very good against the shortnesse of breath & an old Cough, to be short it is good for al the inwarde partes.

It prouoketh vrine, and is good against the strangurie, and hoate pisse, it prouoketh the menstruall termes, expulseth the dead childe, and setteleth in his naturall place againe the Matrix or Woother that is risen out of his place.

It is much worth vnto them that haue the falling sicknesse.

The traueiler that drinketh the seede of Sefeli, with Pepper and wine, shall not complayne much of colde in his iourney.

The same giuen vnto Goates, and other foure footed beasts to drinke, causeth them easilie to deliuer their yong ones. The same propertie hath the leaues to be giuen to the cattell to eate.

Of Sefeli of Candie.

Chap. xcix.

✱ *The Description.*



His is a tender herbe, about the length of a foote and halfe, his branches are tender and small, and set but with a fewe leaues, whiche be very small iagged and cut. At the toppe of the branches growe the little spokie tuftets or rundels, with white floures, the whiche being past, there commeth seede, whiche is redde, round, and flatte, garnished or compassed aboute with a white bozder, two seedes growing together one against

an other, each of them hauing the shape and proportion of a Target or Buckler. The roote is small and tender, and dieth yearely, so that it muste be euery yeare new sowne againe.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe (as Dioscorides writeth) groweth vpon the Mountayne Amanus in Cilicia: it is to be found in this countrie, in the gardes of some diligent Herboristes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It floureth in Iuly and the seede is ripe in August.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *τορδύλιον*, ἡ σισυλη κρητικόν, of Paulus Egineta *γροφύλιον*: in Latine Tordylum, & Sefeli Creticum: in English Sefeli of Candy: vnknowne for the most parte in Shoppes.

✱ *The Nature.*

The seede of Sefeli of Candie, is hoate and dry in the second degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The seede of Tordylum dronken in wine, prouoketh vrine, and is good against the strangurie, & causeth women to haue their moneths or termes.

The iuyce of it dronken (in the quãtitie of a drãme, boyled with good wine,) by the space of tenne dayes, cureth the disease of the raynes or kidneys.

The roote thereof mengled with Hony and often licked vpon, causeth to spitte out the tough and grosse Phlegmes, that are gathered aboute the breast and lunges.

Tordylum.



Of Daucus.

Chap. i.

✱ *The Kindes.*

MEn do finde thre sortes of herbes, comprehended vnder the name of Daucus, as Dioscorides & all the Ancients do write, whereof the third, is onely knowne at this day.

✱ *The Description.*

1 The firste kinde of Daucus is a tender herbe, with a stalke of a spanne long, set with leaues a great deale smaller and tenderer than fenell leaues. At the toppe of the stalke groweth little spokie tuffets, with white floures, like to the tops of Coziander, yeelding a little long rough white seede, of a good sauour and a sharpe taste. The roote is of the thicknesse of ones finger, and of a spanne long.

2 The seconde kinde is like to wilde Persley, the seede whereof is of a very pleasant and Aromaticall sauour, and of a sharpe and biting taste: & both these Kindes are yet vnknowne.

3 The thirde kinde (as Dioscorides writeth) hath leaues like Coziander, white floures, and a tuffe or spokie bushe, like to wilde Carot, and long seede. For this kinde of Daucus, there is now taken, the herbe whiche some do call wilde Carrot, other call it burdes nest: for it hath leaues like Coziander, but greater, and not muche vnlike the leaues of the yelow Carrot. His floures be

be white growing vpon tuftets or rundels, like to the tuftets of y^e yellow Carrot, in the middle whereof there is founde a little small floure or twayne of a broune redde colour, turning towards blacke. The seede is long and hearie, and sticketh or cleaueth fast vnto garnets. The roote is small and harde.

✱ *The Place.*

- 1 The firste kinde groweth in stony places, that stād full in the Sunne, especially in Candy, as Dioscorides writeth.
- 3 The third kinde groweth euerywhere in this countrie, aboute the borders of fields, in stony places, & by the way sides.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The third kinde of Daucus floureth in July and August.

✱ *The Names.*

The Daucus is called in Greke *δανυς*: in Latine Daucum and Daucium.

- 1 The first kind is called Daucum Creticum, that is to say, Daucus of Candie.
- 3 The third kinde is called in Shoppes Daucus, & of some also Daucus Creticus: in English Daucus, and wilde Carrot: in frēch *Carrotte sauvage*. in high Douch Vogelnest, that is to say, Birdes nest: in base Almaigne Croonkes crupt: & the same is but a certayne wilde Carrot.



✱ *The Nature.*

The seede of Daucus is hoate and dry, almost vnto the thirde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The seede of Daucus dronken is good against the strangurie, and painefull making of water, against the grauell & the stone: it prouoketh vyne, & floures, and expulseth the dead frupte and Secondine.

It swageth the torment and griping payne of the bellie, dissolueth windynesse, cureth the Colique, and ripeth an old Cough.

The same taken in wine, is very good against the bitings of venomous beasts, especially against the stingings of Phalanges or fiede spiders.

The same pounce and laydeto, dissolueth & scattereth colde softe swellings and tumors.

The roote of Daucus of Candie dronken in wine, stoppeth the laske, and is a soueraigne remedie against venom and popson.

Of Saxifrage.

Chap. xi.

✱ *The Kyndes.*

The Saxifrage is of two sortes, great and small.

✱ *The Description.*

- 1 The great Saxifrage hath a long hollow stalke with ioyntes or knees, whereon groweth darke greene leaues, turning towards blacke, made & fashioned of many small leaues growing vpon one stem, after the order of the garden Carrot or Parsenip, but much smaller, & each little leafe alone, is snipt round about the edges saw-falshio, the floures are white, & grow in round Cronets

Cronettes or spoky tuffets. The seede is like to common Parsellie seede, sauing that it is hoater, and byting vpon the tongue. The roote is single, white and long, like the Parsellie roote, but sharpe and hoate in taste like Ginger.

Saxifragia maior.

The great Saxifrage.

Saxifragia minor.

The small Saxifrage.



2 The small Saxifrage is altogether like the great, in stalkes, leaues, floures and seede, sauing that it is a great deale smaller, and of a greater heate, and sharpnesse. The roote is also long and single, of a very hoate and sharpe taste.

3 There is yet an other small Saxifrage like to the aforesayde in stalkes, floures, seede and roote, and in proportion, smacke and smell, sauing his leaues are deeper cut, and of an other fashon, not much vnlike the leaues of Parsellie of the garden, or the wilde Parsellie.

✱ *The Place.*

1 The great Saxifrage groweth in high meadowes, and good groundes.

2, 3 The smal Saxifrages growe vnder hedges, and alongst the grasie fieldes, in dry pastures, both these kindes are very common in this countrie.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Saxifrage floureth after Iune vnto the ende of August, and from that time forth the seede is ripe.

✱ *The Names.*

The Saxifrage is called in Latine and in the Shoppes of this countrie *Saxifraga*, and *Saxifraga*, of Symon Jannensis *Petra findula*, of some *Bibinella*: in high Douch *Bibernell*, and *feldmozen*: in base *Almaigne Beuernaert*, and *Beuernelle*. There be some also whiche call it *Bipennula*, *Pimpinella*, and *Pampinula*.

pinula, the whiche is the peculier or proper name of our Burnet described in the xvj. Chapter of the first booke: and doth not apperteyne vnto these herbes, as it appeareth by this olde Verse: Pimpinella pilos, Saxifraga non habet villos: that is to say, Pimpinell or Burnet hath heares but Saxifrage hath none. Whereby it appeareth that our Pimpinell commonly called in English Burnet, (which hath certayne fine heares appearing in the leaues whan they are broken) was called in times past in Latine Pimpinella, and this whiche hath no hearinesse at all was called Saxifragia. Some learned men of our time, traueling to bring the small Saxifrage vnder certayne Chapiters of Dioscorides do call it Sison: and others Petroselinum Macedonicum: The third sorte wolde haue it a kinde of Daucus. But in my iudgement it is much like to Dioscorides Solvior, Bunium.

✿ *The Nature.*

Saxifrage with his leaues, seele and roote is hoate and drye euen to the thirde degree.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The seele & roote of Saxifrage dronken with wine, or the decoction thereof made in wine, causeth to pisse well, breaketh the stone of the kidneys and bladder, and is singular against the strangurie, and the stoppings of the kidneys and bladder.

The roote bringeth to women their termes, & driueth forth of the Matrix, & the Secondine and the dead fruyte, if it be taken in maner aforesayde.

The roote dried and made into pouder, and taken with Sugar, comforteth & warmeth the stomacke, helpeth digestion, and cureth the gnawing and griping paynes in the belly, and the Colique, by dyping away ventositie or windinesse.

The same with the seele, are very good for them whiche are troubled with any Conuulsion or Crampe, and Apoplexie, and for such as are troubled with long colde feuers, and for them that are bitten with any venimous beast, or haue taken any popson.

The same dronken with wine and vineger, cureth the Pestilence, and holden in the mouth preserveth a man from the sayde disease, and purifieth the corrupt ayre.

The same chewen vpon, maketh one to auoyde much flegme, and draweth from the brayne all grosse and clammy superfluities, it swageth toothache, and bringeth speech againe, to them that are taken with the Apoplexie. It hath the same vertue if it be boyled in vineger alone, or with some water put thereto, and afterwarde to holde it in the mouth.

The iuyce of the leaues of Saxifrage, doth clense and take away all spots & freckles and beautifieth the face, and leaueth a good colour.

It mundifieth corrupt and rotten vlcers, if it be put into them. The same vertue hath the leaues brused and layde vpon.

The distilled water, alone or with vineger cleareth the sight, and taketh away all obscuritie and darkenesse, if it be put into the same.

Of white Saxifrage or Stonebroke. Chap. cii.

✿ *The Description.*

The white Saxifrage hath round leaues, comonly spread abroad vpon the ground & somewhat iagged about the borders, not much unlike the leaues of ground Iuie, but softer & smaller, & of a more yelowish grene. The stalk riseth amongst the leaues, & is round and hearie, and of the length of a

Saxifraga alba.
white Saxifrage.



Saxifraga aurea.
Golden Saxifrage.



of a foote and halfe, it carieth at the toppe diuers white floures, almost like to stocke Gillyflowers. The roote is blackishe with many threddie strings, by whiche hangeth diuerse little rounde graynes, cornes, or berries, of a darke or reddish purple colour, greater than Coriander seede, sharpe and bitter, the which little graynes or berries they vse in medicine and do cal it Semen Saxifragæ alba, that is to

say, the seede of white Saxifrage or Stone breake.

- 2 There is yet an other called golden Saxifrage, which groweth to the length of a spanne and halfe, with compassed leaues, and iaggess like to the other, at the toppe of the stalke growe two or three littel leaues together, and out of the middle of them springeth small floures, of a golden colour, and after them little rounde huskes, full of small redde seede, and they open and disclose themselues whan the seede is ripe. The roote is tender creeping in the grounde, with longer threades and heares, and putteth forth a great many stems or branches.

✠ The Place.

- 1 The white Saxifrage groweth in dye, rough, stony, places, as about the Colemynes, bysides Bathe in England: it groweth also in France and Almaine. We shall also finde it planted in the gardens of Herborists.
- 2 The golden Saxifrage groweth in certayne moyst and watery places, in England, Normandie and Flaunders.

✠ The Tyme.

- 1 The white Saxifrage floureth in Maye, and in Iune the herbe with his floures perissheth, and are nomore to be scene, vntill the next yeare.
- 2 The golden Saxifrage floureth in March and Aprill.

✠ The Names.

- 1 This herbe is called in Latine *Saxifraga alba*: in English Stone breake, & white Saxifrage: in French *Rompierre*, & *Saxifrage blanche*: in high Douch weisz *Steinbrech*: in base Almaine wit *Steenbreck*.
- 2 The second is called *Saxifraga aurea*: in English Goldē Saxifrage: in French *Rompierre*, or *Saxifrage dorée*: in high Douch Goldē *Steinbrech*: in base Almaine *Gulden*

Gulden Steenbreek, and this name is giuen it : because it is like to the white Saxifrage, and beareth yellow or golden flowers.

✠ *The Nature.*

This herbe especially the roote with the seede, is of a warme or hoate complexion.

But the golden Saxifrage is of a colde nature, as the taste doth manifestly declare.

✠ *The Vertues.*

- 1 The roote of white Saxifrage with the graynes or berries of the same, boyled in wine, and dronken, prouoketh vyne, mundifieth and clenseth the kidneies and bladder, breaketh the Stone, and bringeth it forth, and is singuler against the Strangurie and all the imperfections, and griefes of the reynes.
- 2 What vertue the seconde hath, is to vs as yet vnknewen, bycause there is none hath yet proued it.

Of Gromell. Chap. ciiij.

✠ *The Kyndes.*

The Gromell is of two sortes, one of the garden, the other wilde : and the garden Gromell also is of two sortes, great and small.

Lithospermum maius.

The great Gromell.

Lithospermum minus.

The small Gromell.



Bb

✠ *The*

✿ *The Description.*

THE great Gromel hath long, slender, hearie stalkes, the whiche do most commonly trape alongest the grounde, beset with long browne hearie leaues, betwixt the whiche leaues and the stalkes groweth certayne bearded huskes, bearing at the first a smal blew flower, and afterwarde, a little harde, rounde, stonie seede, of a reasonable quantitie. The roote is harde of a wooddie substance.

2 The small garden Gromel hath straight rounde wooddie stalkes, and full of branches, his leaues be long, smal, sharpe, and of a swart greene colour, smaller than the leaues of the great Gromel. Betwixt the leaues and the stalkes groweth smal white floures, and they bring forth faire rounde, white, harde, and stonie seede, lyke vnto Perles, and smaller than the seede of the aforesayd kinde.

3 The wilde Gromel is like vnto the small in stalkes, leaues and floures, sauing that the seede is not so white, neither so smooth & playne: but somewhat shriveled or wrinkled, like to the seede of the common langue de beufe, and the leaues be a little rougher.

4 Besides these two kindes there is yet founde a wilde kinde of Gromel, which is very small, of whiche kinde the learned Ierome Booke hath treated in his herball, it groweth a span long, with his stalke set with small narrow leaues, like to the leaues of lyne or flaxe, betwixt the which leaues & the stalke, it bringeth forth a little smooth, blacke, harde seede, very lyke the seede of the small garden Gromel.

✿ *The Place.*

1 The garden or tame Gromel groweth in some Countreies in rough places: here they sowe it in gardens. The smaller garden Gromel groweth not often of him selfe, sauing alongest the Riueres and water sides.

2 The wilde is founde in rough and stonie places.

✿ *The Tyme.*

Gromel floureth in Iune, Iuly, and August, in whiche season it doth also deliuer his seede.

✿ *The Names.*

Gromel is called in Greke λιθοσπέρμον: and in Latine Lithospermum, of some γερύριον: of the Arabians Milium Soler: in Shoppes Milum solis: in Englishe Gromel and Gremil: some name it also Pearle plante: in frenche Gremil, or Herbe aux perles: in high Douch Meerhirsch, or Meerhirschen, and Steinsamen: in base Imaigne Peerlencruyt, and Steenset: in Italion Milium Solis.

✿ *The Nature.*

The seede of Gremil is hoate and drie in the seconde degree.

✿ *The Vertues.*

Gromel seede pounce and dronken in white wine, breaketh the Stone, drieth it forth and prouoketh vyne: but especially the Stone in the bladder, as the Authors write. Turner.

Of Setony. Chap. ciii.

✿ *The Description.*

SETONY hath leaues somewhat long and broade, of a darke greene colour, bluntly tagged rounde about the edges like a sawe, and of a good saour. Amongst the sayd leaues groweth vp a rough square stalke of a foote and halfe

halfe long, Decked with such like leaues but a great deale smaller, and bearing at the top a short spykie eare, full of flowers, most commonly of a crymsin, or redde purple colour, and somtymes (but very seldome), as white as snowe: after whiche flowers there comineth in the sayd spykie tuffets, blacke seede, long and cornered. The roote hath threddie stringes.

Paulus Aegineta maketh mention of an other Betony, called of the later writers Veronica, the which we haue described in the 17. Chapter of the first booke.

✱ The Place.

Betony groweth in meddowes, shadowy wooddes, and mountaynes: It is also commonly planted in gardens.

✱ The Tyme.

Betony flowreth commonly in July and August.

✱ The Names.

Betony or Betayne, is called in Greeke κισσορ, και ψιχορσορ: In Latine and in shoppes Betonica and Vetonica: In Spanishe Bretonica: In frenche Betonie: In high Douch Braun Betonick: In balse Almaine Betonie.

✱ The Nature.

Betony is hoate and dry in the seconde degree.

✱ The Vertues.

The Decoctio[n] of Betonie dronken, prouoketh vrine, breaketh the Stone of the kidneies, doth cleanse and scoure the breast and lunges from flegme and slyme, and is very profitable for such as haue the Phthisick or consumptio[n], and are vexed with the Cough.

The leaues of Bettayne dried, are good to be giuen the quantitie of a dram with Hydromel, that is to say, Honied water, vnto such as are troubled with the Crampe, and also agaynst the diseases of the Mother or matrix.

The same taken in like manner, bringeth the sure menstruall.

The dried leaues dronken in wine, are profitable against the biting of Serpentes, and so be they to be applyed or layde outwardly vpon the wounde: and it is good also for them that haue taken any popson. And if it be taken before hande, it preserueth the people from all popson.

Betany openeth and cureth the oppillation or stopping of the liuer, the melt, and the kidneies, and is good agaynst the Dropsie.

The same dronken with wine and water is good for them that spet blood, and it cureth al inward and outward woundes.

The same taken with Hydromel or Meade, looseth the belly very gentilly, and helpeth them that haue the falling sicknesse, madnesse, and head ache.

It comforteth the stomacke, helpeth digestion, swageth belching and the desire of

Betonica. Betony.



to vomit if it be taken with clarified honie, in the euening after supper. The same vertue hath the Conserue therof made with sugar and taken in the quantitie of a beane.

The roote of Betony dried, and taken with honied water, causeth one to cast out and vomit tough clammye flegme, and other superfluous humors.

Of Panax. Chap. cv.

✱ *The Kynde.*

Dioscorides that famous, and auncient writer of Plantes, hath described vnto vs three sortes of Panaces: wherof the first is Panaces Heraclium: The seconde is Panaces Asclepij: The thirde is Panaces Chironium.

✱ *The Description.*

Πανάκις ἡράκλειου. Panaces Heraclium.

The first kinde of Panaces, hath great Greene and rough leaues, layd & spread abroad vpon the ground, and parted into fine iaggess and cuttes, almost lyke the leaues of the figge tree. Amongst them springeth vp, a long thicke stalke with ioyntes, white without and hearie, set here and there with the lyke leaues: but somewhat smaller, and bearing at the top a bushe, or spokie tuffete lyke vnto Dyll, the floure or blossom of it yelowre, and the seede is of a pleasant sauour sharpe & hoate. It hath diuers white rootes growing or comming forth of one head, of a strong sauour, and couered with a thicke bitter barke. Out of the sayde roote, and the stem, or stalke cut, and scarrified, floweth the gomme or liquoꝝ, called Opopanax, the whiche being fresh and newly drawen forth of the plante is white: but beyng drie it waxeth all yelowre without, as though it were coloured with Saffron.



² The seconde kinde of Panaces, hath a slender stalke of a cubite long with knottes or ioyntes, the leaues be greater, moze hearie, and of a stronger sauour than the leaues of fenell. The floures growe also in tuffetes or rundels, and they are yelowre of an odiferous sauour, and sharpe taste. The roote is small and tender.

³ The thirde kinde as Dioscorides and others do write, hath leaues like vnto Parietom, floures of a golden colour, a small roote, not goyng deepe in the grounde, and of a sharpe taste. But as Theophrastus, and Plinie do describe it, This thirde kinde of Panaces shoulde haue leaues lyke vnto Patience, or Sorrel, floures of a golden colour, and a long roote, so that amongst the olde writers, is no perfit consent touching this thirde kinde of Panax.

✱ *The*

✿ The Description.

4 **U**nto these three kindes of Panaces, we may ioyne a certayne other strange plant, whose seede is founde amongst Opopanax. And this plante hath great large leaues, somewhat rough & heartie, largely spread abroad, and made of sundry leaues ioyned together all in one, wherof eache collateral (or by, leafe) is long and large almost like to y leaues of Patience: The stalke or stem of this plante is full of ioyntes, and of fine or sixe foote long, diuiding it selfe agayne into other stalkes and branches: The floures be yelow, growing in spokie tuffetes or rundels: The seede is playne, & the roote is long and white.

✿ The Place.

- 1 The first kinde groweth about Cyren in Lybia, and Macedonia: also in Bœotia, & in Phocis of Arcadia, whereas they vse to sowe it, and manure it diligently, for the gayne that is gotten of the sappe or iuyce thereof.
- 3 The thirde kinde groweth vppon the mount Pelius in Theissalie, & loueth good grounde.

✿ The Tyme.

The Opopanax is drawen, gathered in the time of haruest.

✿ The Names.

- 1 The first kinde is called in Greeke *πάναξις ἡράκλειου*, that is to say in Latine Panaces Herculeum, of Galien also Panax: vnknewen in the shoppes here.
The liquor that commeth from it, is called in Greeke *ὀποπάναξ*: in Latine also Opopanax: in shoppes Opopanacum.
- 2 The seconde kinde is called *πάναξις Ἀσκληπιοῦ*, that is to say in Latine Panaces Aesclepij, or Aesculapij Panaces.
- 3 The thirde is called *πάναξις χειρώγιου*, Panaces Chironium.
- 4 The fourth shoulde seeme to be Panaces Syriacum, wherof Theophrastus & Plinie haue mentioned: which differeth from the former kindes, as we haue els where, moze largely written in Latine.
Panaces: in shoppes is called Siler montanum.

✿ The Nature.

- 1 The first Panaces is hoate in the thirde degree, and drye in the seconde.
The liquor thereof is also of the lyke temperament.
- 2, 3 The three other kindes are of the like temperature, but not so hoate, nor so strong.

Quarta Panacis Species.
The fourth kinde of Panar.

- 1 The seede of the first Panaces dronken with wormewood, moueth womens flowres: And taken with Herbe Sarrafine, whiche is Aristolochia Clematitis, it is good agaynst the poyson of all venimous beastes. Being dronken with wine, it cureth the suffocation and strangling, or choking of the Matrix or Mother, and causeth the same to fall and retorne agayne to his naturall place.

The roote of Panaces chopped or hakt very small, and applied belowe to the Mother or Matrix, draweth forth the dead Chylde, and the vnnaturall birth.

The same roote mingled with Hony, and layde vpon, and also put into olde blcers, cureth the same, and couereth bare, or naked bones with flesh agayne.

- 2 The flowers and seede of the seconde kinde of Panaces, are very profitable agaynst the bytinges of Serpentes, to be dronken in wine, or layde vpon the wounde with Oyle.

The same flowers and seede mingled with Hony, and layde thereunto, do cure olde malignant, corrupt, and fretting soares, and also knobbes or harde swellinges.


- 3 The seede, the flowers, and also the roote of the thirde Panaces, are very good to be dronken, agaynst the venom of Serpentes, and Vipers.

Of Louage. Chap. xvi.

The Kyndes.

If men take that herbe whiche is commonly called in Shoppes Leuisticum, for one of the sortes of Ligusticum: Then there are two kindes of Ligusticum, the one whiche is the right Ligusticum, described by the Ancientes, And the other whiche may be a bastarde or wilde kinde of Ligusticum.

The Description.

- 1  The right Ligusticum, described by Dioscorides, is in his roote lyke to the first kinde of Panax: it hath slender stalkes, with ioyntes like vnto Dill. The leaues are lyke to the leaues of Melilot, but they be softer and of a better sauour, whereof the vppermost leaues are tenderest, and more iagged or cut. At the top of the stalkes groweth the seede in spokie tuftetes, the whiche is harde and longe, almost like to fenell seede, of an aromaticall or Spycie sauour, and in taste sharpe and byting. The roote is white, and odoriferous, much lyke to the roote of the first kinde of Panax. Neuerthelesse it is not yet knownen in this Countrie.

- 2 The other herbe, whiche is taken in this Countrie for Ligusticum, hath great, large, odoriferous leaues, muche iagged and cut, almost lyke to the leaues of Angelica: but a great deale larger, fatter and of a deeper Greene colour, deeper cut and more clouen. The stalke is smooth, rounde, holowe, and ioyntie, of the length of a man or more, with spokie rundels, or tuftetes, at the top of the stalkes: bearing a yellow flower, and a round, flat, broade, seede: larger then Dyll seede, and smaller then Angelica seede. The roote is long and thicke and bringeth forth perely newe Stemmies.

Ligusticum verum.
The right Louage.



Ligusticum vulgare.
The common Louage.



✿ The Place.

The right Ligusticum, groweth in Liguria, vppon the mount Apennian, neare to the Towne or Citie of Genues, and in other mountaynes there about.

The seconde kinde is planted in our gardens.

✿ The Tyme.

Louage flowreth most commonly in Iuly and August.

✿ The Names.

¹ The first and right kinde is called in Greeke λιγυστικόν, and of Galien λιγυστικόν: in Latine Ligusticum: and of some also as Dioscorides writeth Panaces, by the which name it is yet knownen in the Shoppes of Genues: in the Shoppes of Flaunders they call it Siler Montanum: in Englishe Louage: in frenche Liefesche: and in Douch Ligusticum.

² The seconde kinde is called in Shoppes Leuisticum, and the Apothecaries vse it in steede of the right Ligusticum: in Englishe Louage: in frenche Leuesse, or Liefesche: in Douch Liebstockel: in Brabant Lauette, and Leuistock.

✿ The Nature.

Ligusticum is hoate and dry in the thirde degree.

Louage is also hoate and drye, and of qualitie muche like to Ligusticum.

✿ The

✠ *The Vertues.*

- 1 The roote of Ligusticum is very good for all inwarde diseases, driving away all ventositie, or windinesse, especially the windinesse of the stomacke, and is good agaynst the byting of Serpentes, and al other venomous beastes.

The same roote well dried and dronken with wine, prouoketh vrine, and the mensuall termes: it hath the same vertue, if it be applyed to the secrete place in a Pessarie or mother Suppositoie.

The seede of Ligusticum warmeth the stomacke, helpeth digestion, and is pleasant to the mouth and taste, wherfore in times past the people of Genues dyd vse it in their meates in steede of Pepper, as some do yet, as witnesseth Antonius Musa.

- 2 The roote and seede of louage dyed and dronke in wine, doth drie by and warme the stomacke, easeth trenchies or griping payne of the belly, driving away the blastings and windinesse of the same.

The same roote and seede do moue vrine, and the naturall sicknesse of women, whether they take it inwardly, or whether they bathe them selues with the decoction thereof, in some hollowe scate, or stue.

To conclude, the louage in facultie and vertues, doth not differ much from Ligusticum, and it may be vsed without error, in steede thereof.

The distilled water of louage, cleareth the sight, and putteth away all spots, lentiles, or freckles, and rednesse of the face, if it be often washed therewith.

Of Angelica. Chap. cxiij.

✠ *The Kynnes.*

ANGELICA is of two sortes, that is the garden and wilde Angelica.

✠ *The Description.*

- 1 **T**he garden Angelica hath great broade leaues, diuided agayne into other leaues, which are snipt and dented about, much like to the highest leaues of Spondilium, or Dutch Brack vrsine, but they be tenderer, longer, greener, and of a stronger sauour. Amongst those leaues springeth by the stalke, three yeeres after the sowing of the seede, the whiche stalke is thicke, and soyntic, hollowe within, and smelleth almost like to Petroleum. At the top of the stalkes groweth certayne little felmes, puffed or bolne by lyke to small bladders or bagges, out of which cometh the spokie toppes or rundels almost like vnto the tops of fenell, bearing white floures, & after ward great, broade double seede, muche greater then Dill seede, and like to the seede of the thirde kinde of Selsely. The roote is great and thicke, blacke without & white within, out of which, when it is hurt or cut, there floweth a fat or oylie liquor, like gomme, of a strong smell or taste.

- 2 The wilde Angelica is like to that of the garden, sauing that his leaues are not so deeply cut or clouen, and they be narrower and blacker. The stalkes be muche slenderer and shorter and the floures be whiter. The roote is a great deale smaller, and hath more threddie stringes, and it is not by a great deale of so strong a sauour.

✠ *The Place.*

The tame Angelica is sown and planted in the gardens of this Countrie.

The wilde groweth in darke shadowy places, alongest by water sides, and wooddes standing lowe.

✠ *The Tyme.*

The two kindes of Angelica, do flower in Iuly and August.

✠ *The*

Angelica Sativa.
Garden Angelica,

Angelica Sylvestris.
Wilde Angelica.



✠ The Names.

This herbe is called in Englishe Angelica: in frenche *Angelique*: in high Douch Angelick, des heylighen gheistswurtzel, oder Brustwurtz: in the shoppes of Brabante Angelica. There is yet none other name knownen to vs.

✠ The Nature.

Angelica especially that of the garden is hoate and dry, almost in the thirde degree.

✠ The Vertues.

The late writers say, that the rootes of Angelica are contrarie to all popson, the Pestilence, and all naughtie corruption, of euill or infected ayre.

If any body be infected with the Pestilence or plague, or els is popsoned, they giue him straightwayes to drinke a Dram of the powder of this roote with wine in the winter, and in sommer with the distilled water of Scabiosa, Carduus Benedictus, or Rosewater, then they bring him to bedde, and couer him well vntill he haue sweet well.

The same roote being taken fasting in the morning, or but only kept or holden in the mouth, doth keepe and preserue the body from the infection of the Pestilence, and from all euill ayre and popson.

They say also that the leaues of Angelica pounge with the leanes of Rue and honie, are very good to be layde vnto the bitinges of mad Dogges, Serpentes, and Vipers, if incontinent after his hurt, he drinke of the wine wherein the roote or leaues of Angelica haue boyled.

The second Booke of
Of Horestrange or Sulphurwort.
Chap. cxiij.

✠ The Description.

Peucedanus.

THIS herbe hath a weake slender stalk, with ioyntes or knottes, the leaues are greater than the leaues of fenill, like to the leaues of Pine tree. At the top of the stalkes groweth rounde spokie tuffetes full of little yelow flowers, the whiche afterwarde do turne into broade seede. The roote is thicke and long, blacke without, and white within, of a strong greuous smell, and full of yelow sap or liquer smelling not muche vnlike to Sulphur, or Byrrystone, and it beareth at the hyghest of the roote aboue the earth a certayne thicke or bulbe of heare, like to the rootes of Libanotides, before described, amongst whiche the leaues and stalk do spring vp.

✠ The Place.

This herbe groweth vppon the high mountaines of Almaine, & in the woodes of Languedoc, & certayne other countries. Heare the Herboristes do sowe it in their their gardens, It is found in certayne places of Englande, and D. Turner sayth, he founde a roote of it at S. Vincentes rocke by Bristowe.

✠ The Tyme.

Peucedanum flowreth in Iuly and August.

✠ The Names.

It is called in Greeke *πικνιδανος*: In Latine and in shoppes Peucedanum, of some also *ἔραβος*, id est, Bonus Genius, Pinastellum, Stataria, and Foeniculus Porcinus: In Englishe also Peucedanum, Horestrong, or Horestrange, Sowe fenill, and of some Sulpherwort: In Italion *Peucedano*: In Spanishe *Heruatum*: In frenche *Peucedanon*, and *Queuë de Pourceau*: In high Douch *Harsrang*, & of some *Schwebelwurtz*, and *Sewfenchel*, that is to say, Sulphur roote, and Sowe fenell: In base Almaine *Uerckens Uenckell*.

✠ The Nature.

This herbe, but specially the sap or iuyes of the roote, is hoate in the seconde degree, and drie almost in the beginning of the thirde degree.

✠ The Vertues.

✓ The sappe of the roote of Peucedanum or Horestrange taken by it selfe, or with bitter Almondes and Rue (as Plinie sayth) is good agaynst the shortnesse of breath, swageth the griping paynes of the belly, dissolueth and driueth away ventositie, windinesse, and blastinges of the stomacke and of all inwarde partes, it wasteth the swelling of the Helte or Splene, It looseth the belly gentilly, and purgeth by siege both flemme and choler.

The



The same taken in manner aforesayde, prouoketh vyne, easeeth the payne of the kidneyes, and bladder, it mooueth the fluxe menstrual, causeth easie deliuerance of childe, and expulseth the Secundyne and the deade childe.

The iuyce of Peucedanum is good agaynst the Cough, if it be taken with Carare egge.

The same giuen to smell vpon, doth greatly helpe such women as are greeued with vprising and strangling of the Mother, and stirreth vp agayne or waketh suche people as haue the lethargie, or the forgetfull and sleeping disease.

The same layde to the forehead with oyle of Roses and Vineger is good agaynst the madnesse called in Greeke Phrenitis, and the olde greuous head aches, and giddinesse of the same, terrible dreames, and the falling sickness.

The same sappe applyed as is aforesayde, cureth the Paultie, the Crampe, and drawing togyther of sinewes, and all olde, colde diseases, especially the Sciatica.

The perfume of Peucedanum burned vpon quicke coales, driueth away Serpentes and all other venemous beastes creeping vpon the ground.

The iuyce of it put into the concavities or hollownesse of a naughtie tooth, swageth toothache: and powred into the eares with oyle of Roses, cureth the payne of the same.

They lay it with good successe vnto the rupture or bursting of younge children, and vpon the Nauelles that stande out, or are to muche lifted vp.

The roote in vertue is lyke to the iuyce: but it is not althing so effectuell. Yet men drinke the decoction thereof, agaynst all the diseases whereunto the iuyce is good.

The roote dried and made into powder, doth mundifie and cleanse olde skinning and corrupt vicers, and draweth forth the splinters and peeces of boones, and bringeth to a scarre, and closeth vp vicers, that be harde to heale.

They mingle it very profitably with al oyntmentes and Emplaisters, that are made to chafe and heate any part of the body, whatsoeuer.

The same dyed and mengled with the Oyle of Will, causeth one to sweate if the body be annoynted and rubbed therewith.

Of great Pellitorie of Spayne, Imperatoria or Masterwort. Chap. cix.

✿ The Kynde.

Masterwort is of two sortes, tame & wilde, not much onelyke one another, aswel in leaues as in floures and rootes, & both kindes are wel knownen in this Countre.

✿ The Description.

Imperatoria or Masterwort hath great broade leaues, almost like Alexander: but of deeper greene, and stronger sauour, euery leafe is diuided into three others, & which agayne hath two or three deepe cuttes or gashes, insomuch as euery leafe is diuided into seue, or nine parts, and euery part is toothed or natched rounde about like a sawe. Amongst these leaues groweth the tender knottie stalkes, whiche be of a reddishe colour next the ground, bearing at the top round spokie tufts with white floures, after the whiche cometh the seede, whiche is large and lyke to Dyll seede. The roote is long of the thiknesse of ones finger, creeping alongst and putteth vp
newe

new leaues in sondrie places, somewhat blacke without and white within, hoate or byting vpon the tongue, & of a strong sauour.

- 2 The wyld *Imperatoria*, commonly called *Herbe Gerarde*, or *Fishe Weede*, is not much vnlyke \bar{h} aboueſaide in leaues, flowers, & rootes, ſauing that the leaues are ſmaller growing vpo longer Stemmes, and the roote is tenderer whiter and not ſo thicke. Alſo the whole plante with his roote is not althing ſo ſtrong in in ſauor, yet it is not altogether without a certayne ſtrong ſnell or ſauor.

✠ *The Place.*

- 1 *Aſterantium* or *Maſterwort*, is ſometimes founde in wooddes and deſertes vpon littel hylles or ſmall mountaynes. They do alſo plante it meetely, plentifullye in the gardins of high and baſe Almayne, and Englande.

- 2 The ſeconde *Imperatoria*, or wyld *Maſterwort*, groweth commonly in moſt gardens of his owne kinde, and this is ſurely a weede or vnprofitable plante. And wheras theſe herbes haue once taken roote, they wyll there remayne willingly, and do yearly increaſe & ſpreade abroade, getting more grounde dayly. For which cauſe as I thinke it was firſt called *Imperatoria* or *Maſterwoortz* in Douch.

✠ *The Tyme.*

Theſe herbes do flower here in Iune and Iuly.

✠ *The Names.*

- 1 The firſt kinde is called of ſome *Herboriſtes* and *Apothecaries*, *Oſteritium*, *Oſtrition*, *Oſtrutium*, or *Aſterantium*: of ſome *Imperatoria*: In Engliſh alſo *Imperatoria Maſterworre*, and *Pellitorie* of Spayne: In Italion *Imperatoria*: In frenche *Oſtrutium*, or *Imperatoire*, and *Herbe du Benioin*, but falſely: In high Douch *Heſterwurtz*: In baſe Almaine *Heeſterwortell*.

- 2 The ſecond or wyld *Imperatoria*, is now called *Herba Gerardi*, $\iota\eta\epsilon\phi\upsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, and *Septifolium*, that is to ſay, *Herbe Gerarde*, and *Setfoyle*: In Engliſhe ſome call it *Fisheweede*: In baſe Almayne *Geraert*, and *Seuenblat*.

✠ *The Nature.*

Aſterantium, but chiefly the roote is hoate and dry in the thirde degree. The wyld is almoſt of the ſame nature and qualitie, but not ſo ſtrong.

✠ *The Vertues.*

- 1 *Maſterworre* is not onely good agaynſt al Poyſon, but alſo it is ſingular agaynſt all corrupt and noughtie ayre, and infection of the Peſtilence, if it be dronken with wine and the ſame roote pounde by it ſelfe or with his leaues, doth diſſolue and cure Peſtilential Carboncles and Botches, and ſuche other apoſtumations and ſwellinges, being applyed therto.

- 2 The roote thereof dronken in wine, cureth the extreme and rigorous ſictes of

Aſterantium, Oſtrutium.



of olde feuers, and the Dropsie, and it prouoketh swee.

The same taken in manner aforesayde, comforteth and strengtheneth the stomacke, helpeth digestion, restoreth the appetite, and dissolueth the ventositie and blasting of the flankes and belly.

It helpeth greatly such as haue taken great squattres, bruisis, or falles from aloft, and are sore hurt, and inwardly bursten, for it cureth the hurtles, and dissolueth and scattereth the blood that is astonied, and clotted or congeled within the body.

The same roote pounde with his leaues, is very good to be layde to the byttinges of madde Dogges, and to all the byttinges and stingings of Serpentes, and suche lyke venimous beastes.

The wilde Imperatoria, or herbe Gerard, pounde and layde vpon suche members or partes of the body, as are troubled and vexed with the gowte, swageth the payne, and taketh away the swelling.

And as it hath ben proued in sundrie places, it cureth the Hemorrhoides, if the fundament or siege be fomented, or bathed with the decoction thereof.

Of Ferula. Chap. cx.

¶ The Description.

Ferula.

Ferula leaues are great and large, and spreade abroad, and cut into very small threddees or heares lyke fenell, but a great deale bigger: The stalke or stem is thicke, ioyntie, and very long: in the toppes of the stalkes groweth great round spokie tuftetes, bearing first yelowwe flowres, and afterward long, broade, and blacke seede, almost as large as the seede of Melones or Pepones. The roote is thicke and white, and groweth deepe in the grounde, or in the ioyntes or cleftes and Choppes of Cleeffes and Rockes.

There is also founde an other kinde of this ferula, but his leaues are not so small cut, and vnderneath they be white, or of a graysh colour, but otherwyle they be as large as the other, the seede is also lesse, but in proportion lyke the other.

¶ The Place.

These ferulas do growe in Grece, and Italie, and other hoate regions, but they are strange in this Countrey, and Flaunders.

¶ The Names.

The first is called in Greeke Νάργησις: in Latine Ferula.

The other is also a kinde of ferula, and is counted of some to be a certayne Ferulago, The whiche of Theophrastus is called in Greeke Ναρθηνα.

¶ The Nature.

There is no peculiet or special vse of these ferulas, sauing that the liquor or gummes



gummes that floweth out of them, as Sagapenum, Ammoniacum, and Galbanum, are vsed in medicine, wherefore their nature and vertue shalbe Described in the Chapters folowing.

To the Reader.

CONSidering, welbeloued Reader, that we haue witten in the Chapters going befoze of some herbes, out of the whiche flowe very costly sappes or gummes geathered, dried, and preserued, the which are greatly vsed in Medicines and Surgerie, especially as the sappe of Panax, the whiche is called Opopanax, and the sappe of Laserpitium, the whiche is named Lafer, whiche in farre Countries do flowe out of the same herbes, and are brought into this Countrey, & into all partes of Chriſtendome, of whose strength and vertue we haue not witten: therefore haue we in the ende of this part for a conclusion & finishing of the same, witten of the nature and vertue of the same gummes. And not onely of the gummes flowing out of the herbes aboue rehearsed: but also of gummes and sappes flowing out of herbes or thereof made, the whiche commonly we finde at the Apothecaries and are vsed in Medicines, although that the herbes (bicause they are not knownen in Chriſtendome) are not writte or spoken of by vs, omitting the sappes and gummes whiche flowe out of wooddes and trees, as Rosin, Pitche, Turpentine, and suche lyke, we wyl write of the historie of wooddes and trees. And in the description of these gummes and sappes we wyl folowe the learning of the Auncientes, as Dioscorides, Galen, Plinie, &c. Declaring their names as they are called by the sayd Auncientes in Greeke and in Latine, by the whiche they are nowe at this time knownen to the Apothecaries, like as we haue yet hitherto Done and witten in the historie of herbes.

Of Opopanax. Chap. cxi.



Popanax is the gumme or sappe of the first kinde of Panaces, called Heracleoticum, as Dioscorides writeth, & it floweth out of the roote and stalke of Panaces, as they shalbe hurt or cut, and the sappe when it is yet fresh, and first flowen out, is white, and when it is drie, it is altogether yellowe lyke that which is coloured with Saffron. And the best of this sappe or gumme is that same whiche on the outsyde is pelowe and within whitish, for that is yet fresh.

✿ The Names.

The gumme is called in Greeke *οπανάξ*: in Latine Opopanax: and of the Apothecaries Opopanacum: in Englishe Opopanax.

* The Nature.

Opopanax is hoate and drie in the thirde degree.

✿ The Vertues.

Opopanax is very good against the colde shiuerings, and brusing of Agues, & the payne and grieve of the syde, the gnawing & griping payne of the bowelles or guttes, the Strangurie, and for them that are squatte or brupled within, by occasion of falling, if it be dronken with Meade or Honied water. And to be taken in the same manner or with wine, it cureth the inwarde scruinelle or hurt of the bladder.

Opopanax as Mesue writeth, taken the waight of two drammes or lesse, & pourgeth by siege, the flegme and colde, tough, clammye, and stymie humours, drawing the same from partes farre of, as fro the head, the sinewes & ioyntes. Moreover it is very good against al colde diseases, of the brayne and sinewes, as the Crampe and Paulsie, &c.

The

The same taken in the like manner and quantitie, doth mundifie and scoure the breast, and is good for Asthmaticque people, and for them that are troubled with the shortnesse of winde or breath, and with an olde dangerous cough.

It cureth also the hardnesse, and other mishappes of the melt or splene, and Dropsie, if it be tempered or steeped in muste, and dronken.

Opopanax doth scatter, soften, & resolue, al hard, cold, swelling, or tumours, being steeped in vineger, and applyed or layde therto.

It is good to be layde to the Sciatica (whiche is the gowt in the hippe or huckle bone) and it easeth the payne of the gowt of the legges and feete, beyng layde therebpon with the substance or pulpe of dried Rapsons.

The same mingled with Hony, and put in vnder in manner of a Pessarie or mother suppositoie, prouoketh the flowres, driueth forth the Secondine, and dead fruite, dispatcheth the ventositie of the Matrix or mother, and cureth all hardnesse of the same.

Opopanax being layde vpon Carbuncles, and Pestilentiall botches, and tumours, breaketh the same, especially after that it hath ben soaked in vineger, and mingled with leccayne.

It swageth tooch ache, being put into the hollownesse of perished teeth: or rather as Meluc sayth, to be boyled in vineger, and holdē or kept in the mouth.

Being layd to the eyes alone, or mingled with Collyries made for the purpose, it cleareth the sight.

With this gumme and Pitche they make a playster, the whiche is very singular agaynst the bytinges of al wilde and mad beastes, being layd therevnto.

Of Laserpitium and Laser. Chap. cxiij.

✿ The Description.



Laserpitium (by that we may gather of Theophrastus & Dioscorides) is an herbe that dyeth perely, his stalke is great and thicke like ferula: the leaues be lyke Parsley and of a pleasant sent: The seede is broade as it were a little leafe, it hath a great many rootes growing out of one head, which is thicke and couered with a blacke skinne.

From out of these rootes and stalkes being scarified and cut, floweth a certayne strong liquoz, the which they drie, and is verie requisite in medicine, and it is called Laser: but it is not all of a sorte, nor in al places alyke, for it chaungeth in taste, sauour, and fashon, according to the places where as the Laserpitium groweth.

- 1 The sappe or liquoz that floweth out of the Laserpitium growing in Cyrene, is of a pleasant sauour, and in tast not very grieuous: so as in tymes past, men dyd not onely vse it in shoppes for Physick, but also in fine Cakes, Junkettes, and other meates, as Plinie wytteth.
- 2.3 That whiche floweth out of the Laserpitium, that groweth in Media, and Syria, is of a very lothsome, and stinking sauour.

✿ The Place.

Laserpitium groweth on the high mountaynes and desertes of Cyrene and Aphrica, and this is the best and chiefest, and it yeeldeth a liquoz which is very good and of a pleasant smell. It groweth also in Syria, Media, Armenia, and Lybia, but the iuyce or liquoz thereof is not so good, but is of a very lothsome detestable, and abominable smell.

✿ The Names.

This plant is called in Greeke *οιλαριον*: In Latine Laser, and Laserpitium: of some, as witnesseth Dioscorides, Magudaris, especially that whiche yeeldeth

no liquor, as in Lybia.

The stalkes of the right Laserpitium are called in Greeke σιλφίον: and in Latine Silphium.

The rootes are called μαγδαρίς, and Magudaris.

The first leaues & springing up out of the ground, are called μασπίτον, Maspetū.

The iuyce or liquor of Laserpitium, is called in Latine Laser: and of the Arabian Physicians Asa, or Asfa.

The iuyce whiche floweth from the stalkes is called of Plinie Caulias, and of Gaza the interpreter of Theophrastus, Scaparium Laser.

That whiche floweth from the rootes, is called Rhizias, of Gaza Radicarium Laser.

1 The sweete sauering gumme or liquor is called in Greeke ὁ πὸς κυρηναϊκός: in Latine Succus Cyrenaicus, or Laser Cyrenaicum, of some Asa Adorata: vñ known in Shoppes: for that whiche they take for Laser (as all the learned men of our tyme thinke) is called of the Apothecaries Gummi benzui, or Belzui, or Asa dulcis: in Englishe Belzoin, or Benzoin: in frenche Benioin, and it is not Laser: but the gumme or liquor of a certayne great tree to vs vñknown, as the trauelers do affirme, and as it doth manifestly appeare by the thicke peeces of barke and wood, which is often found in and amongst the Benzoin, that it cannot be the gumme or liquor of an herbe that perissheth perely.

2 That Laser whiche cometh from Media, is called in Greeke ὁ πὸς μεδικός: in Latine Laser Medicum, or Succus Medicus.

3 That whiche cometh from Syria is called ὁ πὸς συριακός: in Latine Laser Syriacum.

These two last recited kindes of Laser that come from Syria, and Media, because of their lothsome saour, are called of the Arabian Physicians and Apothecaries Asa foetida: in Englishe also Asa ferida: in high Douche Teufels dreck, that is to say Deuilles durt: it is called in Brabant by a very strange name Fierilonfonsia.

✿ The Nature.

Laserpitium, especially the roote, is hoate and drie in the thirde degree.

Laser is also hoate and drie in the thirde degree, but it exceedeth muche the heate of the leaues, stalkes, and rootes of Laserpitium.

✿ The Vertues.

The rootes of Laserpitium are very good (as Dioscorides and Galen writeth) to be dronken against al popson: and a little of the same eaten with meat, or taken with salte, causeth one to haue a good and sweete breath.

The leaues of this plante (as Plinie writeth) boyled in wine and dronken, mundifieth the Matric, and driueth forth the Secondine, and the dead fruit.

The rootes well pounce or stamped with Oyle, scattereth clotted blood, taketh away blacke and blew marks that come of bruises or stripes, cureth and dissolueth the kinges euill, and all harde swellings and Botches, the places being annoynted or playstered therewith.

The same roote made into powder, and made into a playster with the Oyle of Ireos and ware, doth both swage and cure the Sciatica or growte of the hippe or huckle bone.

The same boyled with the pilles of pome Granattes and vineger, doth cure the Hemorrhoides, and taketh away the great wartes, & all other superfluous outgrowings about the fundement. It hath the same vertue, if one foment or bathe the fundement with the Decoction of the same rootes boyled in water.

They do also mundifie and cleanse the breast, & it dissolueth and ripeth tough flegme,

legme, and it is very profitable against an olde cough comming of colde, to be taken with hony in maner of a Lohoc, or electuarie.

They prouoke vyne, they mundise and clesse the kidneyes and bladder, & they breake and driue forth the Stone, they moue the flowres, and expulse the Secondine, and the dead fruit.

If they be holden in the mouth and chewed vpon, they swage tooth ache, and drawe from the bryarne a great quantitie of humours.

The liquoz or gumme of Laserpitium, especially of Cyrene, broken and dissolved in water and dronken, taketh away and cureth the hoarsenesse that cometh suddenly: and being supt by with a reare Egge, it cureth the cough, and taken with some good broth or supping, it is good against an olde Pleurisie.

Laser cureth the Jaunders and Dropsie taken with dyed figges.

It is very good agaynst Crampes, and the drawing together or shrinking of sinewes, and other members, to be taken the quantitie of a scruple, and take with Pepper & Myrthe, it prouoketh the flowres, and driueth forth the Secondine and dead fruit.

To be taken with Hony and vineger, or with Sympus Acetosus, it is singular agaynst the falling sicknesse.

It is good against the fire of the belly comming of the debilitie and weakness of the stomacke (which disease is called in Latine Coeliacus morbus) with the skinne, or rather the kernelles of raysons.

It driueth awy the shakings & shivering of agues, to be dronken with wine, Pepper and Frankencense. And they make thereof an Electuarie with Pepper, Ginger, and the leaues of Rue pounde together with hony, the which is called Antidotum ex succo Cyreniaco, the whiche is a singular medicine against Feuer Quartaynes.

It is good against the bytinges of al venomous beastes, and venomous shot of darter and arrowes, to be taken inwardly, and applied outwardly vpon the woundes. It is also very profitable layde to all woundes, and bytinges of Dogges and other madde beastes, and vpon the stinging Scorpions.

It quickeneth the sight, and taketh away the hawe or webbe in the eyes, at the first comming of the same, if it be straked vpon them with hony.

Dioscorides saith, that if it be put into the hollownesse of corrupt & noughty teeth, it taketh away the ache and payne of them: but Plinie bringeth agaynst the same the experience of a certayne man who hauing tried the same, for the extreame rigour & anguise he felt after that medicine, threw him selfe downe headlong from aloft. Neuerthelesse if it be wrapped with Frankencense in a fine linnen cloute and holden vpon the teeth, it cureth the ache of the same, or els the Decoction thereof with Agges and hylope boyled together in water, and holden or kept in the mouth.

Being layde to with hony it stayeth the buula, and cureth the Squinace, & if it be gargled with Hydromell or Medes: and if it be gargled with vineger and kept in the mouth, it will cause the Horseleaches, or Loughleaches, to fall of, which happen to cleaue fast in the throote or welande of any man.

It breaketh Pestilentiall Impostemes and Carboncles, being layd thereto with Rue, Aiter, & hony: after the same manner it taketh away Cornes, when that they haue ben scarrified rounde about with a fine knife.

Being layd to with Copperous & Verdigris, it taketh away al superfluous outgrowinges of flesh, and the Polypus growing in the Nostrilles, and all scurue manginelle: and layde to with vineger Pepper and wine, it cureth the noughtie scurfe of the head and the falling of, of heare.

If it be boyled in vineger with the pil of the Domegarnet, it taketh away al the outgrowinges, which chaunce in the fundement.

Against kybed heeles, they first bathe the heeles or feete with wine, & than they annoynt the kybes with this gumme boyled in oyle.

The stinking gumme called *Asa foetida*, is good for al purposes aforesayde, & howbeit, it is not so good as the *Laser of Cyrene*: yet it is very good to smell vnto, or to be layd vpon the Nauell, against the choking or rising vp of the mother.

They vse *Benzoin* in steede of *Laser Cyrenaicum*, for all the purposes aforesayde that be attributed vnto sweete *Laser*.

✱ *The Choyse.*

The best *Laser* is that which is reddish, cleare and bright, and sauering like Myrthe, not greenish, and of a good and pleasant smel, the which being dissolved waxeth white.

Of Sagapenum. Chap. cxiij.

Sagapenum is sap or gumme of a kinde of *Ferula* or *Sir*, like vnto *Danar* growing in Media, altogether vnprofitable, sauing for the gumme or liquor that is drawen out of it. And the best is that, which (as *Helue* sayth) doth melt, by and by, in the water, and sauereth like garlike: or betwixt *Laser*, and *Galbanum*, as *Dioscorides* saith: whiche is sharpe and cleare, of a yelowish colour without, and white within.

✱ *The Names.*

This gumme is called in Greeke *σαγαπενω*: in Latine *Sagapenum*, and *Sagapeniū*, of *Plinie* *Sacopenium*, of *Galen*, *σπις σαγαπενω*, that is, *Sagapeni Succus*: They call it in shoppes *Serapinum*.

✱ *The Nature.*

Sagapenum is hoate in the thirde degree, and drye in the seconde.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Sagapenum taken the waight of a dram, purgeth by siege, tough & stymie humours, and al grosse flegme and choler. Also it is good against al olde & cold diseases that are harde to cure: it purgeth the bryayne, and is very good against all the diseases of the head, and against the *Apoplexie*, and *Epilepsie*.

To be taken in the same sorte, it is good against *Crampes*, *Paulsies*, *shynkinges*, and paynes of the sinewes.

It is good against the shortnesse of breath, the colde long and olde cough, the paynes in the side and breast, for it doth mundifie and cleanse the breast of al cold mentes or flegme.

It doth also cure the hardnesse, stoppings, and windinesse of the melte, or spleen, not onely taken inwardly, but also to be applyed, outwardly in oyl-planters.

It is good against the shakings and brusinges of olde and colde fevers.

If *Sagapenum* be dronken with honyed water, it prouoketh the flowers, and deliuereth the dead Childe. And to be taken with wine, it is of great force against the bytinges and stingings of all venimous beastes.

The sente or sauour of this gumme, is very good against the strangling or byrping of the mother.

Sagapenum soaked or stieped in vineger, scattereth, dissolueth, and putteth cleane away all harde, olde colde swellinges, tumoures, Botches, and harde lumpes growing about the ioyntes: And it is good to be mingled amongst all oylmentes and emplanters that are made to mollifie and soften.

It cleareth the sight, & at the beginning it taketh away the hawe or webbe in the eye & al spottes or blotches in the same, if it be dropped into the eyes with the

the iuyce of Rue: it is also good agaynst the bloodshoting and dimnesse of the same, which comineth by the occasion of grosse humors.

Of Galbanum. Chap. cxiij.

Galbanum is also a gumme or liqur, drawen forth of a kinde of Ferula in Syria called Metopium. And the best is gristel, or betwixt hard and soft, very pure, fat, close and firme, without any stickes or splinters of wood amongst the same, sauving a fewe seedes of Ferula, of a strong sauour, not moist, nor to dye.

✱ *The Place.*

The plant out of which Galbanum floweth, groweth vpon the mountayne Imanus in Syria.

✱ *The Names.*

Plinie calleth y plant out of which Galbanum floweth, in Latine Stagonitis. The liqur or gumme is called in Greeke χαλβάνη: in Latine and in shoppes Galbanum: of some also Metopium.

✱ *The Nature.*

Galbanum is hoate almost in the third degree, & drie almost in the seconde.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Galbanum is good against an olde cough, and for such as are short winded, & cannot easily drawe their breath, but are alwayes panting and breathing. It is very good for such as are broken, and brused within, & against Crampes and shrinking of sinewes.

The same dronken in wine with Myrhe, is good against al venome dronken, or shot into the body with venomous Dartes, Shafes, or Arrowes.

To be taken in the same manner, it prouoketh the termes, and deliuereth the dead childe. It hath the same vertue if it be conueyed into the secrete place, or if a perfume therof be receiued at the place couenient: and if the quantitie of a beane thereof be taken in a glasse of wine, it helpeth against the payneful trauell of women, as Plinie sayth.

The perfume or sent thereof driueth away Serpentes, fro the place where as it is burned, & no venomous beastes haue power to hurt such as be annoynted with Galbanum, and those venomous beastes or Serpentes as be touched with Galbanum, mingled with oyle, and the seede or roote or Spondilium, or Angelica, it will cause them to dye.

The perfume of Galbanum doth also helpe women that are greened with the rising or strangling of the mother, and them that haue the falling sicknesse: and being layde to the navel, it causeth the Matrix or mother that is remoued from his naturall place, to settel agayne.

Galbanum doth mollifie and soften, and draweth forth thornes, splinters, or shiuers, and colde humours: and it is good to be layd vpon al colde tumors and swellings, and it is mingled with all opntmentes, oyles and emplaysters, that haue power or vertue to warme, to digest, to dissolue, to ripe and breake impostumes, and to drawe out thornes and splinters.

It is good to be layde vpon the stoppings and hardnesse of the melte, and against the payne of the syde.

The same layde to with vineger and Nitrum, taketh away the spottes and freckles of the face, and from other partes of body.

If it be put into the holowe and naughtie tooth, it taketh away the ache of the same.

It is good to be poured into the eares with the oyle of roses, or Nardus, agaynst the corrupt filth and matter of the same.

Of Ammoniacum. Chap. xlv.

Ammoniacum is the gumme or liquoz of a kinde of ferula, whiche is called Agasyllis, as Dioscorides saith, growing in the Countrie of Cyrene in Aphyrica, nigh to the Oracle of Ammon in Lybia, whereof it is called Ammoniacum, as some thinke. The best Ammoniacum, as Dioscorides writeth, is that whiche is close or firme; pure, and without shardes, splinters, or stonie gristels or grauell, and without any other baggage intermeddled with the same, of a bitter taste, & drawing towards the sauour of Castoreum, and it is almost lyke the right Frankensence, in small peeces and gobbetes.

* *The Names.*

This gumme is called in Greeke after the name of the Temple of Ammon, ἀμμωνιακόν: in Latine Ammoniacum: in Shoppes Armoniacum, and Gummi Armoniacum.

The best and purest of this gumme or liquoz, is called Thrausma, as Dioscorides saith, that is to say, Friatura in Latine.

That which is full of earth and grauell, is called Phyrma.

* *The Nature.*

Ammoniacum is hoate in the second degree, & almost drie in the same degree.

* *The Vertues.*

Ammoniacum taken the waight of a Dram, loseth the belly, and driueth forth colde slymie flegme, drawing the same to it from partes a farre of: also it is good against the shortnesse of breath, and for such as are Astmatique and alwayes panting and breathing, and against the stoppings of the breast, the falling sicknesse, the gowt, the payne of the hanche or huckle bone, called the Sciatica, against the olde head ache, and diseases of the bryane, the sinewes, and extreame partes.

It doth mundifie and cleanse the breast, it rypeth flegme, & causeth the same to be easily spet out, to be mingled with hony and lickt as a Lohoc, or taken with the decoction of hulled Barley.

It is good against the hardnesse and stopping of the Spleene or Wylte, it deliuereth the dead Childe, and prouoketh vyne: but there must be but a little of it taken at once: for if it be taken in to great a quantitie or to oftē, it wil cause one to pisse blood.

It cureth all swellinges and hardnesse, it slaketh the payne of the liuer and Spleene being stieped in vineger, and spread or layde vpon the place.

If it be mingled with hony or pitch and layd to, it dissolueth harde lumps or swellinges, and taketh away Tophi, whiche be harde tumoures engendred of the gowte in the ioyntes and extreme partes: it consumeth also all colde tumours and Scirrhous matter being layde vpon: And it is very good to be put into al oymntes and playsters that are made to chafe and warme, to swage payne, to soften and drawe.

It is good to be layde to the Sciatica or gowt of the hippe, and vpon all payne and wearinesse of any parte, with the oyle of Cyprius and Nitrum.

Ammoniacum is good to be put into Colyria and all Medicines that are made to cleare the sight, & medicines that are made to take away the dunnesse and webbe of the eyes.

Of Euphorbium. Chap. xvi.

Euphorbium is the gumme or teare of a certayne strange plante growing in Lybia on the mount Athlante, or Athlas, next to the Countrie of Mauritania, now called Mozisco, or of the Moozes. And it was first

Euphorbium.

first founde out in the tyme of Iuba king of Lybia: the leafe of this plant is long and rounde, almost lyke to the fruit of Cucumer, but the endes or corners be sharper, & set about with many prickles, which are somtymes found in the gumme it selfe: one of those leaues set in the grounde, doth increase and multiply diuers. The sappe or liquoz that cometh forth of the sayde leaues, burneth or scaldeth, and straightwayes it congeleth and becometh thicke, and that is the Euphorbium. The first Euphorbium is yello wish, cleare, brittle, very sharpe and burning in the mouth and throte, freshe and newe, not muche elder then a yere: for this gomme doth soone lose much of his heate and vertue by age, as Galen and Mesues saith.

✿ The Place.

The Euphorbium described of the Ancientes groweth vpon the mount Atlas in the Countrey of Lybia, bordering vpon Mauritania: it groweth also in Africa and Iudea, from whence it hath ben conueyed into certayne places of Spayne, Fraunce, & Italie, where as it bringeth forth neyther floures nor fruit. Pena hath seene it growing at Marselles and Montpellier in France, where as he saw the floures and tasted of the fruite.

✿ The Tyme.

It putteth by his leaues in the spring time, whereof the first, the second, and the thirde, is the stalke or stem, and the rest growe forth as branches, and whan the plant is seuen or eyght yeeres olde, it bringeth forth yellow floures, like in proportion to Balauitia, and in Autumne the fruit is ripe, of colour red and prickley. &c.

✿ The Names.

This gumme is called in Greke *ivopogloy*: in Latine Euphorbium: in shoppes Euforbium: some call it Carduus Indicus, and Ficus Indica, that is to say, the Thistle, or figge of India, some take it to be Opuntia Plinij: This Euphorbium should seeme to be that wherof Solinus hath made mention in the xxvij. Chap. of his Historie, wheras he saith, Proficere ad oculorum claritatem, Et multiplex sanitatis praesidium fore, ac non mediocriter percellere vim venenorum. It is also the Euphorbium described by John Leo in his African historie.

✿ The cause of the Name.

Iuba king of Lybia, was the first finder out of this herbe: and named it after the name of his Physitian, the brother of Musa who was also a Physitian to the Emperour Auguste.

✿ The Nature.

Euphorbium is very hoate and drie almost in the fourth degree.

✿ The



¶ *The Vertues.*

Euphorbium prepared in manner as shalbe vnder written, purgeth and driueth forth by siege (as Mesue saith) tough, colde, and stonie flegmes, and draweth vnto it, from the sinewes and partes a farre of, and also purgeth choler. Moreouer it is very good against the olde head ache, the Paultie, the Crampe, the weakenesse that foloweth after the frenche pockes, the payne of the sinewes and extreme partes, that are of continuance, & against the Jaunders. It is also good against the Pestilence, and suche lyke contagious sicknesses, as one Gentilis writeth.

They make a playster with Euphorbium, and twelue times so much Oyle, and a litle ware, very singuler against all paynes and aches of the ioyntes, the Takinges, Lameness, Paulties, Crampes, and shrinking of sinewes, and against all aches, paynes, & disorder of the same, as Galien in his fourth booke de Medicamentis secundum genera, declareth moze at large, shewing how and whan the quantitie of Euphorbium, is to be augmented or diminished, whiche shoulde be to long to recite in this place.

Euphorbiū mingled with Oyle of Bay, Beares grease, or Woolfes grease, or such like, cureth the scurfie and scales of the head, and ppydenesse, causing the heare to renewe and growe againe, not only vpon the head and other bare places, but it will also cause the bearde to growe that is slacke in comming, if it be annoynted therewithal.

The same mingled with Oyle, and straked or layd vpon the temples of such as are very sleepe, or troubled with the lethargie, and raging, doth awaken and quicken their sprites agayne. And if it be applied to the nuque, or nape of the necke, it restozeth the speach agayne vnto them that haue lost it by reason of the Apoplexie.

Euphorbium mingled with vineger, and straked vpon the place, taketh away al fowle, & euil fauoured spots from the body, especially the white scurfie and scales of the skinne.

✠ *The Daunger.*

Euphorbium by reason of his extreame heate, is very hurtfull to the liuer and stomacke, and all the inwarde partes, when it is receiued into the body, for it chafeth and inflameth the same out of measure.

✠ *The correction and preparation therof.*

1 The malice and violence of Euphorbium is corrected many waies: and first ye must annoynt it with Oyle of sweete Almondes, after put it into the midle of a Citron, and wrap it, or close it vp in leauened paste, and so bake it, & when the paste is readie, ye may take the Euphorbium out of it, to vse in medicine.

2 Maynardus taketh Mastick & gumme Dragagante, as much as the Euphorbium cometh to, and mingling them well together, putteth it into the midle of an vnbackte loafe, so letting it bake vntil the bread be wel backte: then taketh he of the crumbe or pulpe of that loafe, and maketh small pilles thereof, whiche be very singuler against the weakenesse or debilitie comming of the frenche pockes, and al anguish and payne of the outwarde partes.

3 An other mingleth with Euphorbium, the lyke quantitie of Masticke, and maketh pilles with the iuyce of Citrons or Oranges, the whiche are muche praysed against the Pestilence.

Of Sarcocolla. Chap. cxvij.

Sarcocolla is the gumme of a certaine thornie plant growing in Persia. And the best is that which is yellowish, bitter in taste and like to the fragmentes or small peeces of frankensence: yet Plinie in the xij. Chap. of the xi. booke of

of his historie preferreth the white befoze the other, and so doth he also in the xxiii. booke, the xiiij. Chap.

✿ *The Names.*

This gumme is called in Greeke σαρκόκολλα : in Latine and in Shoppes Sarcocolla : in Englishe Sarcocoll : in frenche Sarcocolle : in Douche Sarcocolla.

✿ *The cause of the Name.*

The Greekes called this gumme oz teare Sarcocolla, bycause it sodereth and gleweth togyther woundes and cuttes of the fleshy, euen as glewe doth ioyne togyther timber.

✿ *The Temperament or Nature.*

Sarcocolla is hoate in the second degree, and drie almost in the same degree, and it drieth without any byting sharpnesse, as Galen saith.

Sarcocolla, as Mesue writeth, purgeth rawe and grosse fleame, and the tough spynie humours, that are in the ioyntes and extreame partes: It mundi- fieth the bzapne, the sinewes, the breast, and the lunges: and is very good against an olde cough that hath continued long, and for suche as are flegma- tique and Reumatique, to be taken the quantitie of a Dram oz somewhat more.

It is very consolidatiue oz healing, wherefoze it closeth by woundes and vlcers, and it mundifieth and clenseth malignant and corrupt vlcers, and filleth the same with newe flesh, especially being reduced and brought into a powder, and strowed thereon, oz applied oz layde therevnto with honie.

This gumme is very conuenient to bloodshotten eyes, the spottes, darkenesse, scarres, and such lyke impedimentes oz defaultes of the same: especially if it be steeped in Asles milke by the space of foure oz fine dayes (as Mesue writeth) but the milke must be euery day renewed, and the scale oz olde milke cast away.

✿ *The daunger and correction of the same.*

They that vse it muche waxe balde: it is slowe in operation, and it trou- bleth them that haue Cholerique stomackes: wherefoze heede must be taken, that it be not giuen to suche.

One may augmente and increase his vertue to loose the belly, by putting thereto some ginger and Cardamome.

The ende of the seconde part.

Twise corrected and augmented
by the Author.

The thirde part of the Historie of
Plantes in treating of Medicinal rootes and herbes that
 purge the body, also of noysome weedes, and dangerous Plantes,
 Their sundrie fashions, Names, and Natures, their
 vertuous Operations and dangers.

Compiled by the learned D. Rembert Dodoens, nowe
 Phisition to the Emperour.

Of Aristolochia. Chap. i.

✠ *The Kynides.*

Aristolochia, as Dioscorides writeth, is of three sortes, that is to say long
 Aristolochia, rounde Aristolochia, and the Aristolochia called clematitis.
 Whereunto Plinie hath added a fourth kinde, called Pistolochia, and the
 later writers haue ioyned to them a fifth kinde, called Sarrasines herbe of
 Astroloche.

1. Aristolochia longa.

Long Aristoloche.

2. Aristolochia rotunda.

Rounde Aristoloche.



✠ *The Description.*

The long Aristolochia, hath diuers square slender branches of a span
 long or more, growing vp from the roote, about which groweth here
 and there certayne broade leaues like Iuy leaues. The floures be
 purple and most commonly pale, of a strong greeuous sauour, they
 growe

growe fast by leaues, and are in proportion long and holowe, yet longer by one syde than by another: whan they are past, there foloweth a certayne fruit like vnto small peares, sauing they be ridged alongest the sydes, or crested and clouen lyke garlike heades: the which do also chop and cleene a sinder whan the seede is ripe, and the seede that than appeareth is triangled, and of blackish colour. The roote is halfe a foote long or more, and as thicke as ones thombe or finger, of a yelowish colour like Bore, of a sharpe bitter taste, and strong sauor.

² The rounde Aristolochia in his stalkes and leaues is like to the first, but his leaues be somewhat rounder. The flowres differ onely in this, that they be somewhat longer and narrower, and of a faynte yelowishe colour: shorter by one side than another, and of a blackishe purple colour vpon that syde that turneth backe agayne: The fruit of this Aristolochia is also sharpe fashioned lyke a top, or peare, sauing it is rounder and fuller, and straked or ribbed like the other. The seede is like to the seede of the log Aristolochia. The rootes be round and swollen like to a Puske or Turnep, in taste and sauour like to the long.

3. Aristolochia Clematidis. 4. Pistolochia. 5. Aristolochia Sarracenica.
Branched Aristolochia. Smal Aristolochia. Saracins Aristolochia.



³ The thirde kinde of Aristolochia his stalkes and branches are smal and tender, his leaues be like to the others, but the little stemmes or footstalkes of the leaues are somewhat longer. The flowres also be long and holow, of a yelow or deepe violet colour: The rootes be small and slender, dispearsed or growing here and there.

- 4 The fourth Aristolochia in his leaues and stalkes, is like to the long and rounde Aristolochias, sauing it is smaller and finer or tenderer, his leaues be also broadelyke Iuy leaues. The flowres be also long and hollowe, and blacke about the toppes or endes. The fruit is also round and like to the others, his rootes be long and small as rushes, or thyreddes.
- 5 The fifth kinde which is called Sarasins wurt, or Sarasins Aristolochia, hath longer and higher stalkes than any of the kindes aforesayd: his leaues be also larger, but otherwise they differ not, for they be also lyke Iuy leaues. The small flowres growe betwixt the leaues, in proportion also long and hollowe of a yellowish colour. The fruit also is fashioned lyke to a pearce. The rootes be long, and sometimes thicke, and couered with a thicke rinde or barke, in saueur and taste lyke the others. *✱ The Place.*
- 1.1 The long and rounde Aristolochias, growe plentifully in Spayne, and in many places of Italie, and certayne places of Fraunce, it delighteth muche in fertile grounde and good pastures.
- 3 Aristolochia Clematitis (as Peter Bellon writeth) groweth vpon the mountayne Ida in Crete or Candie. Carolus Clusius saith it groweth about Hispalis a Citie in Spayne nowe called Ciuill, and that he hath founde it amongst the bushes and byers there.
- 4 The Pistolochia also groweth in certayne places of Fraunce and Spayne.
- 5 The Sarasines Aristolochia, delighteth muche in vineyardes, and high deserte places, and wildernesses, and is founde in sundrie places of Germanie, and Brabant. *✱ The Tyme.*
- The Aristolochias do flowre in May & Iuly, & tunelier in hoate Countries.
- ✱ The Names.*
- They are called in Greeke ἀριστολόχια: in Latine Aristolochia: in English Aristologia, and of some Bythwort, & Hartwort: in Shoppes also Aristolochia.
- 1 The first is called in Greeke ἀριστολόχια μακράν: in Latine Aristolochiam longam, bycause of the fashion of the roote: it is also called δακτυλίτην, μελοκάρπον καὶ τριφύλον, Daclilis Melocarpum, and Teuxinon, & Aristolochiam marem: In English the long Aristolochia.
- 2 The seconde is called in Greeke ἀριστολόχια στρογγύλη, Aristolochia rotunda, and Aristolochia foemina: of some χαμαιμήλον, and Malum terre: in English Aristolochia rotunda, and rounde Aristologia.
- 3 The thirde is called ἀριστολόχια κληματίτης, Aristolochia Clematitis: Branched Aristologia.
- 4 The fourth kinde called of Plinie in the eyght Chapter of his xxb. booke πισταλόχια καὶ πολύριζον Pistolochia and Polyrhizon.
- 5 The fifth Aristolochia is nowe called of some Herba Sarracenica: in frenche Sarrafine: in Douche Zarasijn cruyt: in Shoppes Aristolochia longa, which is in Douche lange Osterlucey: in English long Aristolochia, in steede whereof it may be bled. We may also name it in English Sarasines herbe, & Sarasines Aristolochia. *✱ The Nature.*
- The rootes of Aristolochia, are all hoate and dry in the extremitie of the seconde degree. *✱ The Vertues.*
- 1 The rootes of Aristolochia are excellent against al poyson, and agaynst the bitinges & stinginges of venimous beastes, if it be taken in wine, or layd vpon the woundes, or bitinges.
- The long Aristolochia moueth the menstrual termes, and prouoketh vyne: And if it be dronken with Pepper and Myrhe, it expelleth the Secondine, & dead childe, & al other superfluities gathered together in the Matrix. It worketh

heth the same effect, to be ministred in a Pessaric or mother Suppositoie.

- 2 The rounde Aristolochia is lykewise good for the same purpose: and it is also very good for them that are short winded, and troubled with the peox or hyquet, it is profitable against the payne of the syde, the hardnesse of the melt or spleene, the crampe, or conuulsio, or drawing together of the sinewes, the falling sicknesse, the gowt, and the shakinges or shiueringes of Agues: and for al such as are hurt or bursten inwardly, if it be giuen them to drinke with water.

The same draweth forth splinters of broken bones, Shaftes and Dartes, D thornes, and shiuers, if it be layde to the place with Pitche or Rosen, as Plinie writeth.

It mundifieth and scoureth all corrupt and filthy sores, fistulas, and virulēt holowe vlcers: and filleth them by agayne with newe flesh (if it be mixt with Treos and hony) & especially it cureth the faultes, & vlcers of the secret partes, if ye wash the same with the Decoction of this Aristolochia made in wine.

Aristolochia rotunda, doth beautifie, clense, and fasten the teeth, if they be often frotted or rubde with the powder thereof.

- 3 The thirde kinde is much like to the other in vertue, sauing it is not so strōg as Dioscorides writeth: and Galen saith, that this kinde is of the sweetest, and pleasantest sauor, and therfore is much vsed in oymntmentes: but it is weaker in operation than the alsoresayde.

- 4 Aristolochia or final Aristolochia, is also of the same vertues and operatiōs, but not so strong as the others.

- 5 Sarrafinēs or braunched Aristolochia is also lyke to others, it is very hoate and bitter: and not inferior to Aristolochia longa, wherfore in all compositiōs one may be vsed in steede of the other, without errour.

¶ The Choice.

- 1 The rounde Aristolochia, is of fine and subtile partes, and of stronger operatiō than the rest, it mundifieth and clenseth mightily, and it soupleth and maketh thinne, grosse humours.

- 1 The long Aristolochia is not of suche subtile partes, neither doth it clense so mightily, but is better to incarnate, and ingender flesh in vlcers.

- 3 Aristolochia Clematitis hath the best sauour, wherfore it is best to make Oymntmentes.

Of holerworthe. Chap. ii.

¶ The Kynde.

Holerworthe is of two sortes, the one hath a rounde roote, which is not holowe within: And the roote of the other is holowe within: but otherwayes they are like one another, in their stalkes, leaues, floures, & seede.

¶ The Description.

Holerworthe hath final tender stalkes of a span long: his leaues be also small and iagde lyke Rue or Coriander, of a light greene or rather a grayishe colour. At the top of the stalke it beareth flowers after the proportion of larkes spurres, but much smaller, and of Carnation or a light redde purple colour, and oftentimes white, and growing meetly thicke together. After the flowers there cometh certayne huskes or coddies, in which is the seede, whiche is rounde and blacke. The roote of one of these kindes, is all rounde, and firme, yelowie within and couered ouer with a blackishe pyll or skinne. The roote of the other is most commonly long, & growen like a peare, holowe both vnderneath and within.

¶ The Place.

These rootes growe by olde quicke set hedges, and bushes in the borders of

Id ii

feeldes

feeldes, and in the pendant and hanging of hilles and mountaynes. The smaller roote whiche is not hollowe is founde in certayne places of Brabant by Louaigne. The greater whiche is also holow, groweth in Germany: & wheras the one groweth, the other groweth not at all, so that ye shal neuer finde þ full roote growing with the holowe roote, nor the holowe roote growing by the full roote.

✠ *The Tyme.*

This herbe springeth betimes, and bringeth forth his stalkes and leaues in februarye, and flowereth in Marche, and deliuereth his seede in April, & afterwarde the herbe fadeth so, that nothing of him remaineth sauing the roote vnder grounde.

✠ *The Names.*

The roote whiche is holowe within is called in Germanie Holwurtz, that is to say in English Holowe roote, or Holewurt: in frenche *Racine creuse*: in Brabant Hoolworztele: that is to say in Latine *Radix caua*.

The other whiche is full, close, and firme, is called in Brabant Boonkes Holwortel.

This roote especially that whiche is holowe, hath ben of long time vled in the Shoppes of this Countrey for rounde Aristolochia, & it is so taken yet of some ignorant Apothecaries. Some of the learned do thinke this herbe to be the Pistolochia described of Plinie, Others woulde haue it to be a kinde of fumetorie, caled Capnos Phragmites: and somethinke it to be *Thesium* Theophrasti. Some also thinke it to be *eripha* Plinij: and it seemeth to be somewhat lyke Eriphyia (that is written with p) because it is founde in the spring time onely: and therefore it may be well called *eripha*, that is in Latine *Planta veris*.

✠ *The Nature.*

Holeworzte is hoate and dry in the seconde degree.

✠ *The Vertues.*

Holeworzte cureth the Squinancie, and olde tumoures or swelling of the throte, or kernelles and Almondes of the same, if one gargle or wash his mouth with the decoction of the same roote boyled in water onely or vineger, for it hath power to cut and consume grosse humours.

It is also good agaynst the tumoures, and inflammations of the buula, to be kept in the mouth and chewed vpon, or the powder of the same layde thereto.

The same mingled with Vnguentum Populion nigrum, or with some other of the same nature, is good to waste and consume the Hemeroydes, or piles, and to swage the paynes of the same.

Radix caua maior.
The great Holewurt.

Radix caua minor.
The small Holewurt.



Of Swallowurte or Vincetoxicum. Chap. iij.

✿ The Description

Asclepias is somewhat lyke the third kinde of Aristolochia, in stalkes and leaues, his stalkes be smothe, rounde, and small, about two foote long, with blackish leaues, not much vnylike Iupe leaues, sauing they be longer & sharper poynted. The flowers growe vpon small stemmes betwixt the leaues, of a pale or bleake white colour, and sometime eyellowish, and also blacke, of a certayne strong sweetish sa-
uour: after them commeth long sharpe-poynted huskes or coddies, the which do opē of themselues whan they are ripe, and within them is contained seede, lapped as it were in a certayne white wooll, the whiche seede is reddish and broade, not muche vnylike the seede of Gentian. The rootes be long & round, as it were small round threddie stringes or laces, enterlaced one with another, almost lyke the rootes of blacke Hellebo, or Ore heele, and of a rancke sauour.

Asclepias.

✿ The Place.

Asclepias groweth in rough, high, grauely, and Stonie mountaynes.

✿ The Tyme.

It flowreth in Iune, and his seede is ripe in August.

✿ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greke ἀσκληπιᾶς: and in Latine Asclepias, of some it is called in Greeke κισσάρια, Hederuncula, & κισσάρια, that is, Hederæ folium, and nowe it is called Hirundinaria, and Vincetoxicū: in Germanie Schwalben wurtzel: in Brabant Swaluwe wortele: we may call it in English Asclepias, Vincetoxicū, & Swallowurt.

✿ The cause of his first Name.

This herbe tooke his name of the Ancient father Esculapius, which was called in Greke ἀσκληπιός, whom both the Greekes and Gentils say, that he was the first that found out Physicke, wherefore they honoured him as a God.

✿ The Nature.

The rootes of Asclepias are hoate and drie, and resist poyson.

✿ The Vertues.

The roote of this Herbe boyled in water and dronken, slaketh the grrying paynes of the belly, & is very good for suche as are bitten of venomous beastes, and madde Dogges, not onely to be giuen to drinke inwardly with wine, but also if the leaues be applyed outwardly.

The leaues of Asclepias pounce and layde to, are good agaynst the malignant vlcers, and corrupt sores both of the breastes and Matris, or mother.

Of Periploca. Chap. iij.

✿ The Kynnes.

There are two sortes of Periploca: wherof one hath no surname, the other is called Periploca repens.

Dd iij

✿ The



Periploca prior.
The first Periploca.



Periploca altera.
The seconde Periploca.



✠ The Description.

- 1 **T**he first Periploca is many wayes like vnswallowwurt or Asclepias, but his leaues be somewhat larger and softer, his little stalkes or branches are longer, his huskes or coddles all are longer and thicker, and his rootes are like thredde stringes creeping on the ground.
- 2 The other hath longer and larger leaues, his stalkes and branches are thicker and harder, & they perishe not in winter as the first do: and his huskes or coddles are also greater.

Both these herbes (being scarrified or hurt) do giue forth a milkie iuyce, or liquoz, and specially the last: for the iuyce of the first is oftentimes yellowish.

✠ The Place.

These plantes growe in Syria, and suche lyke hoate regions, they do not lightly beare their huskes in Brabant.

✠ The Names.

They are both called Periploca: and the second is called Periploca repens: both are thought to be ἀποκυνον, Apocynon of Dioscorides, the whiche is also called κυνοκραμβη, and Brassica Canina, yet there is another Brassica canina, a kind of wilde Mercurie.

✠ The Nature and Vertues.

Apocynon is a deadly and hurtful plant not onely to man, but also to cattel: his leaues mixt with meale, and tempered or made into bread, it destroyeth Dogges, Wolues, and fores, and other suche beastes that eate thereof.

¶

Of Asarabacca. Chap. v.

✱ The Description.



Asarabacca hath swart greene, rounde, shining leaues, lyke Iuyue, but a great Deale rounder, and tenderer: in and amongst those leaues (next the ground) growe the flowers vppon short stemmes, which be of a fayre browne purple colour, and of a good sauour somewhat like Nardus, & fashioned like the flower of a Granat tree, called Balauſtia or Cytinus which is the buddes of Balauſtia, and somewhat lyke the cuppes or huskes of Henbane. The rootes be smal, long, and crookedly layd, ouerthwart, here and there, with diuers small bearie stringes, of a pleasant sharpe sauour and taste btyng the tongue.

✱ The Place.

It delighteth in shadowy places, and rough dry groundes, especially in thependent or hanging of hilles & mountaynes, in thicke darke wooddes, and commonly vnder the Haselles (as Cordus sayth.)

It is alwayes greene, and springeth anew and floureth in the spring time, and it floureth agayne at the ende of Sommer.

✱ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *Asarabacca*: in Latine & in shoppes *Asarum*: of some *Nardus rustica*, & *Perpenſa*. *Hacer* calleth it *Vulgago*: it is called in English *Asarabacca*, and *solefoote*, it may also be called *Haselwoyte*: in Frenche *Cabaret*: in Germanie *Haselwurtz*: in Brabant *Haselwortel*, and of some *Hanslooren*.

✱ The Nature.

Asarabacca is hoate and drie in the thirde degree, especially the roote whiche is most vled in Physicke.

✱ The Vertues.

The roote of Asarabacca boyled in wine and dronken, prouoketh vrine, and is good against the strangurie, the cough, the shortnesse of breath, and difficultie of breathing, Conuulsions and Crampes, and the shrinking together of members.

The same taken in lyke manner, is profitable against venome, and agaynst the bitinges and stingings of Serpentes, and all venemous beastes.

The same boyled in wine, is good for them that haue the Dropsie, and the Sciatica.

The same dronken with honied wine, bringeth downe the menstrual fluxe, expelleth the Secondine and other superfluities of the mother.

The leaues of Asarabacca stamped with wine, and strayned, and the iuyce thereof dronken, caueth to vomite, and purgeth by vomiting, tough flegme, and choler.

The same leaues stamped are good to be applyed or layde to the ache and dolors of the head, to the inflammation of the eyes, and to womens breastes that are to full of milke, whan they list to drie by the same, and it is good to be layde to the disease called the wilde fire, especially at the beginning.

Dd iiii

Of



The thirde Booke of
Of Dragons. Chap. vi.

✱ The Kynnes.

There are three sortes of Dragons, as Plinie writeth, that is to say, the great and the smal, and a certayne third kinde growing in waterie places.

1. Dracunculus maior.

2. Dracunculus minor.

3. Dracunculus palustris.

The great Dragonwurt. The smaller Dragonwurt. Water Dragonwurt.



✱ The Description.

The first kinde called the great Dragon or Serpentarie, beareth an vp-right stalke of a cubit long or more, thicke, rounde, smothe, and speckled with diuers colours and spotted lyke to an Adder or Snakes skinne. The leaues be great and large, compact or made of sixe, seuen, or moe leaues: whereof eache single leafe is long & lyke to a Sorrell or Docke leafe, sauing they be very smothe and playne. At the top of the stalke groweth a long hoose or huske, lyke to the hoose or codde of Iron, or Wake Robin, of a greenish colour without, and of a darke red or purple colour within, and so is the clapper or pestill that groweth by within the sayde huske, the whiche is long and thicke, and sharpe pointed peked lyke to a horne: whose fruit by increase wareth so, as it streatcheth, and at length breaketh out of a certayne skin or belme, the sayde fruit appeareth like to a bunche or cluster of grapes, first greene, and afterwarde red as fier, the berries or grapes whereof are full of iuyce or liquoz, in which is a certayne smal harde seede. The roote of this Dragon is lasting, thicke and white, and growen lyke to a Bulbus Onyon, couered with a thin pil, and of the quantitie of a pretie apple, and bearded with diuers little white heares or stringes, and oftentymes there is ioyning to it, other small rootes, whereby it is multiplyed.

The

2 The smaller Dragon in his leaues, his huske or codde, his pestill or clapper, his berry and grape is like vnto Iron or Cockowpint: sauing that his leaues are not marked with blacke but with white spottes. Neyther do they perishe so soone as Iron, but they growe together with their berries, euen vntyl winter, Their berries also are not fully so redde, but are of a certaine yellowish red. The roote is not muche vnlke Iron white, and rounde lyke an Onyon, and hath certayne hearie thredde, hanging by it, with certayne small rootes, or buddes of newe plantes.

3 The roote of water Dragon is not round after the order of Bulbus, but it is a long creeping roote, full of ioyntes, and of a reasonable thickenesse, out of whose ioyntes, springeth by the stalkes of the leaues, whiche are smoth without, and spungie within: but downewardest towardes the ground the sayd rootes sendeth out of their said ioyntes, certaine smal hearie rootes. The fruit groweth aboue, vppon a shorthe stem, and commeth forth with one of the leaues, compassed about with small white thredde, or thredde, at the first, (which is the blowing) and afterward it groweth forth into a cluster, which is greene at the first, and waxeth red whan it is ripe, smaller than the grape or cluster of Irons berries, but as sharpe or byting. The leaues be large, greene, fine, smoth, & fashioned like Iuy leaues, yet smaller then the leaues of Cockowpint, or Iron. But that leafe in which the cluster of berries groweth, is smallest of all, & on the vpper part or syde next the fruit, it is white.

4 Besides the aforesayde Dragons, there is an other kinde placed of Matthiolus, with great large leaues, growing folden and lapped one within another, with an vpright stalke, and beareth at the toppe a certayne blossome or flower lyke to a spyke care. The roote is also round lyke the others, as ye may perceiue by the figure. Surely this kinde of Dragon (if any such be to be found) is rather a kinde of Bistort: howbeit there be that thinketh this figure to be false and fayned.

✱ The Place.

1 The first Dragonwort groweth well in shadowie places, and in this Countrey, they plante it in gardens.

2 The seconde also delighteth in shadowie places vnder hedges, and is found plentifully growing in the Ilandes called Maiorque, and Minoque.

3 This thirde kinde groweth in moyst waterish places, in the brinckes of diches, and stoning waters, and also amongst the running streames and riuers.

✱ The Tyme.

They floure in Iuly, and in August the fruit is ripe.

✱ The Names.

1 The first kinde is called in Greeke *δρακωντια μαγικη*: In Latine *Dracunculus maior*, of some *Serpentaria*, and *Colubrina*: in Shoppes *Serpentaria maior*: of Serapio

4. *Dracunculus Matthioli.*
Matthiolus Dragonwurte.



Serapio Luf. in English Dragons, and Dragons wurt: in french *Serpentaire*, or *Serpentyne*: in Germanie *Schlangekraut*, *Drachenwurtz*: in *Byabāt Spect* wortele, and *Drakenwortele*.

² The seconde kinde is called in Greeke *δρακόντιον μικρόν*: in Latine *Dracunculus minor*: and of some late writers *Arum maculatum*: in Englishe small *Dragonwurt*, and speckled *Aron*.

³ The thirde is now called *Dracunculus palustris*, siue *aquaticus*: in Englishe water *Dragon*, or *Harthe Dragon*: in frenche *Serpentaire d'eau*, or *aquatique*: in high Douche *Wasser Schlangekraut*, *Wasser Drachenwurtz*: in base *Almaigne*, *water Draken wortele*.

⁴ The fourth set downe of *Mathiolus* for the great *Dragonwort*, in my iudgement is none of the *Dragonwurt*s, but that is the right great *Dragonwurt*, the which we haue described and set in the first place: & it is thought there is no such herbe to be founde, as *Mathiolus* figure doth represent.

✿ *The Nature.*

These herbes, but especially their rootes and fruit, are hoate and drye in the thirde degree.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The rootes of these herbes eyther boyled or roasted, & mingled with hony, and after ward licked, is good for them that can not fetch their breath, and for those that are vexed with dangerous Coughes and Catarrhes, that is to say, the distillation and falling downe of humours from the brayne to the breast, and agaynst conuulsions or Crampes: for they diuide, ripe, and consume, all grosse and tough humours, and they of scoure and cleanse al inwarde partes.

They haue the like power, whan they are three or foure times boyled, vntyl they haue lost their acrimonye or sharpnesse, to be afterwarde eaten in meates, as *Galen* saith.

The same dried and mingled with hony, scoureth malignant, and fretting Cancers, that are harde to cure, especially if it be mingled with the roote of *Bionie*, and it taketh away all white spottes, and scurumesse, from any parte of the body that is rubbed therewithall.

The iuyce of the roote of the same, putteth away all webbes & spottes from the eyes, and it is good to be put into Collyres, and Medicines that are made for the eyes.

The same dropped into the eares with oyle, taketh away the paine & greefe of the same.

The fruit of *Dragons* cureth virulent and malignant blcers, & consumeth, and eateth away the superfluous flesh (called *Polypus*) that groweth in the Nose, and it is good to be layde vnto Cankers, and suche like fretting and consuming blcers.

The freshe and greene leaues, are good to be layde vnto freshe and greene wounds, but they are not profitable whan they be dried.

It is thought of some, that if cheese be laid amongst *Dragon* leaues, it will preserve the same from perishing and rotting.

Dioscorides writeth, that it is thought of some, that those whiche carrie about them the leaues or rootes of great *Dragonwurt*s, cannot be hurt nor stong, of *Vipers* and *Serpentes*.

Of *Aron* Calles foote or *Cockowppnt*. Chap. viij.

✿ *The Description.*

Cockowppnt hath great, large, smoth, shining, sharpe poynted leaues, much larger than *Iuy* leaues, & spotted with blackish markes of blacke and blew: amongst them riseth a stalke of a spanne long, spotted here & there

there with certaine purple speckles, and it carieth a certayne long codde, huske, or hose: open by one syde like the proportion of a haares eare, in the middle of the sayd huske, there groweth by a certayne thing lyke to a pestel or clapper, of a darke murry, or wanne purple colour: the whiche after the opening of the belme or huske doth appeare, whan this is gone, the bunche or cluster of berries also or grapes, doth at length appeere, which are greene at the first, and afterwarde of a cleare or shining yelowish red colour, lyke Corall, and full of iuyce in eache of the sayde berries, is a smal harde seede or twaine. The roote is swelling rounde lyke to a great Olive, or smal bulbus Onion, white and full of With or substance, and it is not without certayne hearie stringes by it: with much increase of small pong rootes or heades.

✿ *The Place.*

Aron groweth vnder hedgis, and cold shadowie places.

✿ *The Tyme.*

The leaues of Aron do spring forth in Marche and Aprill: and they perishe and banishe in June and July, so as nothing remaineth sauing onely the stalke and naked fruit in July, in August and after the fruit waxeth ripe.

✿ *The Names.*

This plant is called in Greeke ἀρον: in Latine Arum: in Shoppes Iaron, and Barba Aron: of some Pes vituli: of the Assyrians Lupha: of the Cyprians Colocasia: (as amongst the bastardes and counterfet names) where as it is also called Σαμου, and Αρακοντις. Plinie affirmeth in the xvi. Chapter of his xiiii. booke, that there is much controuersie about Aron and Dragonwortes, and some affirme it to be the same, and so call it *Serpentaria minorem*: in Englishe also it is commonly called Aron, Priestes pyntill, Cockowpyntell: also Kampe, and Wake Robyn: in frenche *Pied de veau*, and *Vit de Presire*: in Italian Gigaro: in Spanishe Yaro: in Germanie Pfaffen pint, and Teutschen ingbeer: in Brabant Papercullekens, and Calfsvoet.

✿ *The Nature.*

Aron is of complexion hoate and drie, and as Galen sayth, it is hoater in one region than in an other, for that which groweth in Italie, is only hoate in the first degree, or almost in the seconde degree, but that which groweth in this Countrie, is hoate in the thirde degree.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The rootes, leaues and fruit of Aron, are in power and facultie much lyke vnto *Serpentaria*, or that kinde of Dragonwortes that groweth in this Countrie, the whiche is very hoate, as we haue sayde.

Arum.



The second Booke of
Of Arisarom. Chap. viij.

✱ The Kyndes.

There is nowe founde two kindes of Arisarom, whereof one hath broad leaues, and the other narrowe.

Arisarum latifolium.
Broadleaued Arisaron.

Arisarum angustifolium.
Narrowleaued Arisaron.



✱ The Description.

THE first and right Arisarom, hath leaues fashioned like Iron, sauing they be muche smaller sharpepointed & somewhat fashioned like Iuy-leaues, his stalke is smal and slender, his huskie couering, is but litle, and his pestill oz clapper small: of a blackishe purple colour, his grape oz berie whan it is ripe is red. The kernelles are smal. The roote is also white and fashioned like Iron, sauing it is smaller.

The seconde Arisaron hath fiue oz sixe, oz mo: long, narrowe, smothe, and shining leaues, his huskie bagge oz hose is long and narrowe, the long tayle oz slender pestill that groweth out of the sayde huske, is somewhat bigger than a rushe, and of a blackish purple, & so is part of the lining, oz inside of the huske: to the which at the last there groweth, a lowe euen by the ground, and sometimes deeper, a certayne small number of kernelles oz berries, growing together in a little bunche oz cluster like grapes: which are greene at the first as the others be and afterwarde red. The roote is also rounde and whitelyke the other.

✱ The

✿ *The Place.*

Both of these plantes are strangers in Germanie, and this Countrie. But the first kinde groweth in Italy, specially in certayne places of Tuscanie: the other groweth about Rome, and in Dalmatia, as Aloisius Anguillara witnesseth.

✿ *The Tyme.*

Both of these plantes do beare their flowres and seede at suche tymes and seasons as Aron and Dragons do.

✿ *The Names.*

The first of these plantes is called of Dioscorides ἀρίστρον: in Latine Arisarū, we may also call it in English Arisaron: Plinie in his xxiij. booke and xvi. Chap. calleth it ἀρίστρον, saying, there is an Aris growing in Egypt, like vnto Aron, but it is smaller both in leaues and roote, and yet the roote is as bigge as an Olive. But the other Arisaron was vnknewen of the olde writers. Yet, that it is also a kinde of Arisaron, it is manifest aswel in the flowers, fruit, & rootes, as also in the qualities.

✿ *The Nature.*

Arisaron is of a hoater and dryer complexion than Aron, as Galen writeth.

✿ *The Vertues.*

Arisaron also in vertue and operation is lyke to Dragonwortes, and the roote thereof is proper to cure hollowe vlcers and paynfull sores, as Dioscorides writeth: they also make of it Collyria and playsters good agaynst fistulas. It rotteth and corrupteth the priue members of all liuing thinges being put therein, as Dioscorides writeth.

Of Centorie. Chap. ix.✿ *The Kynnes.*

Centorie (as Dioscorides writeth) is of two sorts, that is to say, the great and the smal, the whiche in proportion and quantitie, are muche differing one from the other.

✿ *The Description.*

THE great Centorie hath rounde stemmes of two or three Cubites long: it hath long leaues, diuided into sundy partes, lyke vnto the walnut tree leaues, sauing þ these leaues are snipt, & dented about the edges lyke a Sawe. The flowers be of small hearie threddes or thrommes, of a lyght blew purple colour, and they growe out of the scalpe knoppes at the toppes of the braunches, the whiche knoppes or heades are rounde and somewhat swollen in the neather parte, lyke to a peare, or small Hartichock, in whiche knoppes (together with a certayne kinde of Dohne or Cotton) are founde the long, rounde, smoth, and shyning seede, like the seede of Cartamus or Bastarde Saffron, and our Ladyes Thistle. The roote is long, grosse, thicke, and byckle: of a blackish colour without, and reddish within, full of iuyce of sanguin colour, with sweetnesse and a certayne byting Affriccion.

Of this great Centorie there is an other kinde, whose leafe is not diuided or iagde into partes, or peeces, but after the manner of a Dorne leafe, it is long and broade, single, and not cut into partes: yet it is nikt & snipt rounde about the edges, Sawe fashion. The stalke is shorter than the other: The flowers, seede and roote, is lyke the other.

The small Centorie is a little herbe, it springeth vp with a smal, square, cornered stalke, of halfe a foote or nine inches long: with small leaues in fashion lyke Marierom, or rather lyke the leaues of S. Johns worthe. The pleasant flowers growe at the top of the little braunches, of a fayre carnation, or light

Centaurium minus.
The smal Centozie.

purple red colour, lyke the rose campine, but smaller: whiche by day tyme and after the Sunne rising do open, and do close by agayne in the euening. There cometh after the flowers little long huskes, or sharpe poynted coddes, somewhat lyke wheate cornes, in which is conteyned a very small seede. The roote is small, harde, and of wooddy substance, and serueth not to any purpose in medicine.

✿ The Place.

- 1 The great Centozie delighteth in a good and fruitfull ground, and grasie hilles & playnes. Dioscorides sayth, it groweth in Lycia, Deloponnese, Arcadia, Helide, Messenie, and in diuers places of Pholoen, & Smyrna, that stande high and well agaynst the Sunne. It is also founde vpon the mounte Garganus or Ideia, in the Countrey of Apuleia, and in the feilde Baldus vpon the mountaynes nere Verona: but that which groweth in the mount Baldus, is not so good as that of Apuleia, as Matthiolus writeth.

The single, or whole leaued great Centozie groweth in Spayne, and the rootes being brought to Antwarpe, and hyther, do sometime grow being planted in our gardens.

- 2 The small Centozie groweth in vntoyled feeldes and pastures, but especially in dry groundes, and it is common in the most places of Englande, and also in Italie and Germanie.

✿ The Tyme.

- 1 The great Centozies do flower in sommer, and their rootes must be gathered in Autumne.

The

- 1 The small Centozie is gathered in July and August, with his flowers and seede.

* The Names.

- 1 The great Centozie is called in Greeke κινταύριον τὸ μέγα: in Latine Centauriū magnum: Theophrastus also calleth it Centaurida: in Shoppes it is wrong named of some Rha Ponticum: for Rha Ponticum is that kinde of Rha which groweth in the Countrey of Pontus, and it is a plant much differing from the great Centaurie. There be also other names ascribed vnto the great Centozie, which are sayned and counterfayted, as Apuleius writeth, wherof some seeme to apparteine to the lesser Cētozie, as *ναρκή, μαρόνη ἢ μαρόνιον, νίαριον, λιμήσιον, λιμνὴς, πλεκτρονία ἢ πλεκτρονιον, χειρωνία, αἶμα, Ἡρακλῆϊς*, that is in Latine Herculis sanguis, Vnefera, Fel terræ, Polyhydion *ἡμυρόνιον*.

- 2 The smal Centozie is called in Greeke κινταύριον τὸ μικρόν: and of Theophrastus κινταύρις: in Latine Centaurium paruum, and Centaurium minus: of some Febrifuga, Fel terræ, and Multiradix: of the Apothecaries Centauria minor: in Italie and Hetruria *Biondella*: in Spanissh Cintoria: in Germanie Taufenguldenkraut: in Brabant Santorie, and cleyn Santorie: in french *Petite Centaure*.

* The cause of the Name.

Centozie was called in Greeke Centaurion, and Chironion, after the name of Chiron the Centaure, who first of all founde out these two herbes, & taught the to Aesculapius, as Apuleius writeth. And as some other write they were so named, because Chiron was cured with these herbes, of a certayne wounde whiche he tooke (being receiued as a ghest or straunger in Hercules house or lodging) by letting fall on his foote, one of Hercules shaftes or arrowes, as he was handling and bewing of the sayde Hercules weapon and armour.

* The Nature.

- 1 The great Centozie is hoate and dry in the thirde degree, & also astringent.
2 The lesse or small Centozie, is of complexion hoate, and drie in the seconde degree.

* The Vertues.

The roote of great Centozie, in quantitie of two Drammes, taken with A water if there be a feuer, & in wine if there be no feuer: is good for them that are bursten, and for them that spet blood, and agaynst the Crampe & shrinking of any member, the shortnesse of winde, and difficultie of breathing, the olde cough, and griping paynes or knowinges of the belly.

The same dronken in wine, bringeth downe the monethes or womens natural termes, and expulseth the dead fruit, as it doth also being conueyed in at the naturall place, as a Vessarie or mother Suppositorie.

The greene roote of great Centozie stamped, or the drie roote soaked in water and brused, doth ioyne together and heale, al greene and fresh woundes being layde and applied therevnto.

The iuyce of the roote, the which they gather and keepe in some countries, hath the lyke vertue as the roote it selfe.

The roote of the small, or lesse Centozie, is to no purpose for Medicine, but the leaues, flowers, and iuyce of the same, are very necessarie.

The smal Centozie boyled in water or wine, purgeth downewardes Cholericque, flegmaticque, & grosse humours, and therefore it is good for such as are greued with the Sciatica, if they be purged with the same vntyll the blood come.

It is very good agaynst the stoppings of the liuer, agaynst the Jaundise, & and agaynst the hardnesse of the Helte or Splene.

The decoction of Centozie the lesse dronken, killeth wormes, and driueth them forth by siege. It is also very good agaynst conuulsions and Crampes, and al the diseases of the sinewes.

Ec ij The

The iuyce therof taken & applied vnder in a Vessarie, prouoketh the flow. T
ers, and expulseth the dead childe.

The same with hony cleareth the sight, and taketh away the cloudes and spots of the same being dropped or distilled into the same, and it is very good to be mingled with all Collyries, and medicines that are made for the eyes.

The small Centorie, greene pounce and layde to, doth cure and heale freshe and newe woundes, and closeth vp, and sodereth olde malignant vlcers, that are harde to cure.

The same dried & reduced into powder, is profitable to be mingled amongst opyntmentes, playsters, powders, and suche lyke medicines as are ordayned to fill vp with flesh, fistulas and holowe vlcers, and to mollifie and soupple all hardnesse.

Of Reubarbe or Rhabarba. Chap. r.

✠ The Kyndes.

There be diuers sortes of Rha, or as it is now called Reubarbe, not so muche differing in proportion, but their diuersitie is altogether in the places wher as they are found growing. For one kind of it groweth in Pontus, and is called Rha Ponticum: The seconde groweth in Barbaria, and is therefore called Rhabarbarum, and it is the common Reubarbe: The third cometh from beyonde the Indians, out of the regions of China, and it is that whiche the Arabians call Raued Seni.

✠ The Description.

Rha. Reubarbe.

RHA (as it is thought) hath great broad leaues, lyke to the leaues of Capus Barbatus, or white Hollin: or lyke to the leaues of Clot Burre: nypt and dented rounde about the edges like to a saw, greene and smothe aboue, and white and fryzed vnderneath. Amongst them springeth vp a round straight stalke of a cubite long, and at the top thereof groweth a fayre scaly knop or head, the which whan it bloweth and openeth, sheweth forth a fayre purple flower, and afterwarde it beareth seede, not muche vnyke the seede of the great Centorie, sauing it is somewhat longer. The roote is long, thicke, and spungie or open: and being chewed, it peeldeth a yelowish colour lyke Orre, or Saffron.

✠ The Place.

Rha groweth in the Regions about Bosphorus, and Pontus, by the riuer Rha, and in Barbaria, & in the Countrie of China. We haue found here in the gardens of certaine diligent Herboristes that strange plant whiche is thought of some to be Rha, or Rhabarbarum.



✠ The

✱ The Tyme.

It flowreth in Iune.

✱ The Names.

This herbe, & specially the roote, is called in Greeke $\rho\alpha\ \eta\ \rho\iota\omicron\upsilon\pi$: in the Arabian speeche Rheu and Raued, or Rauet, of Plinie in Latine Rhacoma, & Rhecoma.

1 That whiche groweth about Bosphorus is called in Greeke $\rho\alpha\ \pi\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota\kappa\omicron\upsilon$: in Latine Rha Ponticum, or Rheon Poticum: of Helue Raued Turcicum that is to say, Rha of Turkie.

2 The second which groweth in Barbarie, is called Rha Barbarum: of Helue and the Apothecaries Rheu barbarum.

3 The third kinde (called Chinaram) is called also Rha, or Rheum Seniticum: and Rheum Indicum, and of the Arabians Raued Seni.

✱ The Nature.

Rha is hoate in the first degree, and dry in the second, and of an astringent or binding nature.

✱ The Vertues.

The roote of Rhaponticum, as saith Dioscorides, is good against the blistings, wamblings, and the debilitie or weakenesse of the stomacke, and all the paynes of the same. Moreover it is singuler agaynst conuulsions and Crampes, or agaynst the diseases of the liuer and splene, agaynst the gnawing or griping tormentes of the belly, the kidneies, and bladder. Also agaynst the akyng paynes of breastes and Mother, and for suche as are troubled with the Sciatica, the spitting of blood, sobbing, peeing: it is good also agaynst the bloodie fire and the laske, and against the fittes of feuers, and the bitinges and stinginges of all sortes of venomous beastes.

For the same purpose, it is giuen $\frac{1}{2}$ quantitie of a Dramme with Hydromel or honied water in a feuer: & with Syrupe Acetosus against the diseases of $\frac{1}{2}$ splene or melt: with honied wine it is good against $\frac{1}{2}$ diseases of $\frac{1}{2}$ breast: & it is taken drie without any moysture, agaynst the weakenesse or loosenesse of $\frac{1}{2}$ stomacke.

The roote of Rha Pontike stamped and mingled with vineger, cureth the C bile white scurffe or manginelle, & cleneth the body from pale or wan spottes (or the Morpew) being straked or annoynted with the same.

Reubarbe and Raued Seni (as Helue writeth) taken in quantitie of a Dramme, purgeth downewardes cholerique humours, wherefore they are good against all hoate feuers, inflammations, and stoppings of the liuer, and the Jaunders, especially to be giuen or ministred with whaye or any other refreshing or cooling drinke or potion.

Reubarbe of him selfe, or of his owne proper nature, is also good against all manner of issue of blood, eyther aboue or below, and is good for them that are hurt or burst in wardly, and against greuous falles and beatinges, & against Crampes, and the drawing togyther of any part or shrinking of sinewes.

Also it cureth the bloodie fire, & all manner laskes, being first a litle tosted, or dried agaynst the fire, and dronken with some astringent liquour, as the wyce of Plantayne, or grosse and thicke redde wine.

✱ The Choice.

The best Rha, as Helue writeth, is $\frac{1}{2}$ which is brought fro beyond India, & groweth in $\frac{1}{2}$ Countrey of China, called Raued Seni. The next to that is the Reubarbe of Barbarie, & that which is of the least vertue is the Rha Poticke.

Of Sowbread. Chap. xi.

✱ The Kyndes.

There be two sortes of Cyclamen, as Dioscorides writeth. The one is a lowe plant with a round roote, and is called Cyclamen Orbiculatum. The

other groweth high, and wrappeth it selfe about shrubbes and plantes, and it hath no notable roote, and it is called *Cyclaminus altera*.

✥ *The Description.*

Cyclaminon (which we may call round Sowbread) hath broad leaues spread vpon the ground with peaked corners like to Iuy leaues, and slightly dented round about the edges: and of a swart or darke greene colour aboue, yet powdered or garnished with white speckes or spots, and the middle part of the sayde leafe is somewhat white: but that hyde of the leafe whiche is next the ground, is purple colour, but sometimes deeper and sometimes lighter. The flowers hang vpon tender stalkes, nodding or beckning downewardes, and their leaues turning vpwardes or backwardes, in colour lyke to the purple violet, but not so faire: and of but a little or no sauour. There folowe small knoppes with seede, growing vpon small stalkes that are winded or turned two or three tymes about. The roote is turned rounde lyke to a Turnep, or Bulbus roote, and somewhat flat or pressed downe, with diuers hearie stringes by it, and it is blacke without, and white within, & in withering it gathereth wrinkles.

Cyclaminus orbicularis.

Sowbread.

² The second Cyclaminon, or Sowbread, his leaues be also broad and nothing peaked or angled, but in a manner rounde, and nothing speckled vpon, or at least wayes very harde to be perceined: they be also of a sadde or blackish greene colour, but vnderneath of a red purple colour. The flowers are lyke to the first, but of a better sauour. The roote is somewhat smaller.

³ The third kinde also hath leaues without corners, but they be somewhat dented or snip rounde about the edges: these leaues also are speckled, and blackish in the middle. The flower is of a deeper purple, and of a most pleasant sauour. But the roote is smaller than any of the rest.



✥ *The Place.*

Sowbread groweth in moyst and stony shadowy places, vnderneath trees, hedges, and bushes, and in certayne wooddes, but not euerywhere. It groweth about Artoys and Vermandoys in fraunce, & in the forest of Arden, and in Brabant. It is also common in Germanie and other Countries. But the thirde kinde is the dayntiest, and yet not strange in Italie.

✥ *The Tyme.*

The kindes of Sowbread do flower in Autumne about September, afterwarde springeth vp the leaues, which are greene all the winter. The seede wareth ripe about sommer next folowing.

✥ *The Names.*

¹ The first is called in Greeke κυκλάμιον or κίχουδρον: in Latine *Cyclaminus*, *Rapum terræ*, *Tuber terræ*, and *Vmbilicus terræ*: of *Apuleius* *Orbicularis*, *Palia*, *Malum terræ*, *Rapum porcinum*, and *Panis porcinus*: in shoppes *Cyclamen*, and *Arthanita*: in English **Sowbread**: in frenche *Pain de pourceau*: in Italian

Pan

Pan porcino: in Spanish some call it Mazam de porco: in Germanie Schwein-
brot, Erdtapffel, Erdwurtz, and Seuwbrot: in Brabant Werckens broot,
and Sueghen broot.

Plinie calleth the colour of this flower in Latine Colossinum, or Colossi-
nus color.

3 The second kinde is called in Greeke κυκλάμιον ὀνίτα: in Latine Cyclaminus
altera: of some κίονιον κίονιδέμου καὶ κίονιδέμου, and we take that to be Vitalba,
the which shalbe described hereafter in the xlvij. Chapter of this booke.

✿ The Nature.

Howbread is hoate and drye in the thirde degree.

✿ The Vertues.

The roote of Howbread dyed, and made into powder, & taken in the quan-
titie of a dragme, or a dragme and a halfe with Hydromell called also honyed
water, purgeth downewardes grosse & tough flegme, & other sharpe humours.

The same taken in wine is profitable against al poyson, and agaynst the by-
tinges and stinginges of venenous beastes, to be applyed & layd to outwardly
vpon the wounded or hurt place.

The same dronken with wine or Hydromel, cureth the Jaundise & stopping
of the liuer, & taketh away the yellow colour of the body, if after the taking of
the same in manner aforesayd, one be so wel couered that he may sweate.

The same prouoketh the mensrual termes, & expulseth the dead fruit, either
dronken or conueyed into the body by a Pessarie or mother Suppositorie.

The iuyce therof straked vpo y navel or belly, loseth the belly very getly. And
it hath the same vertue being applyed to wool to y fundement as a suppositorie.

The same iuyce with vineger, setleth the fundement that is loose and fallen
downe out of his naturall place, if it be annoynted therewithall.

The same mingled with hony, and dropped into the eyes cleareth the sight, &
taketh away al spots, as the web, the pearle, & haw, & al impediments of y sight.

The same snift vp into the nose, clenseth the braynes, and purgeth at the nose
grosse and colde flegmes.

The roote of Howbread maketh the skinne faire and cleane, and cureth all
mangie scuruienesse and the falling of the heare, and taketh away the markes
and spotted that remaine after the small pockes and meafelles, and all other
blemishes of the face.

The same layde to the melt, or rather the iuyce thereof mingled with oyn-
mentes and Oyles for the purpose, washeth and consumeth the hardnesse, and
stopping of the Splene or melt.

It also healeth woundes, being mingled with oyle and vineger, and layde
vpon them, as Dioscorides sayth.

The broth or decoction of the same roote, is good to bathe & stue such partes
of the body as be out of ioynt: the govt in the feete, and kybed heeles, and the
scurue sores of the head.

The Oyle wherein this roote hath ben boyled, closeth vp olde vlcers, & with
the same also & a litle ware, they make an oynment very good for kiked heeles
and feete that are hurt with colde.

The roote hanged vpon women, in trauayle with chylde, causeth them to be
deliuered incontinent.

✿ The Daunger.

In what sorte soeuer this roote be taken, it is very daungerous to women
with childe: wherfore let the take heede, not only how they receiue it inward-
ly, but also let them be aduised in any wise not to applye it outwardly: nor to
carrie

carrie it about them, nor yet to plant it in their gardens, for it will hinder them if they do but onely goe ouer it.

Of Felwort or Gentian.

Chap. xij.

✱ The Description.

Gentiana. Gentian.



THE first leaues of Gentian, are great and large, layd and spread abroad upon the ground with sinewes or ribbes lyke Plantayne, but greater and more lyke to the leaues of white Hellebor, amongst which springeth by a rounde, smothe, holowe stalke, as thicke as ones finger, full of ioyntes, and somtimes as long as a man, with smaller leaues growing by couples at euery ioynt, and sometymes somewhat snipt round about the edges, with yellow flowers growing round about the stalke at the sayde ioyntes lyke to Crownes or garlandes, whereof each flower being spread abroad, shineth with six narrow leaues like a starre, and they grow out of little long huskes, in which afterward is found the seede, which is light, flat, & thin, like y^e seede of Garnesey violets, or stockegillofers, or a darke euilsauoured red colour. The roote is long, rounde & thicke, sometymes forked or double, of the colour of the earth without, & yelowish within lyke to Bore or Ocre, and exceeding bitter in taste.



By sides the Gentian aforesayd there are two other sortes of herbes, which are also at this tyme taken for Gentian.

- 1 The one is altogether lyke Gentian, sauing it is smaller and beareth blew flowers, & in taste it is farre bitterer, wherefore Tragus saith, it is of greater efficacie and vertue.
- 2 The other hath rounde stalkes, and smothe, set with greene smothe long narrow leaues, alwayes growing by couples, one agaynst another: at the top of the stalke groweth the flowers like little belles of a light blew colour, somewhat smaller than the flowers of y^e second kinde of Ranunculus. The roote is yelow, long & bitter, and this is that plant the which we call Autumne violettes or Belflowers: & is described in the xxj. Chap. of the second part of this historic.

✱ The Place.

Gentian groweth vpon high mountaynes, and in certayne Coomes or valleyes amongst ferne or brake, as in sundrie places of Germanie & Burgundie.

✱ The Tyme.

It flowreth in Iune, and the seede is ripe in Iuly and August.

✱ The Names.

Gentian is called in Greeke γεντιανή in Latine and in Shoppes Gentiana: of Apuleius Aloe gallica, νάρκη, Narce, χερώνιον, Chironion, Basilica, Cyminalis: in English Felworre: in frenche Gentiane: in high Douche, Entzian, and Bitterwurtz: in base Almaigne, Gentiaen. It is also called Genuane in Italian and Spanishe.

✱ The

✱ *The cause of the Name.*

Centius king of Illyria was the first founder out of this herbe, and the first that vsed it in medicine, and therefore it was called Gentian after the sayde kinges name.

✱ *The Nature.*

The roote of Gentian is hoate and drie in thirde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The roote of Gentian made into powder, and taken in quantitie of a dram with wine, a little peper & Rue, is profitable for them that are bitten or stong of any venimous or madde beastes, and is also good for them that haue taken any popson.

The same dronke with water, is good against the diseases of the liuer & stomacke, it helpeth digestion, and keepeth the meate in the stomacke, and the vse of it is very good agaynst all colde diseases of the interior or inner partes.

The iuyce of the same roote cureth the payne and ache of the syde, & helpeth them that haue taken great falles, and byules, and are bursten, for it dissolueth and scattereth congeied blood, and cureth the sayde hurtes.

The roote of Gentian also cureth deepe festered, and fretting sores and woundes, whan the iuyce thereof is skiled or dropped into them.

The same iuyce applyed or layde to with fine linte or linnen, doth swage and mitigate the payne and burning heate of the eyes: and scoureth away and clenseth the skinne of the body from all foule and euilsauoured sportes, beyng annoynted or strased therewith.

The roote of Gentian being applyed vnder in manner of a Pessarie or mother Suppositoie, prouoketh the flowers, and draweth forth the dead fruit.

Of Cruciata or Dwarf Gentian and Alisma. Chap. xiiij.

✱ *The Description.*

Dwarf Gentian hath rounde stalkes of a spanne long or somewhat more, they be also holowe, & spaced with certayne knottie ioyntes, the leaues be long narrowe and thicke, and growe also by couples one agaynst another, and falling somewhat backwardes lyke the other Gentian, the flowers be blew, long and holowe within lyke belles, growing forth of greene huskes, standing rounde togyther at the top of the stalkes and about the stem at certayne spaces. The roote is white, round, and long, and pearled or thrust through in certayne places crossewise, which is the cause it is called Cruciata, as some say: but it is rather so called of the fashion of the flowers, as Pena saith.

Some men also take the herbe Alisma or Saponaria for a kinde of Cruciata, it hath rounde stalkes with ioyntes or knottes: it is of a cubite or a foote and a halfe long, or more, the leaues be large with veynes or ribbes, lyke the leaues of broade plantayne, sauing they be smaller, & most commonly growing by couples at euery ioynt, and bending or falling backwardes, especially those which grow next the roote. The flowers grow in the top of the stalkes, & also about the vpper ioyntes in tuffets, of sweet sauour, & colour somtimes red as a rose, and somtimes of a light purple or white colour, growing out of long rounde huskes, & are made of fine leaues set togyther, in the middle wherof are certayne small hearie threddes. The rootes be long & thicke, & grow or creepe crookedly, by whiche there hang certayne small hearie threddes lyke to the rootes of Beares foote or Setterwozte.

✱ *The Place.*

It groweth in certayne gardens of Brabant: and els where it groweth by fuddes, brookes, & riuers, & in moyst places that are open against the Sunne. It continueth a long time in gardens.

✱ *The*



✿ The Tyme.

They flower in Iune, Iuly, and August.

✿ The Names.

- ¹ The first is called in Germanie Hodelgheer, and Speerenstich: in base Al-maigne Hadelgheer: of some in Latine Cruciata, that is to say, Crossed. Both in forme and facultie, it seemeth to be a kinde of Gention, & Conrade Gesnere iudgeth it so to be, and therefore it may be called Gentiana minor, that is to say in English, the smal or Dwarf Gention. for there is another Cruciata, so called bycause y^e leaues are set togyther, standing like to a Burgonion Crosse, wherof shalbe spoken amongst the kindes of Hadder. Some would haue it to be called Chiliodynamin: but Polemonia is called Chiliodynamis of the Cappado-tions, as Dioscorides writeth, but with this Polemonia the Dwarf Gention hath no lykelyhode.
- ² The seconde is commonly called Saponariam, bycause of the clensing or scouring propertie that is in his leaues: for whan they are brused, they yeelde a certayne iuyce which wil scour almost lyke soope. But Ruellius describeth an other Soapworthe. Some call it Herbam tunicam: yet it is none of the cloue Gillofers, and muche lesse any of the kindes of Polimonij, which are taken for Sweete Williams or Tolmeyners, as we haue written in the Chap. of Gillofers. It shoulde rather seeme to be Alisma or Damasonium, sauing that the stalk for the most part is not single, but most commonly groweth forth into certayne branches or diuisions: & the rootes should be greater or thicker than the rootes of Bearefoote: But the leaues are agreeable with the description of Alisma.

Alisma, and so is the tuft or bundle of flowers at the top. But the stalke of Alisma is single and slender, and the rootes shoulde be also slender: whiche declare the diuersitie betwixt this Saponaria, and Alisma. Some do also take it for Struthion, but it is nothing lyke: we may call it in English Hoopewort: some call it Hocke Gillofer.

* The Nature.

The bitteresse of these herbes, doth manifestly declare, that they be hoate and drie, in qualitie not much vnlke Gentian.

* The Vertues.

The decoction of the leaues or roote of Crosseworthe Gentian, or Dwarfse Gentian drunken, doth cleanse and scoure the breast, from all superfluities, and grosse flegmes, that are gathered together in the same, and it is good agaynst the falling sicknesse.

If it be taken as is aforesayde, or taken in powder, it is good agaynst all venome and poyson and against the infection of the ayre, and the pestilence.

It is good to walhe woundes and corrupt vlcers, in the wine wherein it hath ben boyled, or to strawe the powder of it into the same: for it cleanseth and healeth the same.

The swine hearde of Germanie, do geue it chopt very smal to their hogges and swine to eate, and by this meanes do keepe them from the Murren, and such lyke contagious diseases, as chaunce to their cattell in corrupt season.

Of Elecampane. Chap. xiiij.

* The Description.

Helenium.

Elecampane hath great, broade, soft leaues, immediatly springing vp fro the roote, not much differing fro the leaues of white Mullin, but greater and larger, amongst which springeth vp a thicke hearie long stalke, commonly longer than a man, beset with leaues of the same sorte, but smaller, of a light Greene colour aboue, but whitish vnderneath, at the top of the stalke there growe sayre, large, yelow, shining flowers lyke starres, and in figure lyke to Chrysanthemum or golden flower, but a great deale larger, and almost as large as the palme of ones hand: The which whan they fade or perishe, do change into a fine downe or soft Cotton, wherunto the seede is ioyned, and is carried away with the winde, like Thistle seede. The roote is great and thicke, with many other smal rootes and budde vneuely adioyning, and couered with a thicke rinde or barke, of a browne earthy colour without, but most commonly white within, and is not very strong or ranke of sauour whan it is fresh and Greene: but whan it is drie, it is very aromaticall, and hath in it a certayne fat and Oylie moisture or substance.



The seconde Helenium whereof Dioscorides writeth, is vnknewen to vs: it hath tender branches creeping along the ground, beset with many leaues like the pulse lentilles. The roote is whitish and thicke as ones little finger, large aboue and narrow downwarde.

* The

✱ *The Place.*

1 Elecampane delighteth in good fertill soyle, as in balleyes and medowes, it is also founde in hilles and shadowie wooddes, but not commonly in drye groundes. It is very common in England, Flaunders, and Brabant, and very well knowen in all places.

The second groweth in places adioyning to the Sea, and vpon litle hilles.

✱ *The Tyme.*

2 Elecampane flowreth in June and July, the seede is ripe in August. The best tyme to gather the roote, is at the ende of September, whan it hath lost his stalkes and leaues.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called *ἐλεκαμπαν* in Latine Inula, and Enula: in Shoppes Enula Campana: of some Panaces chironion, or Panaces centaurion: in Englishe Elecampane, Scabworthe, and Horsehee: in frenche *Enula Campana*: in Germanie Alantwurtz: in base Ilmaigne Alantwoztel, and Galantwoztel: in Italian *Enoa*, and *Enola*: in Spanishe Raiz del alla.

2 The seconde kinde is called Helenium Aegyptiacum, but yet vnknewen to men of this tyme.

✱ *The Nature.*

Elecampane being yet greene, hath a superfluous moisture whiche ought first to be consumed before it be occupied. But that moisture being dreyed by, it is hoate in the thirde degree, and dry in the seconde.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The decoction of Elecampane dronken, prouoketh brine and womens flowers, and is good for them that are greened with inwarde burstinges, or haue any member drawn together or shronke.

The roote taken with hony in an Electuarie, clenseth the brest, ripeth tough slemme, and maketh it easie to be spet out, and is good for the cough and shortnesse of breath.

The same made in powder and dronke, is good agaynst the bytinges and stinginges of veninous beastes, and agaynst windinesse and blastinges of inwarde partes.

A Confiture made of the sayde roote, is very wholesome for the stomacke, and helpeth digestion.

The leaues boyled in wine, and layde to the place of the Sciatica, swageth the payne of the same.

Of Spicknel Meue or Meon. Chap. xv.

Matthiolus figure is almost lyke the first kinde of Libanotidis, as Turner and he writeth, is called in Douche Bearewoytes, or Hartes woytes.

✱ *The Description.*

Meon of Dioscorides is described amongst the rootes, wherefore we haue none other knowledge of the fashion of the same, but as our Ancientes haue left it vs in writing. This haue I sayde, to the intent that men may knowe, that those herbes which the Apothecaries and others do vse at this day in Physike, are not the true Meon, whiche we shoulde not tell howe to knowe, if that men coulde not finde the fashion, and nature of the right Meon described.

Meon according to Dioscorides, is lyke to Dyll in stalkes and leaues, but it is thicker and of the heighth of two cubites or three foote. The rootes are long, small, well smelling and chafing or heating the tongue, and they are scattering here and there, some right and some awry.

✱ *The*

✿ *The Place.*

Mew groweth plenteously in in Macedonia and Spayne.

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *μῆν* in Latine *Meū*: in shoppes Mew, which do but only keepe *h* name, for the true Meon is yet vnknowē, but the Apothe-
caries do vse in the steede therof, a kinde of wilde Parcelle, the which is described in the fifth part of our history of plantes, & it hath no agreement or lykenesse with the description of Meon, wherfore it can not be Meon.

✿ *The Nature.*

The roote of Meon is hoate in the thirde degree, and dry in the seconde.

✿ *The Vertues.*

A The rootes of Meum boyled in water, or onely soked in water and dronke, doth mightily open the stoppings of the kidneies & bladder, they prouoke vrine, ease and helpe the strangurie, and they consume all windynesse and blastings of the stomacke.

B The same takē with hony, do appease the paynes and gripinges of the belly, are good for the affections of the mother, podagres and aches of ioyntes, and against al Catarrhes & Phlegmes falling down vpon the breast.

C If women sit ouer the decoction thereof, it byingeth downe their sicknesse.

D The same layde vpon the lowest part of the belly of yong children, wll cause them to pisse and make water.



✿ *The Danger.*

If to muche of the roote of this herbe be dronken, it causeth head ache.

Of Peonie. Chap. xvi.

✿ *The Kindes.*

There be two sortes of Peonie, as Dioscorides and the Auncientes write, that is to say, the male and female.

✿ *The Description.*

Male Peonie hath thicke redde stalkes of a Cubite long: the leaues be great and large, made of diuers leaues growing or ioynd together, not muche vnlyke the Walnut tree leafe in fashion and greatnesse: at the hyghest of the stalke there groweth fayre large red flowers, very well lyke red roses, hauing also in the middes yelow threddes or heares. After the falling away of the leaues, there groweth by great coddies or huskes three or foure togyther, the whiche do open whan they be ripe, in the opening whereof there is to be seene, a faire red coloured lining, and a polished blacke shining seede, full of white substance. The rootes be white, long, small, and well smelling.

2 The female Peonie at his first springing vp, hath also his stalkes redde and thicke: the leaues be also large and great, but diuided into more partes, almost like the leaues of Angelica, louage, or Marche. The flowers in like manner be great and red, but yet lesser and paler then the flowers of the male kinde. The coddess and seede are like the other. In these rootes are diuers knobbes or knottes as great as Acornes.

3 Yet haue you another kinde of Peonie, the which is like the second kinde, but his flowers and leaues are much smaller, and the stalkes shorter, the whiche some call Mayden or Virgin Peonie: although it beareth red flowers and seede lyke the other.

Pæonia mas. Male Peonie.

Pæonia fœmina. Female Peonie.

✱ The Place.

The kindes of Peonies are founde planted in the gardens of this Countrey.

✱ The Tyme.

Peonie flowreth at the beginning of May, and deliuereth his seede in Iune.

✱ The Names.

Peonie is called in Greeke πειωνία: and in Latine Pæonia: of some πιντόρεθον, γλυκύρις, Dulcisida, and Idæus Dactylus, of Apuleius Aglaophotis, σιδήριον, δισχάμνιον, θιονόριον, αλκινόριον, and Herba casta: in shoppes Pionia: in high Douche Peonien blum, Peonîe rosen, Sichtwurtz, Runigzblum, Pfingstrosen: in base Almaigne Pioene, and Pioenbloemen, and in some places of Flaunders Mastbloemen.

✱ The cause of the Name.

Peonie tooke his name first of that good old man Pæon, a very ancient Physician, who first taught the knowledge of of this herbe.

✱ The Vertues.

The roote of Peonie dried, and the quantitie of a Beane of the same drunken with Meade called Hydromel, bringeth downe womens flowers, scoureth the mother of women brought a bed, and appeaseth the griping paynes, and tormentes of the belly.

The same openeth the stopping of the liuer, and the kidnepes, and sod with red wine stoppeth the belly.

The roote of the male Peonie hanged about the necke healeth, the falling sicknesse (as Galen and many other haue proued) especially in young children.

Ten or twelue of the red seedes, drunken with thicke and rough red wine, doth stop the red issues of women.

Fiftene or sixtene of the blacke cornes or seedes drunkē in wine or Meade, helpeth the strangling and paynes of the Matrix or mother, and is a speciall good remedie for them that are troubled with the night Mare (which is a disease wherein men seeme to be oppressed in the night as with some great burthen and sometimes to be overcome with their enemies) and it is good against melancholique dreames,



Of Valerian Phu or Setwal. Chap. xvij.

✱ The Kynnes.

There be two sortes of Valerian, the garden and wilde: and the wilde Valerian is of two kindes, the great and small: Besides all these there is yet a strange kinde, the which is nowe called Greeke Valerian.

1. Valeriana hortensis.

Setwal or garden Valerian.

2. Valeriana sylvestris maior.

The greater wilde Valerian.



✱ The Description.

1 **S**etwal or garden Valerian, at the first hath broad leaues of a whitish greene colour, amongst which there cometh by a round hollow, plaine, and a knottie stalke. Upon the whiche stalkes there groweth leaues spread abroad and cut, lyke leaues of the roote called garden Parsenep: at the highest of þe stalke groweth tuftets of Cozones with white flowers, of a light blew or carnation colour at the beginning and afterwarde white. The roote is as thicke as a finger. with little rootes and thyddes adioyning therevnto.

2 The great wilde Valerian, is almost lyke to the garden Valerian, it hath also playne, round, hollow stalkes, diuided with knottes. The leaues are lyke displayed winges, made of many smal leaues set one against another, lyke the leaues of Setwal or garden Valerian, whiche growe at the upper part of the stalke, but much greater and more cloued or cut. The flowers grow and are like to the garden kinde, of a colour drawing towardes a light blew or skye colour. The roote is tender winding and traying here and there, and putting forth euery yere newe plantes or springes in sundrie places.

3 The little wilde Valerian, is very well like the right great Valerian, but it is

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always

alwayes lesse. The first and neathermost leaues are like the litle leaues of Plantaine, the rest which grow about the stalke, are very much and deeply cut, very wel lyke to the leaues of wilde Valerian, or like the leaues which grow about the stalkes of gardē Valerian. The stalkes be round with ioyntes, about the length of a hande. The flowers be like to y flowers of the aforesaid kindes. The rootes be smal, & creeping alongst y ground.

The Greekish Valerian hath two or three holow stalkes, or moe: vpon y which groweth spread leaues almost lyke the leaues of wilde Valerian, but longer, narrower, and more finely cut, lyke the leaues of the wyde fetcche, but somewhat bigger. The flowers grow thicke clustering together at the top of the stalke of a light Azure or blew color, parted into fiue litle leaues, hauing in the middle smal white thredde pointed with a litle yellow at the tops. The seele is small growing in round huskes. The rootes are nothing els like, but smal threds.

✱ The Place.

The garden Valerian and Greeke Valerian are sown & planted in gardens. The other two kindes grow here in moyst places, and in watery meadowes lying low.

✱ The Tyme.

The three first kindes of Valerian do flower from May to August. The Greeke Valerian doth flower most commonly in June and July.

✱ The Names.

- 1 The first kinde of these herbes is called in Greeke φς, Phu: in Latine Valeriana, and Nardus syluestris, or Nardus rustica: in shoppes Valeriana domestica, or Valeriana hortēsis, of some in these dayes Marinella, Genicularis, and Herba benedicta: in frenche Valeriane: in high Douche Grosz Baldrian: in base Almaigne, tāmē or groote Valeriā, & of some S. Joris crupt, or Speercrupt, that is to say, Spearwurte, or Speare herbe, bycause his first leaues at their first coming vp, in making are lyke to the Iron or head of a Speare: in English Setwal, or Spdwall.
- 2 The second kinde is called Valeriana syluestris, Phu syluestre, and Valeriana syluestris maior: in frenche grande Valerian sauuage: in high Douch wilde Baldriā, Katzenwurtzel, Augenwurtz, Wendwurtz, & Denenmarcke: in base Almaigne, wilde Valeriane: in English the great wilde Valerian.

- 3 The third is a kinde of wilde Valerian, and therefore we do call it, Valeriana syluestris minor, that is to say, the small wilde Valerian, and also Phu paruum, and Valeriana minor.

3. Phu paruum. Valeriana syluestris minor. The smal wild Valerian.



4. Phu Grecū. Valeriana peregrina. Greekish Valerian.



4 The fourth is called of the Herboristes of our time Phu Grecum, & Valeriana Greca, that is to say, Greeklsh, or Greke Valerian, & it may be wel called Valeriana peregrina, or Pseudophu, for this is no Valerian, but some other strange herbe, the which we cannot compare to any of the herbes described by Dioscorides, except it be the right Auricula muris, for the which it is taken of some.

✱ The Nature.

The roote of Valerian is hoate and drie in the seconde degree.

✱ The Vertues.

The decoction of the rootes of Setwal dronken, prouoketh vrine, bringeth A downe womens flowers, and helpeth the ache and paynes of the side, and stomacke. They be of like vertue being made in powder and dronke in wine. And they be put into preseruatiues and medicines made agaynst popson, and the pestilence, as Tryacles and Mithridats.

The leaues & rootes of the great wilde Valerian boyled in water, do heale B the vlceration and blistring of the mouth, especially the roughnesse, and inflammation of the throte, if one washe his mouth or gargarize therewith.

Men do vse to giue it with great profit in dyetches, to such as are burstē win.

The two other Valerians be not vsed in medicine.

3-4 English men vse Greeke Valerian, against cuttes and woundes.

Rosefenting Roote. Of Rose Wurte or Rhodia. Chap. xviij.

Rosefsmelling

✱ The Description.

Rhodia radix. Rosewurt.

Rosewurt hath three or foure stalkes growing fro the roote, setful of thicke leaues, lyke p leaues of Lyblong or Crassula maior, but they are moze narrower, & cut or hackt at the top. The roote is thicke, hauing many smal hearie thredde, & whan it is eyther brypled or bursten, it doth sente and sauor like the Rose, & of that it tooke his name.

✱ The Place.

Rosewurt or the roote sauering like the Rose, groweth in Macedonia and Hungarie: in this Countrie the Herboristes do plante it in their gardens.

✱ The Tyme.

It flourereth in May, but it beareth flower very seldome.

✱ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greke ροδία ρίζα: in Latine Radix Rhodia, & Radix rosata: in frenche Racine sentant les roses: in high Douche Rosenwurtz: in base Almaine Rosenwortel: in Englishe Rosewurt or the roote sauouring of the Rose.

✱ The Nature.

The roote which smelleth like the rose, especially of that sorte whiche groweth in Macedonia, is hoate in the second degree, and of subtile and fine partes.

✱ The Vertues.

The roote Rhodia layde to the temples of the forehead with oyle of roses, alayeth head ache.

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of



Of bastard Pelitoy or Sartram. Chap. xix.

✱ The Description.

Pyrethrum. Sartram.

Pelitoy hath leaues muche lyke to fenil, al finely cut or hackt. The flowers are yellow in þe middle, set round about with little white leaues somewhat blew vnder, like þe flowers of Camomil, or lyke the flowers of the great dasie. The roote is long and straight, somtimes as byg as a finger, hoate and burning the tongue.

✱ The Place.

This herbe is not founde growing of him selfe in this Countre, but it is founde planted in the gardens of certayne Herboristes.

✱ The Tyme.

Pelitoy flowreth after May vntyl the end of somer, in which season the seede is ripe.

✱ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *πύρεθρον*: in Latine *Saliuaris*: in shops *Pyrethru*, of some also in Greke *πύρεθρον*, *πύρεθρον*, *πύρεθρον*: in frenche *Pyrethre*, or *Pied d'Alexandre*: in high Douch *Bertra*. Albeit mine Authoz setteth forth this herbe for *Pyrethro*, yet it is not aunswerable vnto *Dioscorides* *Pyrethrum*, or *Saliuarem*, wherfore I thinke we may wel cal it bastard Pelitoy or Bertram.

✱ The Nature.

The roote of Pyrethre is hoate and dry in the thirde degree.

✱ The Vertues.

The roote of Pelitoy taken with hony, is good agaynst the falling sicknes, & the Apoplexie, the long and olde diseases of the head, and against all colde diseases of the brayne.

The same holden in the mouth & chewed, draweth forth great quantitie of waterish fleme.

The same sodden in vineger, & kept warme in the mouth, doth mitigate and calay the tooth ache.

The Oyle wherein Pelitoy hath ben boyled, is good to annoynt the body to cause a man swet, and is excellent good for any place of the body that is brused and shaken for colde, and for members that are benumbed or foundered: and for such as are stricken with the Palsie.

Of wilde Pelitoy. Chap. xx.

✱ The Description.

Wilde Pelitoy hath round brittle branches: the leaues be long & narrow hackt round about like a Saw, at the highest of the stalke grow flowers like the flowers of Camomil, yellow in the middle, & set round about with smal white leaues: the roote is tender & full of threds: the whole herbe is sharpe & biting, almost in tast like Pelitoy of Spayne, & for þe cause men cal it also wild Pelitoy.

✱ The



✱ *The Place.*

Wilde Pellitory is founde about the borders of feedes, in high meadowes and shadowy places, & somtunes vpon mountaynes and stony places.

✱ *The Tyme.*

This Pellitory flowreth from Maye vntyll September.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine *Pyrethrum sylvestre*, that is to say, Wilde Pellitory: in frenche *Pyrethre sauvage*: in Douche Wilden Bertram: of some Weisz Reinfahrn, that is to say, White Tansie. This is not *παραμυκη*, Ptarmice, or *Sternumentaria*, but another herbe vnknewen of the Iuncientes.

✱ *The Nature.*

This herbe is hoate and drye.

✱ *The Vertues.*

This herbe holden in the mouth and chewed, bringeth lykewise fro the Brayne slymie fleme, almost as mightily as Pellitory of Spayne: it is very good against the tooth ache.

It is also good in Sallades, as Tarragon and Roquet, whereof shalbe writen in the fifth booke.

Pyrethrum sylvestre. Wilde Pellitory.



Of false Dictam. Chap. xxi.

✱ *The Description.*

This herbe is lyke to *Lentiscus*, or *Lycoras* in branches and leaues, it beareth rounde blackish and rough stalkes, and leaues displayed and spread lyke *Lycoras*, at the top of the stalkes growe sayre flowers, somewhat turning towarde blew, the whiche on the vpper part, or halfe-deale hath foure or fyue leaues, and in the lower, or neather of the same flower it hath smal long threddes crooking and hanging downe almost lyke a bearde. The flowers perished, there cometh in the place of eche flower foure or fyue coddes, something rough without, and slymie to be handled, and of a strong saour almost smelling lyke a Goate: in the which is contained a blacke, playne, shining seede. The rootes be long and white, sometyme as thicke as a finger, and do growe a thwart one another.

✱ *The Place.*

It groweth in the Ile of Candie, as *Dioscorides* writeth, in this Countrie it is founde in the gardens of certayne Herboristes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It flowreth in this Countrie in Iune and Iuly, and sometymes the seede cometh to rippenesse.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *τραγιον*: in Latine *Tragium*: and is the first kind of *Tragium* described by *Dioscorides*. Some herboristes call it *Fraxinella*:

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and

and some Apothecaries do vse the roote of it in steede of Dyctam, and do call it Dyptamum, not without great errour, and therfore it is called of some Pseudo-dictamum nothum, that is to say, Bastarde or false Dictam.

¶ *The Nature.*

Tragium is almost hoate in the third degree, and of subtil partes.

¶ *The Vertues.*

The seede of Tragium taken to the quantitie of a dragme, is good agaynst the strangurie, it prouoketh vyne, breaketh the stone in the bladder, & bringeth it forth: and it moueth the termes or flowers of women.

The lyke vertue hath the leaues and iuyce to be taken after the same sorte: and being layde to outwardly, it draweth out thornes and splinters.

The roote taken with a little Rheubarbe, killeth, & driueth forth wormes, & is very singular & of excellent vertue agaynst the same, as men in these dayes haue proued by experience.

It is sayde also (as recordeth Dioscorides) that the wilde Goates whan they be stroken with darts or arrowes, by the eating of this herbe do cause the same to fall from out of their bodyes, aswell as if they had eaten of the ryght Dyctam. And it is possible, that for the same cause this herbe was first taken in Choppes in steede of the right Dyctam.

Tragium.



Of Polemonium. Chap. xxiij.

¶ *The Description.*

Polemonium hath tender stalkes, with ioyntes: the leaues are meetely brode, alwaies two set at euery ioynt one against another, at the highest of the stalkes groweth white flowers, hanging downwarde and ioyning one to another lyke a tuttay, or little nosegaye, after whiche flowers there commeth blacke seede, inclosed in rounde huskes. The roote is white, playne and long.

¶ Yet there is an other herbe taken for Polemonium, whiche doth also bring forth long stalkes, with knottes or ioyntes: it is much longer than the aforesayd kinde, hauing long leaues, narrow at the top, and broade beneath where as they be ioynted to the stalke. The flowers of this kinde be of an orient or cleare redde colour, and do growe in tuftetes almost lyke Valerian. The roote is long, white, and thicke, and wel sauouring.

The Polemonium wherof Absyrus speaketh, is the Hoyle minte described in the seconde booke.

¶ *The*

Polemonium. Beēn album.

Polemonij altera species.



✠ The Place.

Both these kindes grow vpon mountaines in rough stony places: men plant them here in gardens.

✠ The Time.

These herbes do flower in June & July.

✠ The Names.

1 The first is called in Greeke πολυμώνιον, καὶ φιλαίτηριον: in Latine Polemonium, & Polemonia, of some, χιλιοδυναμис, Chiliodynamis, & is to say, a hundred vertues, or properties: in shops, as witnesseth Bernardus of Gondonio, Herba tunica: of Herboristes at this day Behen, or Beēn album. Yet notwithstanding this is not that kinde of Behen, wherof Serapio writeth in his CCxiii. Chapter.

2 The seconde is also taken for Polemonium, & is called of Herboristes Behen rubrum, this herbe should seeme to be Narcissus wherof Virgil in his Georgiques, and Columella in hortis maketh mention.

* The Nature.

Polemonium is of complexion dry in the seconde degree.

✠ The Vertues.

The roote of Polemonia dronken in wine, is good agaynst the bloody fluxe, & and agaynst the bitinges and stingings of venomous beastes.

The same dronken in water, prouoketh vrin, and helpeth the strangury and paynes about the huckle bone or hanche.

When vsc it with vinegar, against the hardnesse and stoppings of the melt or Cplene, and to all such as are by any meanes greued about the melt.

The same holden in the mouth and chewed, taketh away tooth ache.

The same pounde & layde to, cureth the stingings of Scorpions: & in deede it hath so great strength against Scorpions, that whosoever do but holde the same in his hande, cannot be stong, or hurt by any Scorpion.

All these last recited vertues from B. to E. are not found in the last Donch copy. Yet they be all in my French copy, the which I haue and is in diuers places newly corrected and amended by the Author him selfe.

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The thirde Booke of
Of English Galangall. Chap. xxiii.

¶ The Description.

Cyperus. English Gallangal.

Cyperus leaues are long, narrow, and hard. The stalke is triangled of a cubite long, in the top wherof groweth litle leaues white seede springing out. The roote is long interlaced one within another, hauing many threddees, of a browne colour and sweete sauour.

¶ Besides this there is found another kinde like to the aforesayd in leaues and stemmes: but it hath no long rootes, but diuers round little rootes of þ bignesse of an Olive ioyning together: And of this sort Dioscorides hath written.

¶ One may wel place amongst þ kindes of Cyperus, the litle rootes called Trasi (of þ Italians) for their leaues be somewhat like the leaues of Cyperus, but they be smaller & narrower, the rootes be almost like to smal nuttes, or like the silke wormes wrapped rounde in their silke, befoze they turne into Mothes or Butterflies, and hang togither plentifully, by litle smal threds, these rootes be sweet in taste almost like Chestnuts.

¶ The Place.

Cyperus as witnesseth Dioscorides, groweth in low moist places, & is not commonly founde in this Countrey, but in the gardens of some Herboristes.

¶ The Tyme.

This herbe bringeth forth his spikie top, & seede with leaues, in June and July.

¶ The Names.

It is called in Greeke *κύριος*: in Latine Cyperus, Cypirus, and Cyperis, of some Aspalathum, & Erysilceptrum: in shoppes Cyperus: of Cornelius Celsus, *Iuncus quadratus*, of Plinie *Iunculus angulosus*, and *Triangularis*: in frenche *Souchet* in Douche wylden Galgan: in English Galangal.

The rootes called Trasos, are also named of them þ write now *Dulcichimú*: in Spayne *Anellanada*, & of the commons of Italy (as is aforesaid) *Trasi*, & *Traschi*. Some learned men thinke þ this is *μαμύρας*. Mimiras, wherof Paulus Aegineta writeth, which Auicen calleth *Memirem*, or rather *ὁλοκονίτις*, *Holoconitis*, of Hippocrates.

¶ The Nature.

The roote of Cyperus or English Galangal, is hoate and dry in the third degree.

¶ The Vertues.

The rootes of Cyperus boyled and dronke prouoketh brine, bringeth downe & womens naturall sicknesse, driueth forth the stone, and is a helpe to them that haue the Dropsie.

The same taken after the same manner is a remedy against the stinging and B poysons of Scorpions, and agaynst the cough.

It is also good agaynst the coldnesse and stoppings of the mother if the belly be bathed warme therewithall.



The same made into powder closeth by and healeth the olde running sores of the mouth and secrete partes (although they eate, and waste the flesh) if it be strowed therein, or layde thereupon with wyne.

It is customably, and also with great profite put into hoate oymments and playsters maturatiue.

The seede of Cyperus bronken with water, as Plinie sayth, stoppeth the fluxe of the belly, and all the superfluous running forth of womens flowers: but if to much thereof be taken, it engendreth headache.

Of white Hellebor or Aleswurte. Chap. xxiij.

✿ The Description.

Veratrum album.

The white Ellebor hath great broad leaues, with ribbes or sinewes like the leaues of the great Plantayne or Gentian. The stalke is rounde two or three foote high, at the vpmost part wherof groweth alongest and rounde about the top, the flowers one aboue another, pale of color, diuided into sixe little leaues, the which haue a greene line ouerthwart. The same being passed, there cometh in their places smal huskes wherin is cōteyned the seede, the roote is rounde, as thicke as a mans finger or thombe, white both without and within hauing many thicke laces or threddey stringes.

✿ The Place.

White Hellebor groweth in Anticypia, neare about the mountayne Deta, and in Capadocia & Syria, but the best groweth in Cyrene. The Herboristes of this Countrie do set it in their gardens.

✿ The Tyme.

White Hellebor floweth in this Countrie in June and Iuly.

✿ The Names.

This kind of Hellebor is called in Greke

ῥιζομαχαλαρα: in Latine Veratrum album:

in shoppes Helleborus albus: of some Pignatoxaris & Sanguis Herculis: in frech Ellebore blanc: in high Douche weisz Aleswurtz: in base Almaigne witte Aleswortel or wit Alescrupt: in English white Hellebor, Alesworpe, and Lingwort.

✿ The Nature.

The roote of Ellebor is hoate and drye in the thirde degree.

✿ The Vertues.

The roote of white Ellebor causeth one to vomit by mightily and with great force, all superfluous, stymie, venemous and naughtie humours. Likewise it is good agaynst the falling sicknesse, Phrensies, olde payne of the head, madnesse, sadnesse, the gowt, and Sciatica, all sortes of dropsies, popson, and agaynst



agaynst all colde diseases, that be harde to cure, and suche as wyll not peeke to any medicine. But as concerning the preparation thereof before it be ministred to any, and also in what sort the body that shall receiue it ought to be prepared, it hath ben very well and largely described by diuers olde Doctors, wherof I minde not to intreate, bycause þ rules to be obserued be so long, that they cannot be comprehended in fewe wordes, for they may well fyll a booke, and bycause Galen teacheth, that one ought not to minister this vehement and strong roote in inwarde medicines, but onely to apply the same outwardly.

Therefore it is good to be vsed agaynst all roughnesse of the skinne, wilde B scurffe, knobbes, foule spottes, and the leprey, if it be layde thereto with Oyle of Oyntmentes.

The same cut into gobbins or slices, and put into fistulas, taketh away the hardness of them.

The same put vnder in manner of a Pessarie, bringeth downe flowers, and expelleth the dead childe.

The powder thereof put into the nose, or snift vp into the same, causeth sne. C sing, warmth and purgeth the brayne from grosse stymie humours, & causeth them to come out at the nose.

The same boyled in vineger and holden in the mouth, swageth toothache, & and mingled with eye midicines, doth cleare and sharpen the sight.


The roote of Heileboz pounce with meale and hony, is good to kill Wyse B and Rattes and suche lyke beastes, and to driue them away: lykewyse if it be boyled with mylke, and Wasps and flies do eate thereof, it killeth them, for whatsoever doth eate of it, doth swell and breake: and by this we may iudge howe perilous this roote is.

✿ *The Daunger.*

White Elleboz vnprepared, and taken out of time and place, or to muche in quantitie, is very hurtfull to the body: for it choketh, and troubleth all the inwarde partes, draweth together and shrinketh al the sinewes of mans body, and in fine it sleaeth the partie. Therefore it ought not to be taken vnprepared, neyther than without good heede and great aduisement. For such people as be either to yong or to old, or feeble, or spit blood, or be greued in their stomackes, whose breastes are straight and narrowe, and their neckes long, suche feeble people may by no meanes deale with it, without ieopardie and danger. Wherefore these landleapers, Roges, and ignorant Asses, which take vpo them without learning and practise, do very euill, for they giue it without discretion to al people, whether they be yong or olde, strong or feeble, and sometimes they kil their patientes, or at the least they put them in perill or great daunger of their lyues.

Of wilde white Elleboz or Resewurte. Chap. xrb.

✿ *The Description.*

 This herbe is lyke vnto the white Elleboz abouesayd, but in al partes it is smaller: it hath a straight stalke with sinowey leaues, like the leaues of Plantaine or white Elleboz, but smaller. The flowers hang downe from the stalke of a white colour, holowe in the middle, with small yellowe and incarnate spottes, of a very strange fashion, & whan they are gone, there cometh vp smal seede like sande closed in thicke huskes. The rootes are spread here and there full of sappe, with a thicke barke, of a bitter taste.

✿ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in Brabant in certayne moyst medowes, and darke shadowie places.

✿ *The*

✱ *The Tyme.*

This herbe flowzeth in June and July.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *Ἑλεβορίνα*, because it is lyke in fashion to white Hellebor : in Latine Helleborine, and Epipactis : in high Douche Widdt wit Riecrupht, that is to say, Wilde white Ellebor. Some thynke, that Eleborine is an herbelyke to Elleborus onely in vertues, and not in fashion. These fellowes wyl not receiue this herbe for Hel-leborine: but by this they may know their errour, bycause nether Galen nor Dioscorides do attribute any of the properties of Ellebor to Hellebo-rine.

✱ *The Nature.*

This herbe is of hoate and drie complexion.

✱ *The Vertues.*

¶ The decoction of Helleborine dronke, openeth the stoppings of the liuer, and is very good for such as are by any kinde of meanes diseased in their liners, or haue receiued any popson, or are bitten by any manner venemous beast.

Of blacke Hellebor. Chap. xxvi.

Veratrum nigrum Dioscorides.

Blacke Hellebor.



Helleborne,



Planta Leonis.

Christwort.



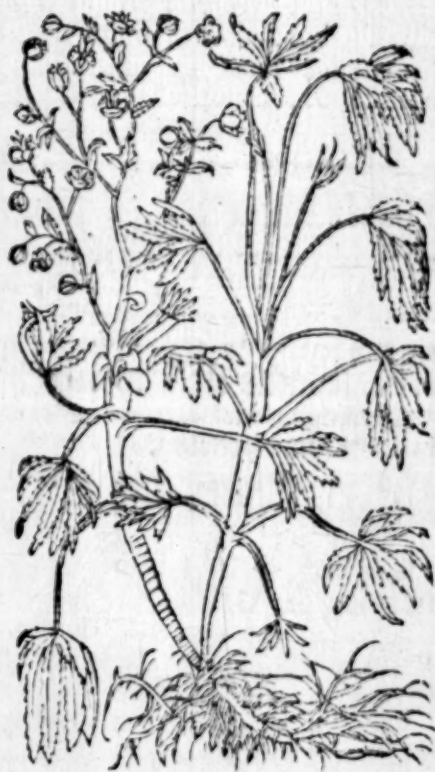
✱ *The*

✱ *The Kyndes.*

Vnder the name of Helleborus niger, that is to say, blacke Elleboz, are comprehended (by the Herboristes of our time) three sortes of herbes, whereof the first is muche lyke in description to Helleborus niger, of Dioscorides: The seconde is a strange herbe not muche differing in vertue from the true blacke Helleboz, and is called Christes herbe, and is much lyke in description to Helleborus niger, that Theophrastus speaketh of: The thirde is commonly called of the lowe Douchmen Viercruyt, that is to say, fierwurte.

Pseudohelleborus. Bastard Helleboz the blacke.

Loufwurt.

✱ *The Description.*

- 1 **T**HE true blacke Helleboz hath rough blackish leaues, parted with foure or fiue deepe cuttes, like the fashion of the vine leafe, or as Dioscorides saith, like the leaues of y^e Plane tree, but much lesser, the stalkes be even and playne, at the top whereof grow flowers in little tuftes, thicke set like to scabeous, of a light blew colour. After the falling of whiche flowers commeth the seede whiche is not muche vnlike to wheate. The rootes are many small blacke long threddees comming altogither from one head.
- 2 **C**hristes herbe hath great thicke greene leaues, cut into seuen or eyght parts, whereof each part is long and sharpe at the top, and one halfe thereof is cut and snipt about like a sawe, the other halfe leafe next to the stalke is plaine and not cut. The flowers grow amongst the leaues vpon short stemmes comming from the roote, and are of the bignesse of a grote, or shilling, of a faire colour as white as snow, hauing in the middle many short, tender, & fine threddees, tipte with yellow. After the flowers haue staide a long tyme, whan they begin to peryll, they become blew, & after ward greene. After the flowers it byingeth forth foure

four or five cods or huskes ioyning together almost like þ huske of Columbine wherein is conteyned the seede. It hath in the seede of a roote many thicke blacke stringes.

3 The leaues of Bastard Hellebo are somewhat like þ leaues of the aforesaid Christes herbe, but muche smaller, parted likewise & cut into diuers other narrow leaues, which are cut round about on euery side like a sawe. The flowers come not from the roote, but grow vpon the stemmes wher as the leaues take hold, & are much lesse then þ flowers of Christes herbe, of a greene or herbelike colour. After the passing away of which flowers, cometh by also four or five litle huskes or cods ioyning one in another, wherein is seede, which is blacke & round. The rootes are many blacke thredde woun, or interlaced together.

4 Lonswurt which Fuchsius counteth for a kinde of blacke Hellebo, ye shall finde it hereafter amongst the Aconites, whereof it is a kinde.

5 The other which Hierom Bock setteth out for blacke Hellebo, the which also of the Apothecaries hath ben so taken, is described in the second part of this Historie, where as it is also declared, þ it is no kinde of blacke Hellebo, but the right Suphthalmum, or Oxe eye, and therefore neither hurtful nor dangerous as it hath ben moze largely declared.

¶ The Place.

1 Blacke Hellebo groweth in Aetolia, vpon the mountayne Helicon in Scotia, and vpon Parnassus mount in Phocidia: and in this Countrie it is found in the gardens of certayne Herboristes.

2 Christes wurtles likewise, is not common in this Countrie, but is only found in the gardens of some Herboristes.

3 The bastarde blacke Hellebo groweth in certayne woods of this Countrie, as in the wood Soenie in Brabant, & it is set or planted in diuers gardens.

¶ The Tyme.

1 The blacke Hellebo in this Countrie flowreth in Iune, and shortly after the seede is ripe.

2 Christes wurtle flowreth al bytimes about Christmas, in Januarie, & almost vntill Marche, in Februarie the old leaues fall of, and they spring forth againe in Marche.

3 The blacke Bastarde Hellebo flowreth also bytimes, but most commonly in Februarie, sometimes also vntil April.

¶ The Names.

1 Blacke Hellebo is called in Greke *ῥιζομαλακία*: in Latine *Veratrum nigrū*, and *Helleborus niger*, of some *Melampodium*, *Pratium*, *Polyrhizon*, *Melanorhizon*, & of some writers now, *Luparia*, & *Pulsatilla*: in high Douch *Schwartz*, *Niesewurtz*: in base Almaine *Swert Niesewortel*.

2 The second should seeme to be *ῥιζομαλακία*, *Helleborus niger*, which Theophrast describeth: and is called of learned men that write now, *Planta Leonis*, that is to say, Lions foote, & it is taken for that herbe which Alexander Tralian, and Paulus Aegineta call in Greke *κορονόδιον*: in Latine *Coronopodiū*, and *Pes cornicis*. It is called in Brabant *Heylichkerstcrup*, that is to say, the herbe of Christ or Christmas herbe, bycause it flowreth most commonly about Christmas, especially whan the winter is milde.

3 The thirde is now called *Pseudohelleborus niger*, *Veratrum adulterinum nigrum*, and it is taken of some for the herbe whiche Plinie calleth *Confiligo*: in high Douch it is called *Christwurtz*, that is to say, Christes roote: in Brabant *Niercrup*, that is to say, fier herbe, bycause with this herbe alone men cure a disease in cattel named in frenche *Le feu*: of some it is called *Wanckcrup*, as of the learned and famous Doctor in his time Spierinck resident at Louaigne: and some call it *Wanckcrup*.

✿ *The occasion of the Name.*

This herbe was called *Helampodium*, bycause a shepheard called *Helampus* in Arcadia cured with this herbe the daughters of *Proetus*, whiche were distract of their memories, and become mad: so that afterwarde the herbe was knowen.

✿ *The Nature.*

Blacke Hellebor is hoate and dry in the thirde degree.

Christeswurt, and the blacke bastarde Hellebor are in complexion, very lyke to blacke Hellebor.

✿ *The Vertues.*

Blacke Hellebor taken inwardly, prouoketh the siege or stoole vehemently, and purgeth the neather part of the belly from grosse and thicke steme, and choleric humours: also it is good for them that ware mad or fall beside themselves, and for suche as be dull heauy and melancholique: also it is good for them that haue the gowte and *Sciatica*.

Lyke vertues it hath to be taken in potages, or to be sodden with boyled meate, for so it doth open the belly, and putteth forth al superfluous humours.

The same layd to in manner of a *Pessarie* or mother *Suppositorie*, bringeth downe womens sicknesse, and deliuereth the dead childe.

The same put into fistulas and holowe vlcers, by the space of thre dayes, clenseth them, and scoureth away the hardnesse and knobbes of the same.

The roote therof put into the eares of them that be harde of hearing, two or thre dayes together helpeth them very muche.

It swageth tooth ache, if one walsh his teeth with vineger wherein it hath ben boyled.

An emplayster made of this roote with barley meale and wine, is very good to be layde vpon the bellies of them that haue the *Dropsie*.

The same pounde with *Frankencense*, *Rosom*, & *Oyle*, healeth al roughnesse, & hardnesse of the skinne, scuruiusle spots, & scarres, if it be rubbed therewith.

Planta Leonis or *Christeswurt*, is not much differing in properties from blacke Hellebor: for it doth also purge and driueth forth by siege mightily, both melancholy and other superfluous humours.

The roote of bastarde Hellebor steeped in wine and dronken, doth also loose the belly like blacke Hellebor, and is very good against al those diseases, where vnto blacke Hellebor serueth.

It doth his operation with more force and might, if it be made into powder, and a dram thereof be receiued in wine.

The same boyled in water with *Rue* & *Egrimony*, or bastard *Eupatory*, healeth the Jaundise, and purgeth yellow superfluities by the siege.

The same thrust into the eares of Oxen, Sheepe, or other cattel, helpeth the same agaynst the disease of the longes, as *Plinie* and *Columella* writeth, for it draweth all the corruption and greefe of the longes into the eares.

And in the time of Pestilence, if one put this roote into the bodyes of any, it draweth to that part al the corruption & venomous infection of y body. Therefore as sone as any strange or todayne greefe taketh the cattell, the people of the Countrey do put it straightwaies into some part of a beast, where as it may do least hurt, and within short space all the greefe will come to that place, and by that meanes the beast is sayed.

✿ *The Danger.*

Although blacke Hellebor is not so vehement as the white, yet it can not be giuen without danger, & especially to people that haue their health, for as *Hippocrates* saith, *Carnes habentibus sanas, Helleborus periculosus, facit enim Cōuulsionem,*

vulsionem, that is to say, to suche as be whole, Helleboꝝ is very perilous, for it causeth shrinking of sinewes: therefore Helleboꝝ may not be ministred, except in desperate causes, and that to young and strong people, and not at al times, but in the spring tyme only: yet ought it not to be geuen before it be prepared and corrected.

✱ *The correction.*

whan Helleboꝝ is giuen with long Pepper, Hyssope, Daucus, and Annys seede, it worketh better & with lesse danger: also if it be boyled in the broth of a Capon, or of any other meate, and then the brothe giuen to drinke, it worketh with lesse danger.

Of herbe Aloë. Chap. xlvj.

✱ *The Description.*

ALoë hath very great long leaues, two fingers thicke, hauing rounde about short pointes or Crestes standing wide one from another. The roote is thicke and long. The flowers stalke and seede, are much like þ flowers stalke & seede of Asfodyll, as Dioscorides sayth, but in these partes they haue not ben yet seene. All the herbe is of strong sauour and bitter tast. And out of this herbe which groweth in India is drawn a iuyce, þ which is dyed and is also named Aloë, and it is carryed into all partes of the worlde for to be vsed in medicine.

✱ *The Place.*

Aloë groweth very plenteously in India, and from thence commeth the best iuyce, it groweth also in other places of Asia and Arabia, adioyning to the sea, but the iuyce thereof is not commonly founde so good. It is to be seene also in this Countrie in the gardens of some Herboristes.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke αλόη: and from thence sprang the Latine name, and is called Aloë in al other speeches of Christendome, & so is the sappe or iuyce thereof named. The Frenchmen call it *Perroquet*: bycause of his greenesse, we may call it in English Aloë, herbe Aloë, or Sea Hygreene.

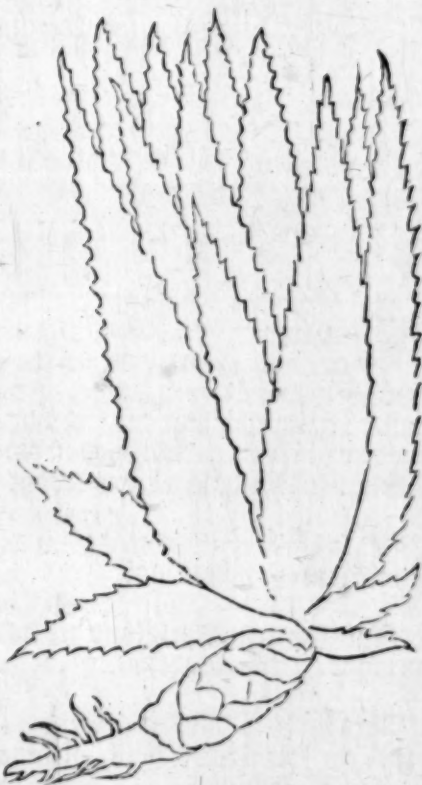
✱ *The Nature.*

The iuyce of this herbe called Aloë, whiche only is vsed in medicine, is hoate almost in the seconde degree, and drye in the thirde.

✱ *The Vertues.*

A The iuyce of Aloë whiche is of a browne colour, like to the colour of a liuer, whiche is cleare and cleane, openeth the belly, in purging colde, flegmatike, and cholerique humours, especially suche wherewithal the stomacke is burdened, and is the cheefest of all other purging medicines (which most commonly

Aloë.



do hurt the stomacke) but this is a soueraigne medicine for the stomacke, for it comforteth, clenseth, drieth vp, and driueth forth all superfluous humours, if it be taken with water the quantitie of two drammes.

Then take it with Cynamome, Ginger, Mace, Cubibes, Galangal, Annys B seede, and such spices to aswage and driue away the payne of the stomacke: by which meanes they comfort & heate the stomacke & cause flemme to be expelled.

The same is also good agaynst the Jaunders, as Dioscorides writeth, and taken a litle at a time profiteth much against the spetting, and all other issues of blood, except that of the Hemorrhoides.

Aloe made into powder & strawen vpon newe blooddy woundes, stoppeth the blood and healeth the wounde. Lykewyle layd vpon old sores closeth them vp, and it is a soueraigne medicine for vlcers about the secrete partes, and fundement.

The same boyled with wine and hony, healeth the outgrowinges & riftes of the fundement, & stoppeth the abounding fluxe of the Hemorrhoides, being layde vpon: for being receiued into the body, it causeth the Hemorrhoides to breake out, and to bleed.

The same with hony dispatcheth abroade al standing of blood, and bruses, & with blacke spottes that come of stripes.

It is also good agaynst all inflammation, hurtes, and scabbes of the eyes, & and agaynst the running and darkenesse of the same.

Aloe mirt with Oyle of roses and vineger, and layde to the forehead and temples, swageth headache.

If one do often rubbe his head with Aloes mingled with wine, it wil keepe the heare from falling.

The same layd to with wine, cureth the sores and pustules of the gummes, & the mouth, the throte, and kernelles vnder the tongue.

To conclude, the same layd to outwardly, is a very good consolidatiue medicine, it stoppeth bleeding, and doth mundifie and cleanse all corruption.

Of Palma Christi. Chap. xxviii.

✠ The Description.

Palma Christi hath a great, round, holow stalke, higher then a good long man, with great broade leaues, parted into seuen or nine diuisions, larger, and more cut in, then the leaues of the figge tree, lyke some bydes foote, or lyke to a spread hande. At the highest groweth a bunche of flowers, clustering together lyke grapes, whereof the lowest be yellow, & wither without bearing fruit, and the highest are red, bringing forth threecornered huskes, in which is founde threë gray seedes somewhat smaller then kidney Beane.

✠ The Place.

This herbe groweth not of hit selfe in this Countrie, but the Herboristes plante it in their gardens.

✠ The Tyme.

It is sowne in Aprill, and his seede is rype in August and September, and as soone as the colde commeth, al the herbe perissheth.

✠ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *κικι κροτον*: in Latine Ricinus: in Shoppes and of the Arabians Cherua: of some Cataputia maior, Pentadactylon, & Palma Christi: in English Palma Christi: in ffenche *Paulme de Christ*: in high Douche Wunderbaum, and Creutzbaum, & of some Zecken korn: in base Almaigne wonderboom, Crupboom, and Hollencrupt.

✱ *The Nature.*

The seede of Palma Christi is hoate & drie in the thirde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

A The seede of Palma Christi taken inwardly, openeth the belly, causeth one to vomite, and to cast out stymie flegme, drawing the same from farre, and sometymes cholerique humours with waterish superfluities.

B The broth of meate, in whiche this seede hath ben sod, drunkē, is good for the cholike (that is to say, payne in the belly) against the growte & payne in the hippe, called the Sciatique.

C The same pounce and taken with whape or new milke, driueth forth waterish superfluities and cholerique humours, also it is good agaynst the Dropsie and Jaunders.

D The oyle which is drawen forth of this seede is called Oleum Cicinum, in Shoppes Oleum de Cherua. It heateth and drieth, and is very good to annoynt and rubbe all rough hardnesse, and scurvie roughnesse, or itche.

E The greene leaues of Palma Christi pound with parched Barley meale, do mitigate and assuage the inflammatio and swelling sorenesse of the eyes, and pounce with vineger, they cure the greuous inflammation, called S. Antonies fire.

✱ *The Danger.*

The seede of Palma Christi turneth vp the stomacke, and doth his operation with much payne and greefe to the partie.

✱ *The Remedie.*

But if you take with it cyther fenill or Annys seele, and some spices of Cynamome, and Ginger, &c. it will not ouertturne nor torment the stomacke, but will worke his effectte with more ease and gentlenesse.

Of the kindes of Tithymale or Spourge.
Chap. xxi.

✱ *The Kyndes.*

There are, as Dioscorides writeth, seuen sortes of Tithymal: whereof some at this time are wel knownen, & some shalbe now by our endeour brought agayne to light, and some are yet vnknownen.

✱ *The Description.*

The first kinde of Tithymal, called ϕ male kind, hath round red stalkes, of the heigth of a cubite, ϕ is a foote & a halfe high. The leaues are long and narrowe, somewhat longer and narrower then the leaues of the Olive tree, wherof the highest leaues, before they be throughly growen, shew rough or cottonlike. The seele groweth at the highest of the stalke in pretie

Fig. iiii. rounde



round holow leaues, like as it were basons, or litle dishes, through which the stalke groweth. The seede is inclosed in threecornered huskes like the seede of Palma Christi, as well in growing as in shape or fashion, but much smaller: the roote is of a wooddie substance with many hearie stringes.

Tithymalus Characias.

Tithymalus Characiae species.

Wood Spurge.



2 The second kinde of *Tithymal* hath straight stalkes of a span long, about the which growe many leaues, set a sunder without order, thicke, whitish, & sharpe poynted, not much vnlyke the leaues of *Kne holme* or *Ruscus*, but greater and thicker, not blacke but al white of y colour of sea Spurge. And whan they be brused or bursten, there cometh forth milke as out of y other kinds of spurge. The flowers are yelow, growing in tuffetes like *Rosewurte* or *Rhodia*, the fruit is triangled, like the fruit of the other Spurges or *Tithymales*.

3 The third kind, which may be wel called *Tithymal* of y sea, or sea Spurge, hath sixe or seuen fayre red stemmes or moe, comming from one roote. The leaues are smal, almost lyke the leaues of flaxe, or lynescede, growing rounde about the stalke, being thicke toothed, the flowers are yelow and grow out of litle dishes or sawfers, like the first kind of Spurge, after commeth the triangled seede as in the other *Tithymales*: the roote is long, & plaine, & of wooddie substance. This kinde of *Tithymal*, his leaues, dishes, and flowers are much thicker then any other kinde of Spurge.

4 The fourth kinde called *Sonne Spurge*, after his Greeke name, or *Tithymal* turning with the Sonne, hath three or foure stalkes somewhat reddish, about the length of a foote, & his leaues are not so thicke as garden *Porcelane*.

The

The flowers are yellowe growing in tuftes. The roote is lyke the other Tithymales.

- 5 The fifth kinde called Cypres Tithymal, hath rounde reddish stalkes of the length of a foote: The leaues are very small, Greene, narrow, lyke the leaues of the Firre tree, but farre smaller & tenderer. The seede is smal but in al thinges els lyke the other, and it commeth in little blewish Cuppes or Sawlers, in the midst of the syde branches. This herbe hath leaues much narrower then Ezula minor.

Of this sort there is founde another kinde very smal, the which may be wel called Cypres Tithymal. It hath very small stalkes, both little and tender, about the heygth of a spanne, and vpon them small tuftes, with flowers of a faynt yellow or pale colour, after cometh the seede lyke to the other, but a great deale smaller.

Tithymalus Paralios. Sea Spourge.

Tithymalus Myrsinites.

Myrtell Spourge.



Yet there is a thirde sort of this kinde, whereof the leaues be all white, but otherwayes it is lyke to Cypres Tithymale, as the great and diligent Herborist Jan the Urekom hath declared vnto vs, who before this hath had suche Tithymale growing in his garden: neuerthelesse, I did neuer see it, and therefore I do not set out a larger description.

- 6 The sixth kinde is great, of eight or niene cubites high, growing like a little tree, the stalke is somtimes as bigge as ones legge (as Peter Belon writeth) and bringeth forth many branches spred abroad, reddishe, and set with small leaues, like the leaues of the litle Myrtel tree, the fruit is like the fruit of the other Tithymales.

The

Tithymalus Helioscopius.
Wartewort or Son Spourge.
Sonturnet.



Tithymalis Cyparissias.
Cypresse Spourge.



7 The seventh kinde hath soft leaues like Holin or Higtaper, but it is yet vnknown.

All these kindes are full of white liquoz or sappe like milke, the which cometh forth whan they be broken or hurt, and it is sharpe and bitter vpon the tongue.

✱ The Place.

1 The first kinde of Spourge groweth not of his owne kinde in this Countrie, and is seldome founde, but in the gardens of diligent Herboristes.

2 The seconde, as saith Dioscorides, groweth in places that lye waste.

3 The thirde groweth about the Sea, and is founde in Zelande vpon trenches and drie sandie bankes and in wast places adioyning to the sea.

4 The fourth groweth about townes in plaine fieldes, and in some gardens: it is very common in this Countrie.

5 The fifth called Cypres Tithymale is not founde in this Countrie, but in the gardens of Herboristes.

But the litle of the same kinde groweth about Malines, in borders of some fieldes, yet it is not founde euery where.

6 The sixth kinde groweth in stonie places.

✱ The Tyme.

All the kindes of Tithymal or Spourge, are most commonly in flower in Iune and Iuly, and their seede is ripe in August.

✱ The Names.

All kindes of this herbe are called in Greeke τιθυμάλιον: in Latine Laetaris: in french

French *Tithymales* or *Herbe à lait*: in high Douch *Wolfsmilch*: in base Almaigne *Wolfsmelck*: in English *Spourge*.

- 1 The first kinde is called in Greeke *τιθυμάλου χαρακίας*, *καὶ ἀμυγδαλοειδής*: in Latine *Tithymalus mas*, or *Lactaria mascula*, that is to say in frenche, *Tithymale masle*: in English *Wood Spourge*.
- 2 The seconde kinde is called in Greeke *τιθυμάλου μυρσινίτης*, & of some *Caryites*: in Latine *Tithymalus foemina*, that is to say, in frenche *Tithymale femelle*: in English *femall Tithymall*, of Theodor Gaza *Myrtaria*, it may be named in English *Myrtell Spourge*.
- 3 The thirde kinde is called in Greeke *παράλιος*, *Paralios*, and *Tithymalus*, or *Mecon*, of Theophraste *κόκκος*, *Coccus*. This kind may be wel called in frenche *Tithymale marin*: in English *Sea Spourge*: in Douche Zee *Wolfsmelck*.
- 4 The fourth is called in Greeke *τιθυμάλου ἡλιοσκοπίος*, that is to say in Latine *Tithymalus folsequius*, or *Lactaria folsequia*: in frenche *Tithymale suivant le soleil*, and *Reuille matin*: in Almaigne *Sonnenwend*, *Wolfsmelck*: and in Brabant *Croonkens cruyt*: in English *Sonne Spourge*, or *Wartwurt*.
- 5 The fifth is called in Greeke *τιθυμάλου κυπριακής*, that is to say, *Tithymale lyke Cypres*.
- 6 The sixth is called in Greeke *δυσρροειδής*, and of some *Leptophyllus*: in Latine *Tithymalus arborescens*, that is to say, *Tithymal growing lyke a tree*: or *Tree Tithymall*.
- 7 The seuenth kinde is called in Greeke *τιθυμάλου πλατυφύλλου*, and of some, as *Hermolaus Barbarus* writeth, *Corymbites*, & *Amigdalites*: in Latine *Tithymalus latifolius*, or *Lactaria latifolia*, that is to say, *Large leaued Tithymall* or *Spourge*.

✠ The Nature.

All the *Tithymales* are hoate and drie almost in the fourth degree, of a very sharpe, and biting qualitie, fretting and consuming, first of al the milke or sappe, then the fruit and leaues. The roote is of least strength. And amongst all the *Tithymales* as *Galen* sayth, the male is the strongest, then the female, thirdly the sixth kinde, and the *Tithymale* with broade leaues. The fifth in strength is that, which is lyke *Cypres*, the syrth is *Sea Tithymall*, the seuenth and of least force is the *Sonne Spourge*, or *Tithymall* folowing the *Sonne*.

✠ The Vertues.

The iuyce of *Tithymal* is a very strong medicine opening the belly, and sometimes causing vomit, bringing tough flegme & cholerique humours: like vertue is in the seede and roote, especially the barke therof, and are very good for such as fall into the *Dropsie*, whan it is ministred with discretion and wel corrected or prepared.

The same mixt with hony, causeth heare to fall from the place that hath ben annoynted therewithall in the *Sonne*.

The same put into the holes of corrupt & noughtie teeth, swageth the tooth ache, but ye must beware, ye put not the iuyce vpon any sounde tooth, or whole place, but first ye must couer them with waxe to preserue them from the sayde iuyce. The roote of *Tithymal* boyled in vineger and holden in the mouth, is good for the same intent.

The same doth also cure all roughnesse of the skinne, manginess, leproie, wild scurffe, and spreading scabbes, the white scurffe of the head, and it taketh away and causeth to fall of all kindes of wartes, it taketh away the knobbes & hardness of fistulas, corrupt and fretting blcers, and is good agaynst hoate swellings and *Carboncles*.

It killeth fishe, if it be mixt with any bayte, and giuen them to eate.

✠ The

✿ *The Danger.*

The iuyce, the seede, and rootes of Tithymales, do worke their effect with violence, and are hurtful to the nature of man, troubling the body, and ouerturning the stomacke, burning and parching the throte, and making it rough and sore, insomuch that Galen writeth, that these herbes ought not to be ministred or taken into the body, much lesse the iuyce ought to be dealt with, but onely it must be applied outwardly, and that with great discretion.

✿ *The correction or remedie.*

If one lay the barke of the rootes of Tithymales, to soke or steepe in vinegar by the space of a whole day, then if it be dyped and made into powder, putting to it of Annys or fenell seede, gumme Tragagante and Masticke, and so ministred altogether with some refreshing or cooling liquor, as of Endiue, Cicorie, or Orenge, it wil do his operation, without great trouble or payne, and will neither chafe nor inflame the throte, nor the inwarde partes.

Of Ezula. Chap. xxx.

✿ *The Kynnes.*

EZula is of two sortes (as Helius saith) the great and small, whereunto Dioscorides doth agree, where as he writeth, that Pityusa is small in one place, and great in another.

Pityusa maior Great Ezula.

Pityusa minor. Smal Ezula.

Spourge Giant.

Pyne Spourge.

✿ *The Description*

THE great Ezula hath straight high stalkes, vpon which grow great brode leaues, greater then the leaues of male Tithymale. The flowers and seede growe at the highest of the stalkes, and sometimes they come forth

foorth at the sides of the stalkes, like the seede of Tithymale, the roote is great and thicke, couered ouer with a thicke barke.

- 2 The small Ezula in stalkes and leaues is much lesse, the leaues are narrow lyke the leaues of wilde flaxe, the flowers and seede are lyke the first kind, but smaller. The rootes be small couered with a smooth or fine barke. These two kindes be lyke the Tithymales: therfore they haue ben reckened of some Auncientes for kindes of Tithymale (as Dioscorides writeth) and as they be now counted, and they do also peeke a white sappe or liquoz like milke, whan they be either byused or broken, the which liquoz is sharpe and biting.

¶ The Place.

The great Ezula in some Countreies groweth in wooddes and wildernes, and in this Countrie in the gardens of Herboristes.

The lesser groweth in rough stony places, and is found in this Countrie in arable fieldes and bankes, but not euerywhere.

¶ The Tyme.

These herbes do flower about Midsummer, like the Tithymales.

* The Names.

These herbes are called in Greeke *πικυύλα*: in Latine Pityusa: in the Arabian speache of Mesue Alscebran. in Shoppes Ezula, and Esula, and it should seeme that this name Esula, was borrowed of Pityusa: for in leauing out the first two syllables Pity, there remaineth usa, wherof commeth the diminutiue vsula, the whiche is quickly turned into Ezula, or Esula.

* The Nature.

Ezula is hoate and drie in the thirde Degree, sharpe, biting, and burning inwardly, of nature much like Tithymale.

* The Vertues.

The iurce, seede, and roote of Ezula, openeth the belly, and driueth foorth A tough flegme and grosse humours, also it pourgeth Cholerique and sharpe humours like the Tithymales.

To be short, both kindes of Ezula are in al thinges like to the Tithymales, B in facultie and operation agreable to all that, wherunto the others are profitable.

¶ The Danger.

As Ezula is like the Tithymales in nature and working, so it is of hurtful qualitie agreable to the same.

* The Correction.

The euill qualitie of Ezula is amended, in lyke maner as Tithymale.

Of Spourge. Chap. xxxi.

* The Description.

Spourge hath a browne stalke, of two foote high or more, of the bignesse of ones finger. The leaues belong and narrow, like the leaues of a withie or Almonde tree, the stalke breaketh abroad at the top into many other little branches, set with little rounde leaues, vpon the same little branches groweth the triangled fruit, like the fruit of Palma Christi, but smaller, where in is contepned little round seedes, the which by force of the heate of the Sonne, do skip out of their huskes whan the fruite is ripe. The roote is of a wooddy substance and not very thicke.

All the herbe with his stalkes and leaues do peeke a white milke lyke the Tithymales being bursten or hurt.

* The Place.

It is planted in many gardens of this Countrie.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It hath flowers and seede in July and August.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *λathyris*: and in Latine *Lathyrus*: in Shoppes *Caputia minor*: of some, as *Dioscorides* saith, *Tithymalus*: in frenche *Esperge*: in high Douche *Springkraut*, *Springkorn*, and *Treikorn*: in base Almaine *Springcruyt*, & in some places of Flaunders *Spurgie*: in English *Spurge*.

✱ *The Nature.*

This herbe is hoate and drie in the thirde degree, and in facultie lyke *Tithymale*.

✱ *The Vertues.*

- A** If one take fyre oz seuen seedes of Spurge, it openeth the belly mightily, & driueth forth choler, skeme, and waterish humours. Like vertue hath the iuyce, but it is of stronger operation.
- B** To be brieue, Spurge and the iuyce thereof, are of facultie lyke to the *Tithymales*.

✱ *The Danger.*

Spurge is as hurtfull to mans body as the *Tithymales*.

✱ *The Correction.*

If one take the seede of Spurge with Dates, figges, oz gumme *Tragacante*, *Mastik*, *Anny's* seede, oz any cooling oz refreshing herbe, oz if one drinke water straightwayes after the taking of the same seede, it wil not stirre up the inflammation of the inward partes, no: much trouble the partie receiuing the same, and it shall not be much hurtfull to mans body.

Of Petp Surge. Chap. xxxi.

✱ *The Description.*

Artwurt oz rather *Peplos* is a plante fashioned like a little tree, not much vnlike the *Tithymale* that foloweth the Sonne, but farre smaller, growing of the high of halfe a spanne with diuers branches, set ful of very smal leaues. The seede is smal growing in triangled huskes lyke Spurge. The roote is long and somewhat threddey, all the herbe is full of milke like the *Tithymales*.

Besides this there is yet founde an other kinde described by *Hippocrates*, and *Dioscorides*, called *Deplis*, the which hath many rounde leaues like the leaues of garden *Dozelane*, red vnderneath, the seede groweth amongst the leaues, like the seede of *Peplos*. The roote is smal and very tender, this herbe is also full of white liquoz neither moze no: lesse, but as the aforesayde.

✱ *The Place.*

Peplos groweth in this Countrie in gardens amongst pot herbes & beanes, and in some places amongst vines.

Deplis

Peplos.

Sea Wartwurt or wilde Porcelayne.
Peplis.

Peplis, as Dioscorides reporteth, groweth in salt ground by the Sea syde.

¶ The Tyme.

Peplos flowreth, and deliuereth his seede at Midsummer, lyke the Tithymales.

* The Names.

Peplos is called in Greeke *πίπλος*: in Latine Peplus: in Shoppes Ezula rotunda: in high Douche Teufels Milch: in base Almaine Dupuels Melck: in frenche *Renelle matin des vignes*: in English of some Wartwurt, & Spurge time, we may cal it after the Greeke Peplos, or folowing the Douche, Dupuels milke, also Pety Spurge, and Spurge time.

The other is called in Greeke *πίπλις*: in Latine Peplis: Hippocrates calleth it *πίπλις*, Peplion, some call it *Portulaca sylvestris*. Turner nameth this Sea Wartwurt.

* The Nature.

Peplos is hoate and dry in the thirde degree, lyke the Tithymales: and Peplis is of the lyke temperament.

✦ The Vertues.

- A The seede and iuyce of Peplos are both of like qualitie with the iuyce and seede of Spurge and Tithymal, and serueth to all ententes and purposes, as Tithymal doth, wherefore they lose the belly, and driue forth tough flegme, with water and cholerique humours.
- B This herbe kept in brine and eaten, dissoluech windinesse in the bowels and Matrix, and cureth the hardnesse of the melt.
- C Of the lyke vertue is Peplis, as Dioscorides writeth.

Hb ij

¶ The

This herbe is also hurtfull vnto man, neyther more nor lesse, but euen lyke Spurge, and is corrected and amended in the same sorte, as is declared in the former Chapter.

Of Serapions Turbith. Chap. xxxiiij.

✿ The Description.



This herbe hath long leaues, large, Greene, playne, and shining lyke in fashion to the leaues of wade, amongst which cometh forth a straight rounde stalke, of the hepyght of a foote and a halfe or there about, set with the lyke leaues but smaller, it parteth at the top into many branches, vpon the which grow faire flowers, blew before their opening, and when they are open they haue within a crowne of yellow, compassed about with small azured leaues, lyke to the flowers of Camomyll in figure. After when they fade they turne into a rough or downie white seede, the whiche flyeth away with the winde. The roote is long and thicke, and couered with a barke somewhat thicke also.

Tripolium.



✿ The Place.

This herbe groweth alongst the sea coast, where as the tide and waues do ebbe and flowe, in suche sorte, that sometimes it is couered with the Sea, and sometimes it is drie. And it is founde in abundance in Zelande.

✿ The Tyme.

This herbe flowreth in July and August.

✿ The Names.

Some call it in Greeke *τριπόλιον*: in Latine Tripolium: in the Arabian speeche of Serapio, Chap. CCCxxx. Turbith: but this is not the Turbith of Helue or Auicenne. It hath no name in our vulgar speech, that I know, but that some call it blew Camomil or blew Daisies, the which name belongeth not properly vnto it, seing that it is not of the kinde of Camomil or Daisies: we may very well call it, Serapio his Turbith.

✿ The Nature.

The nature of Tripolium is hoate in the thirde degree.

✿ The Vertues.

The quantitie of two dragmes of the roote of Tripolium taken with wine, driueth forth by siege waterie humours: Moreover, it is very profitable for suche as haue the Dropsie.

The same is very profitable mixte in medicines, that serue agaynst popson,

The

- C** The leaues of this herbe, as some writers do now affirme, haue a singuler vertue agaynst all woundes, so that they heale and close them by incontinent, if the iuyce thereof be powred in, or if the brused leaues be layde vpon the woundes.

Of Mesues Turbith Thapsia. Chap. xliij.

✿ The Description.

Thapsia, as Dioscorides writeth, is lyke ferula, but his stalkes be smaller, and his leaues lyke fenil. The flowers be yellow growing in tuftes lyke Dyll. The seede is broade, but not so broade as ferula. The roote is long and thicke, blacke without, & white within, hauing a thicke barke full of white liquo; and sharpe in taste.

✿ The Place.

Thapsia groweth in the Ile of Thapsus by Sicilia, and it is to be founde at this day vpon the mount Garganus in Apulia, and in many other places of Italie.

✿ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *Thapsia*; in Latine Thapsia, Ferulago, and Ferula syluestris: of Mesue in the Arabique tongue Turbith. And this is that Turbith which ought to be vsed in Schoppes, in the composition of such medicines, as Mesue hath described.

✿ The Nature.

Thapsia, but chiefly the barke of the roote, is almost hoate in the thirde degree, hauing therevnto adioyning a superfluous moysture, whiche is the cause it doth so quickly putrefie, and cannot be kept long.

✿ The Vertues.

- A** The barke of the roote of Thapsia, taken in quantitie of a Dram or somewhat lesse, openeth the belly, and driueth forth clammye sleime, and thicke humours, and sometimes cholerique humours. For it draweth them with it not onely from the stomacke (the which it doth thoroughly scoure and cleanse) but also from partes farre of. Moreover it is good agaynst the shortnesse of breath, the stoppings of the brest, the Cholique, and payne in the side, drawing together of sinewes, the gowt and grecke or ache of the ioyntes with the extreme partes.
- B** It is good to be layde with oyle to the noughtie scurffe of the head, which causeth the heare to fall of, for it causeth the heare to growe agayne.
- C** The same layd to with frankensense and waxe disperseth congeled blood, and taketh away blacke and blew markes which come of bruises and stripes.
- D** The iuyce of the roote with honie, taketh away all lentils and other spots of the face, and scurffe.
- E** The same mingled with sulfre, dissolueth all swellinges being layd vpon.
- F** With the same roote Oyle and waxe, men make an oyntment very good agaynst the olde payne of the head, the ache in the syde, and outwarde partes.

✿ The Danger.

In the gathering and drawing forth of the iuyce of this roote, or the pith of the same, there chanceth great inflammation in the face of him that draweth it forth, and his handes will rise full of blisters. And being receiued into the body, it rayseth by great windinesse, blastinges, to moping, & ouerturning the whole body: and being to largely taken, it hurteth the bowelles and inwarde partes.

✱ *The Remedie.*

Whan one wyl gather the iuyce of Chapsia, or strip the barke of the roote, he must annoynt his face and naked partes with an oyntment made with oyle of Roses and ware.

And when one wyl minister it inwardly to open the belly, he must put thereto Ginger or long Pepper, and a litle Sugar, and so to geue it. For prepared after this sort, it shall not be very hurtfull to mans nature.

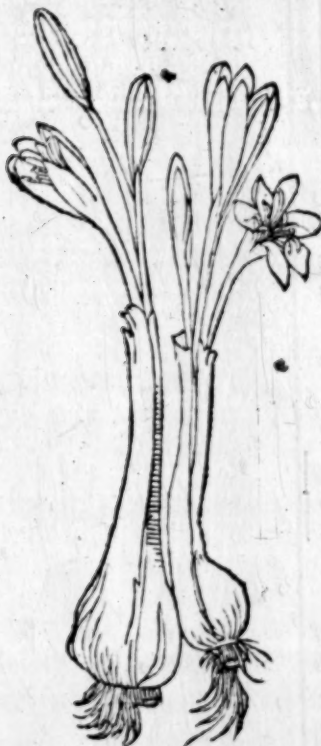
Of Hermodactil or Mede Saffron. Chap. xxxv.

Colchicum cum floribus.

Colchici folia & Semen.

Wild Saffron with the flowers.

Wild Saffron with his leaues & seede.

✱ *The Description.*

Hermodactil hath great brode leaues lyke the Lilly, three or foure coming forth of one roote, amongst which groweth the stalke about the heygth of a foote, bearing triangled huskes lyke to the Marsh flague or false Acorus, but alway smaller, the which being ripe do open them selues into three partes: within that is inclosed a rounde seede, blacke, and harde. The flowers growe vp after the leaues and stalke are perished, vpo short stemmes or stalkes, lyke the flowers of Saffron. The roote is round, broade aboue, and narrow beneath, white & sweete, couered with many coates or felmes, hauing by one syde right in the midle as it were a clift or parting, where as the stalke bearing the flowre groweth. The roote being dyed becommeth blacke.

There is also to be seene in Shoppes litle white rounde rootes, the whiche they call Hermodactils in fashion partly lyke the aforesayde, but that they be more flatte, and haue no diuision in the middle, as the abouesayde, but what flowers and leaues they haue, Mesue hath not left vs in wryting.

✱ *The Place.*

Medowe Saffron, as Dioscorides sayth, groweth in Messenia, and in the Ile of Colchis, whereas it tooke his first name. It is also found in this Countrey in fat medowes, and great store of it is found about Uluorde, and about Bath in Englande.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The leaues of Medow Saffron, come forth in March and April, the seede is ripe in June, in July the leaues and stalke do perishe. And in September the pleasant flowers come forth of the grounde.

✱ *The Names.*

1 The kinde of Hermodactil here figured, is called in Greke *κολχικόν ή ίφιμύρον*: of some in Latine *Agrestis Bulbus*: in French *Tue chien*, or *Mort aux chiens*: in high Almaigne *Zeitlosen*, & *Wissen Zeitlosen*: in bass Almaigne of the Herboristes *Hermodactilen*: Turner nameth it, *Mede Saffron*, & *wild Saffron*.

2 The seconde kinde which is found in Shoppes, is called of Paulus *Aegineta*, *Mesue*, *Serapio*, and certayne other auncient Greeke Physitions *ερμωδωδαικτιον*: in Latine *Hermodactilus*, and by this name it is knowen in Shoppes.

✱ *The Nature.*

Medow or wilde Saffron is corrupt and venemous, therefore not bled in medicine.

The seconde Hermodactil is hoate and drie in the seconde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

That Hermodactil which is bled in Shoppes, driueth forth by siege *lymie* flemme, drawing the same from farre partes, and is very good to be bled against the gowte, the *Sciatica*, and all paynes in the ioyntes.

✱ *The Danger.*

Medow Saffron taken into the body stirreth by knawing and fretting in all the body, as though all the body were rubbed with nettles, inflameth the stomacke, and hurteth the inwarde partes, so that in fine it causeth blooddy excrementes, and within the space of one day death.

The other Hermodactil bled in Shoppes, stirreth by tollinges, wamlings, windinelle and vomiting, and subuerteth and ouerturneth the stomacke.

✱ *The Remedie.*

If any man by chaunce haue eaten of wild Saffron, the remedie is to drinke a great draught of Cowe myke, as maister Turner hath written.

If one put to that Hermodactil which is bled in Shoppes, cyther Ginger, long Pepper, Annys seede or Comin, and a litle Mastik: so taken it doth not ouerturne the stomacke, neyther stirreth by windinelle.

Of Lauriel or Iowipe. Chap. xxxvi.

✱ *The Description.*

Lauriel groweth of the heighth of a foote and a halfe or more, it hath many tough branches which will not easily breake with wresting or playing, couered with a thicke rinde or barke: round about the sayde branches, but most comonly at the top grow many leaues clustering together, thicke and of a blackish colour, like in fashion to Baye leaues, but not so great, the which being chewed in the mouth, do chafe and burne the mouth, tongue, & throte exceedingly. The flowers grow vpon short stemmes, ioyning and vpon the leaues, well clustering together about the stalke, of a white Greene or herby colour. The fruit in the beginning is Greene, and after being ripe, it is blacke almost lyke a Baye berie, but lesser. The roote is long and of a wooddy substance.

✿ *The Place.*

Lauriel groweth in rough mountaines, amongst wood, and is found in the Countrey of Liege and Namure, alongest the river Meuse, & in some places of Almaine. It groweth also in many places of Englande.

✿ *The Tyme.*

It flowreth all bytymes in februarye: the seede is ripe in May.

✿ *The Names.*

This plant is called in Greke *δασυκλάδης*: Daphnoides: in Shoppes Laureola: in frenche and base Almaine Laureole: in high Almaine Zeilandt: in Englishe Lauriell.

✿ *The Nature.*

It is hoate and dry in the third degree, drawing neare to the fourth.

✿ *The Vertues.*

- A** The leaues of Lauriel open the belly, and purge slymie flemme, and waterie superfluities, & are good for suche as haue the Dropsie. Like vertue haue fouretene or fiftene of the Berries taken at once for a purgation.
- B** The leaues of the same hoiden in the mouth and chewed, drawe forth muche water and flemme from the brayne, and put into the nose they cause sneezing.

✿ *The Danger.*

Lauriel doth bere and ouerturne the stomacke very muche, and inflameth, hurteth, and burneth the inwarde partes.

✿ *The Remedy.*

The leaues of Lauriell are corrected and made more apt to be receiued, in like manner as Chamelæa.

Of Mezereon. Chap. xxiij.

✿ *The Kindes.*

Mezereon, as Auicenne, Helue, and Serapio do write, is of two sortes, whereof one hath broade leaues, the other narrowe. And is set forth by the Auncient Greeke Physitions vnder these two names Chamelæa, and Thymelæa.

✿ *The Description.*

Chamelæa is but a lowe plante, about the heighth of a foote and a halfe, or two foote. The stalkes be of a wooddy substance, ful of branches: the leaues be long, narrow and blackish, much lyke the leaues of the Olyue tree, but smaller. At the highest of the stalkes growe little pale or yelowishe flowers, and afterward the three-cornered fruite, like the Tithymales and Spourge, greene at the beginning, and red when it is ripe: after, blackish or browne whan it is drye: whereof

Daphnoides.



Chamelæa.
Wydowayle.

Thymelæa.



whereof each seede is rounde almost lyke a Pepper corne, harde and bitter in the beginning, and after hoate burning the mouth.

Thymelæa hath many smal springes or branches of the length of a cubite, or a cubite and a halfe, the leaues are smal, lesser and narrower then the leaues of Chamelæa, and thicker. The flowers be smal and white, growing at the toppe of the springes or twigges. The fruit is greene at the beginning and after red like the Haw, or white thorne fruit, hauing within it a white kernell couered with a litle blacke skinne, very hoate, and burning the tong. These two plantes do neuer lose their leaues, but are alwayes greene, both in winter and sommer.

✱ The Place.

These plantes do grow in rough vntoyled places, about high wayes, and are found in some places of France as in Languedock, and about Montpellier, great store and abundance.

✱ The Tyme.

Chamelæa flowreth at the beginning of sommer, & yeldeth his seede in Autumne. Thymelæa flowreth also in sommer, and his fruit is ripe in August.

✱ The Names.

The Arabian Physitions do call both these plantes by the name of Meze-reon, and some call it Rapiens vitam, Et faciens Viduas.

1 The first kinde is called in Greeke χαμλαία: in Latine Chamelæa, Oleago, Oleastellus, of some Citocacium, and it may be well called Chamelæa tricoccus, to put a difference betwixt it and Chamelæa Germanica.

2 The seconde kinde is called in Greeke θυμλαία: in Latine Thymelæa: of some κνίδιον ή κίστρον, Cneoron, Cestron, & also Chamelæa: in the Assyrian speech Apollinum,

linum, they are both vnknownen in the Shoppes of this Countrie.

The seede of Thymelæa, is called in Greeke *κόκκος νιδίου*: in Latine Granū Gnidium. vnknownen also in Shoppes: for in steede thereof the Apothecaries of this Countrie do vse the seede of common Mezereon, of the whiche we will speake in the Chapter folowing. And others take another blacke rounde seede or fruit, named Cuculus Indus, the which name should seme to come of Coccus Gnidijs.

✠ *The Nature.*

Both kindes of these herbes are hoate & drie in the thirde degree, drawing very neare to the fourth degree: they be very hoate and sharpe, making great heate in the throte when one doth chew thereon.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The leaues of these two kindes of Mezereon purge downewarde with great force and violence, cleane and Cholerique humours, especially heauy waterishe humours, also they preuaile much against the Dropsie, if it be ministred with good iudgement and discretion.

To the same purpose serueth the seede of Thymelæa, when one doth take the pulpe of twentie grapnes.

The leaues of Chamelæa pounce with hony, doth mundifie & cleanse corrupt vlcers.

✠ *The Danger.*

The qualitie of these herbes approacheth very neare to the nature of venome, being diuers wayes very euil and hurtful to mankind. It bringeth great hurt to the stomacke, the liuer, & to al the noble and principal partes of man, chafing, hurting, and searhing, causing vlcers in the entrayles, and in fine purging the belly vntill bleeding.

✠ *The Remedie.*

The greene leaues of Chamelæa must be steepe a day and a night in good strong vineger, then dried and kept to occupie. If first ye lay to soke in the saide vineger, Quinces, or the seede of Barberies, it shalbe the more apt for to prepare the saide leaues of Chamelæa. And when ye will occupie of your leaues so prepared ye must make them into pouder, and geue it with Annys seede and Mastik, or ye must boyle them in whape of sweete milke, & specially of Goats milke, or in the broth of a Capon, and then minister the saide whape or broth.

Of Douch Mezereon. Chap. xxxviii.

✠ *The Description.*

That Mezereon, the whiche is called in Douche Seidelbast, is a little shrubbe, or tree of three or foure foote high, with short branches which will not easily breake, vpon the same are long leaues like Primet, but whiter and tenderer. The flowers growe alongst the branches of a purple colour and sweete sauour, after which commeth the berries, whiche are first greene, and red when they be ripe: after whan they be drie, they become blacke and wrinkled: and are lyke Hempseed when one hath taken from them their withered skinne, but they are a little rounder, and bigger. And whan they be chewed, they are founde very hoate and strongly burning in the mouth and throte. The whiche the seede only doth not, but also the leaues, barke, and roote.

✠ *The Place.*

Mezereon groweth in diuers places of Almaine in most darke woods, and in rough vntoyled places.

✠ *The Tyme.*

It flowreth bytyme in februarie and Marche, befoze it beareth leaues, and the

the fruit becommeth red and ripe in August and September.

Camelæa Germanica.

¶ The Names.

This plant is called in Shoppes of Almaine Mezereon, of some Piper montanū, and it hath ben taken a long tyme for the right Chamelea, wherefore it may be well called Chamelea Germanica. in high Douch Seidelbast, Leuzkraut, and Ketterhals: in base Almaine Zeelbast, & most commonly Mezereon.

The seede of this plante is wrongfully taken of the Apothecaries of this Countrie for Coccus Gnidijs, & is called of the common people Drunkaerts besiekens, that is to say, Drunkards berries, bycause that after one hath eaten of these berries, he cannot easily swallow or get downe drinke.

¶ The Nature.

The leaues, barke, roote, & fruit of this plante, are hoate & dry, almost in the fourth degree, and of qualitie like the roote of Thymelea.

¶ The Vertues.

A The leaues of Mezereon do purge downewardest with violence & might, both flemme and cholerique humours. Likewise it purgeth waterish humours, and men do vse it in the Shoppes of this Countrie, in steede of the leaues of Chamelea.

B Lyke vertue haue the berries, the whiche being chewed, do leaue in the throte such a heate and burning, that it may hardly be quenched by meanes of drinke.

¶ The Danger.

This plant is without doubt hurtful vnto the body, bycause it is very hoate, and of strong and vehement working, wherefore it doth hurt and greene the inwarde partes.

¶ The Remedie.

The leaues of this Mezereon are prepared euen as the leaues of Chamelæa, and in lyke manner ought the fruit and barke to be ordered, when one wil giue them to be taken with any medicine.

Of Stauisaker. Chap. xix.

¶ The Description.

STaphis-acre hath straight stalkes of a browne colour, with leaues clouen or cut into fise, sixe, or seuen cliftes, almost lyke the leaues of the wild vine. The flowers grow vpo short stemmes of a fayre blewe or skie colour, parted into fise or sixe litle leaues: when they are gone there commeth by close huskes, wherein is contained a triangled seede, blacke, sharpe, and burning the mouth, the roote is of a wooddy substance, and single.

¶ The



✿ *The Place.*

The Herboristes of this Countrie do sow it in their gardens, and it groweth prosperously in shadowy places.

✿ *The Tyme.*

Staphis-agre floweth at Midsummer.

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *σταφισ* *σταφισ*: in Latine *Herba pedicularis*, or *Pituitaria*, of some in Greke *φειπονιον*, that is to say, Lousebane, or *φειπον*: in shopps *Staphis agria*: in frenche *Staphisaigre*, or *Herbe aux pouilleux*: in high Douche *Leufzkraut*, and *Speichelkraut*: in base Almaine *Lupscrypt*, and the seede made into powder *Lupsepouder*, that is to say, Lousepowder.

✿ *The Nature.*

Staphisagre, especially the seede, is hoate almost in the fourth degree.

✿ *The Vertues.*

- A Fifteene seedes of Staphisagre taken with honied water, will cause one to vomit grosse sleme and stymie matter, with violence.
- B The seede of Staphisagre mingled with oyle driueth away life from the head and from all other places of the body, and cureth all scurvie itche, and mangines.
- C The same boyled in vineger and holden in the mouth, swageth tooth ache.
- D The same chewed in the mouth, draweth forth much moysture from the head, and mundifieth the brayne.
- E The same tempered with vineger, is good to rubbe vpon lousie apparell, to kill and driue away life.

✿ *The Danger.*

The seede of Staphisagre to be taken inwardly, is very hurtfull to nature, for it chafeth and inflameth all inwarde partes, and ouerturneth the stomacke, if one holde it in his mouth, it causeth inflammation in the mouth and throte: wherefore one ought not rashly to vse this seede, except it be giuen outwardly.

✿ *The Remedy.*

Before ye occupie the seede of Staphisagre, ye must steepe it in vineger and drie it, and whan it is drie, ye may giue it to drinke with Meade or watered honie. Meade is honie and water boyled together, and whosoever hath receiued of this seede, must walke without staying, and should drinke Hydromel very ofte, when he feeleth any kinde of choking, and in this dooing it shall persourne his operation without any great danger.

Of the wilde Spirting Cucumbe. Chap. xl.

✿ *The Description.*

The Cucumbe hath leaues somewhat rounde and rough, but lesser and rougher then the leaues of common Cucumber. The stalkes be rounde and rough, creeping alongst the ground without any claspers or holders, vpon whiche out of the holownesse of the collaterall branches

Staphis agria.



ches or winges, amongst þe leaues grow shorthe stemmes bearing a flower of a faynte yellow colour, after the flowers there commeth little rough Cucumbers of the bignesse & length of ones thombe, full of sappe with a browne kernell, the which being ripe, skippeth forth as soone as one touche þe Cucumbers. The roote is white, thicke, and great, with many other small rootes hanging by. All the herbe is of a very bitter taste, but especially the fruite, whereof men vse to gather the iuyce and dreye it, the whiche is vled in medicine.

Cucumis sylvestris.



✿ *The Place.*

This herbe is found in the gardens of Herbouristes of this Countre: and where as it hath ben once sowne, it cometh easily agayne euery yere.

✿ *The Tyme.*

These Cucumbers do flower in August, & their seede is ripe in September.

✿ *The Names.*

This Cucumber is called in Greeke *κίβω ἀγρίος*: in Latine *Cucumis Agrestis*, *sylvestris*, & *erraticus*: of some *Cucumis anguinus*: in shoppes *Cucumis asininus*: in English *Wilde Cucumbe*: in french *Concombre sauuage*: in high Douche *Wilde Cucumer*, or *Esels Cucumer*: in base Almaigne *Wilde Concommeren*, or *Esels Concommeren*: in Englishe *Wilde Cucumber*, or *leaping Cucumber*.

The iuyce of the roote being dry, is called *Elaterium*: in shoppes *Elacterium*.

✿ *The Nature.*

The iuyce of wilde Cucumbe is hoate and drie in the second degree, and of a resoluing and clesning nature. The roote is of the same working, but not so strong as the iuyce.

✿ *The Vertues.*

Elaterium (whiche is the iuyce of wilde Cucumbers dreyed) taken in quantitie of halfe a scruple, driueth forth by siege grosse steme, cholerique, and especially waterishe humours. Moreover it is good against the Dropsie, and for them that be troubled with shortnesse of breath.

The same delayed with sweete milke, and powred into the nose, putteth away from the eyes the euyl colour whiche remaineth after the Jaundise, swageth headache and clesneth the brayne.

The same put into the place of conception sodden with honied wine, helpeth women to their naturall sicknesse, and deliuereth the dead childe.

Elaterium layd to outwardely with olde Oyle, or honie, or with the gall of an Ore, or Bull, healeth the Squinancie, and the swellinges in the throte.

The iuyce of the barke and roote of wilde Cucumber, doth also purge steme, & and cholerique, and waterishe humours, & is good for such as haue the Dropsie, but not of so strong operation as *Elaterium*.

The roote of wilde Cucumber made soft or soaked in vineger and layde to, swageth the payne, and taketh away the swelling of the gowte. The vineger wherein it hath ben boyled, holden in the mouth, swageth the tooth ache.

The same layde to with parched barlie meale, dissolueth cold tumours, and & layde to with Turpentine, it breaketh and openeth impostemes.

The same made into powder, and layd to with honie, clenseth, scoureth, and taketh away foule scuruines, spreading tetteres, manginesses, pulshes or wheales, red spottes, and all other blemishes, and scarres of mans body.

The iuyce of the leaues dropped into the eares, taketh away the payne of the same.

✠ The Danger.

Claterrum taken into the body, hurteth the inward partes, and openeth the smal baynes, prouoketh gripinges and torments in the belly in doing his operation.

✠ The Remedie.

To cause that it shal do no hurt, it must be geuen with Hede, or with swete mylke, a litle salt and Annys seede, or geue it in powder with gumme Traga-gante, a litle Annys seede and salt.

Of Coloquintida. Chap. xli.

✠ The Description.

Colocynthis.



Coloquintida creepeth with his branches alongst by the ground, with rough hearie leaues of a grayish colour, muche clouen or cut almost like the leaues of the Citron Cucumber. The flowers are bleake or pale. The fruit round, of a greene colour at the beginning, and after yelow, the barke thereof is neither thicke nor hard, the inner part or pulpe, is open & spogie, full of gray seede, in taste very bitter, the which men dry & kepe to vse in medicine.

- There is yet founde another kind of Coloquintida, nothing lyke the first: for this hath long rough stalkes, mounting somewhat high, and taking holde with his claspsers euerywhere, like Goozdes. The leaues be like the leaues of wilde Cucumber. The fruite in all thinges is like the Goozde, but farre smaller, onely of the quantitie of a peare. These wilde Goozdes haue a very hard bypper barke, or pille of a woody substance & greene, the inside is full of iuyce, and of a very bitter taste.

✠ The Place.

- The first kind groweth in Italie and Spayne, from which places the dried fruite is brought vnto vs.

- The seconde kinde we haue sometime scene in the gardens of certayne Herboristes.

✠ The Tyme.

Coloquintida bringeth forth his fruite in September.

✠ The



✿ The Names.

- 1 Coloquintida is called in Greeke *κολοκύνθης*: in Latine Colocynthis, of Paulus Aegineta Sicyonia: in shoppes Coloquintida: in Douche Coloquint opfe-lin, and Coloquint appel.
- 2 The seconde kinde may be called in Greeke *κολοκύνθα ὄγρια*: in Latine Cucurbita sylvestris: in french *Courge sannage*: in Douch Wilde Cauwoorden, for this is a kinde of the right Goozde.

✿ The Nature.

Coloquintida is hoate and drie in the thirde degree.

✿ The Vertues.

The white and inwarde pith or poulpe of Coloquintida, taken about the weight of a scruple, openeth the belly mightily, and purgeth grosse flemes, and cholerique humours, and the stymie filthinesse, and stinking corruption or scrapinges of the guttes, yea sometimes it causeth blood to come forth, if it be taken in to great quantitie.

Like vertue it hath, if it be boyled, or layde to soke in honied water or any other liquoz, and after geuen to be dronken: it profiteth muche against all colde dangerous sickneses, as the Apoplexie, falling sickenes, giddinesse of the head, payne to fetch breath, the cholique, loosenesse of the sinewes, and places out of ioynt.

For the same purposes, it may be put into Clusters and Suppositories, that are put into the fundement.

The Oyle wherein Coloquintida hath ben boyled, or whiche hath ben boyled in the Coloquintida, dropped into the eares, taketh away the noise and ringing of the same.

✿ The Danger.

Coloquintida is exceeding hurtfull to the hart, the stomacke and liuer, and troubleth and hurteth the bowelles, and other partes of the entrayles.

✿ The Remedie.

We must put to the pulpe or pithe of Coloquintida gumme Tragacanth and Masticke, and after make it into trochisques or balles with hony: for of this they vse to make medicine.

Of Gratia Dei. Chap. xliij.

✿ The Description.



Gratiola is a lowe herbe, about a spanne long, something lyke to commo hyssope, with many square stalkes or branches, the leaues are somewhat large, broader then the leaues of hyssope, and longer then the leaues of the lesser Centaurie. The flowers growe betwixt the leaues vpon short stemmes, of a white colour mixt with a litle blew. All the herbe in taste is bitter, almost like the lesser

Centaurie.

✿ The Place.

This herbe delighteth to growe in lowe and moyst places, and is found in meadowes: in this Countrie the Herboristes do plant it in their gardens.

✿ The Tyme.

This herbe is in flower in July and August.

✿ The Names.

This herbe is called of men in these dayes in Latine Gratiola, and of some also Gratia Dei, that is to say, the grace of God: and Limnesion: in Italian Stanca cauallo: and to the eye it sheweth to be a kinde of Centaurium minus, and

It is therefore

therefoze of some it is called Centauris.

(The Nature.)

Gratiola without doubt is of nature hoate and dry, and in dede it is more dry then hoate, in qualitie very like vnto the lesse Centorie.

** The Vertues.*

A Gratiola boyled and dronke, or eaten with any kind of meat, openeth the belly freely, & causeth one to scoure muche, & by that meanes it purgeth grosse flemes, and cholerique humours.

B The same dried and made into powder, & strowed vpo wounds, doth heale and make sounge them that are newe or greene, and clenseth the old and rotten woundes. And therefore it is very necessarily put into Oyles & Oyntmentes that are made to clense and heale woundes.



Gratiola.

Of Sena. Chap. xliij.

** The Description.*

Sena is but a litle lowe plante, with smal tender branches, the leaues are soft and tender, and somewhat rounde or hooked, not muche differing from the leaues of fenugrek. The flowers be of a pale or saynt yelow colour: the whiche fallen or fadew away, there cometh small coddess or huskes flatte and crooked, hauing a flatte seede, and somewhat browne.

** The Place.*

Sena groweth in Alexandria, and in many places of Italie and Prouence, but the best is that of Alexandria.

** The Tyme.*

Men do sowe it in the spring time, it flowreth at Midsummer, and bringeth forth his coddess, sodaynely after men gather and drie it.

** The Names.*

Sena is called of Actuarius in Greke, and of the Arabian Physicians in their



Sena.

language

language Sena: and by that name it is knowen of the Apothecaries in France, Flaunders, and Englande.

✠ *The Nature.*

The coddess and leaues of Sena are hoate in the seconde degree, and drie in the first.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The coddess and leaues of Sena taken in the quantitie of a Dram, do lose 3 and purge the belly, scour away flemme and choler, especially blacke choler and Melancholie.

For the same purpose men geue it to drinke with the broth of a chicken, or 3 with Perrie made of Pease, or some other lyke liquo.

The leaues of Sena taken in this sort, are good for people that are geuen C to be sadde, and pensieue, heauie, dul, and feareful, and that are sodainely afrayd for litle or nothing. They are good to be geuen to al melancholique people, and which are subiect to the falling sicknesse. Also they are good agaynst all stoppings of the liuer, the spleene, against the paynes of the head, the scurfie, man-ginelle, itche, and lepie. In fewe wordes, the purgation made with the leaues of Sena, is good agaynst all diseases springing of melancholique, adust, and salt humours.

✠ *The Choise.*

The coddess after the opinion of Mesue, are best to be vsed in medicine, and next the leaues, but the stalkes and branches are vnprofitable.

✠ *The Danger.*

Sena prouoketh windinesse, and gripinges in the belly, & is of a very slacke operation.

✠ *The Correction or Remedie..*

You must put to Sena Annys seede, Ginger, and some Sal Gemme. Or you must boyle it with Annys seede, Raylons, and a litle Ginger: for being so prepared and drest, it maketh his operation quickly, and without any greefe. H. Fuchius lib primo, De Compos. medic. biddeth in the correction of Sena, to vse Mastick and Cloues. Cynamome is excellent for the same purpose, as you may see in Parthiolus vpon Dioscorides.

Of Elder or Souttre. Chap. cliij.

✠ *The Kyndes.*

Suche as do trauell at this day in the knowledge of Simples, do finde that there be two kindes of Elder: wherof one is very common & wel knowen.

The other is geason, and not very well knowen, and therefore it is called wilde or strange Elder.

✠ *The Description.*

THE common Elder doth oftentimes growe to the heygth of a tree, hauing a great tronke or body, strong, and of a wooddy substance, from whence grow forth many long branches or springes very straight, and ful of ioyntes, holow within, and ful of white soft pith, and couered without, or outwardly with a gray or ashy-colour barke, vnder the whiche is also another barke or rinde, whiche is named the median or middle barke or pill: from euery knot or ioynt growe two leaues of a darke greene colour, and strong sauour, and parted or diuided into diuers other small leaues, wherof euery leafe is a litle snipt or iagged rounde about. At the highest of the branches growe white flowers, 3i iij cluste.

clustering together in tuftes, like flowers of Parsenep. And when those flowers be fallen, there come little pretie rounde beries, first greene, and after blacke, out of the whiche they wring a tedde iurce, or winelike liquor. In the said beries is conteyned the seede whiche is small and flat.

Of this kinde of Elder, there is yet founde another sort, the beries whereof are white turning towardes yelow, in all thinges els like to the other: & this kinde is strange, and but seldome seene.

- 2 The seconde kinde, that is to say, the wilde Elder is lyke to the first kinde, in springes & knottie branches, full of white pithe or substance, also in the sauour of the leafe. But it differeth muche in flowers and fruite: for the flowers of this wilde kinde do not growe in flat & brode tuftes like the flowers of the first comon Elden, but clustering together like the flowers of Medowe sweete or Medewort, or rather like the flowers of Briuet. And when the flowers of changeable colour betwixt yelow and white, are fallen of: the beries grow after the same fashion, clustering together almost lyke a cluster of grapes. They be rounde and red, of a noughtie and strange sent, or sauour.



Sambucus.

✠ The Place.

- 1 The common Elder is found growing abundantly in the Countrey, about hedges, and it loueth shadowe and moyst places.
- 2 The wilde and strange kinde of Elder, doth growe likewise in darke and moyst places, but it is very seldome seene or founde.

✠ The Tyme.

- 1 The common Elder flowreth in May or somewhat after.
- 2 The wilde flowreth in April: and the fruite of them both is ripe in September.

✠ The Names.

- 1 The common Elder is called in Greeke ἀκτὴ: in Latine and in the Apotecaries shoppes Sambucus: in frenche *Suyn*, or *Hus*: in high Douch Holder: in base Almaigne Ulier.
- 2 The wilde is now called *Sambucus syluestris*, and *Sambucus ceruinus*: in high Douche Walde Holder: in base Almaigne Wilde Ulier.

✠ The Nature.

- 1 Common Elder is hoate and drie in the third degree, especially in the barke, the leaues, and young buddes.

✠ The Vertues.

The leaues and tender croppes of common Elder, taken in some broth or potage, doth open the belly, purging by the same both slymie sceme, and chole-rique humours.

The greene median barke of the branches of Elder, do not much vary from the

the leaues and tender croppes, but that it is of a stronger operation, purging the sayde humours with payne and violence.

The seedes, especially the litle flatte seede, dried, is profitable for suche as haue the Dropsie, and for suche as are to fatte, and woulde fayne be leaner, if it be taken in the morning the quantitie of a Dramme with wine, so that dyet be bled for a certayne space.

The greene leaues pound, are very good to be layd vpon hoate swellinges and tumours, and being layde to plasterwise, with Bearesuet, or Bulles tallow, they asswage the payne of the gowte.

The nature and vertues of the wilde Elden, are as yet vnknewen.

The Danger.

Elder of his owne nature is very euill for man, for it stirreth by a great desire to vomit with great tossing and troubles to the stomacke, in the bowelles, and belly. It maketh all the body weake and feeble, and wasteth the strength and health of the liuer.

Of Walwort or Dane wort. Chap. xlv.

The Description.



Abeit Walwort is no tree, nor plant of a wooddy substance, but an herbe that springeth vp, euery yere a newe from his roote: yet notwithstanding it lyketh vs best in this place to set out his description, not onely bycause he is like vnto Elder, but also, bycause the auncientes haue alwayes set and described Elder & Walwort together, the which I thought good to imitate in this matter. Therefore Walwort is no wooddy plante, but an herbe hauing long stalkes, great, straight, and cornered, parted by knottes, and ioyntes, as the branches of Elder, vpon whiche groweth the leaues of a darke greene colour, parted into diuers other leaues, muche like to the leaues of Elder, both in figure and smell. At the highest of the stalkes, it bringeth forth his flowers in tuftes, and afterwarde it hath seede and berries like Elder. The roote is as bigge as a mans finger, of a reasonable good length, fitter to be vsed in medicine then the roote of Elder, the which is hard, and therefore not so fit as Walwort.

Ebulus.



The Place.

Walwort groweth in places vntoiled, neare vnto high wayes, and sometimes in the feeldes, specially there where as is any moysture or good ground and fruitfull.

¶ iiii

* The

* The Place.

1. Bryonie or the white Vinde do grow in most places of this Countrie in the feedes, wrapping it selfe, and creeping about hedges and ditches.
2. The herbe whiche is taken for the blacke Bryonie, is founde in certayne woodes, on the hanging of hilles, in good ground, as in the Countrie of Fauquemont, and rounde about Coloygne, whereas of some it is accounted for a kinde of Naplus, wherevnto it hath no kinde of lykenesse.

* The Tyme.

White Bryonie beginneth to flower in May, and the fruite is ripe in September.

* The Names.

1. White Bryonie is called in Greeke ἀμπλος λευκή, ἡ λευκὴ, ἢ λευκονία: in Latine Vitis alba: in the Arabian tongue Alphefera, of Mattheus Splugaticus, Viticella: in Shoppes Bryonia: in frenche Couleuree blanche: in high Almaigne Sticks-wurtz, and Hunds kurbz: in base Almaigne Bryonie.
2. The other blacke kinde is called in Greeke ἀμπλος μέλαινα, ἢ λευκονία μέλαινα: in Latine Vitis nigra, and Bryonia nigra, of some χερώνιον, that is, Chironia vitis. And it may be well called in french Couleuree noire: in high Douche Schwartz Sticks-wurtz: in base Almaigne Swerte Bryonie.

The herbe, which some thinke to be the blacke Bryonie, is called of some Christophariana, and of others Costus niger, albeit it is nothing like the right Costus.

* The Nature.

1. The roote of white Bryonie is hoate and drie, euen vnto the third degree.
2. The blacke Bryonie is of the same complexion, but not altogether so strong.

* The Vertues.

The roote of white Bryonie, especially the iuyce thereof doth mightily prouoke to the stoole, causing tough flemes to come forth, and prouoking vrine, and is very good to mundifie and cleanse the braine, the brest, & inward partes from flemes, grosse and slimie humours.

The roote of Bryonie taken daily the quantitie of a Dragme by the space of B one whole yere, healeth the falling euill.

It doth also helpe them that are troubled with the Apoplexie, & turninges or swimminges of the head. Whereouer men do with great profite mingle it in medicines which they make agaynst the bitinges of Serpentes.

The quantitie of halfe a Dragme of the roote of Bryonie, dronke with vine-ger, by the space of thirtie dayes, healeth the Melt or Splene that is wahren harde and stopped. It is good for the same entent, if it be pounce with figges, and layd outwardly vpon the place of the Splene.

Of the same they make an Electuarie with honie, the whiche is very good for them that are short breathed, and whiche are troubled with an olde cough, and with payne in the sides, and for them that are hurt and bursten inwardly, for it dissolueth and dispatcheth congeled blood.

Being ministred below in a Pessari or Mother suppositoie, it moueth womens flowers, and deliuereth the Secondine, and the dead childe.

The like vertue hath a bath made of the Decoction thereof: by sides that it purgeth and clenseth the Matrix or Mother from al filthy uncleannesse, if they do sit ouer it.

The same pound with salt, is good to be layd vpon noughtie spreading sores, that do freat, and are corrupt and running, especially about the legges.

And the leaues and fruit are as profitable for the same intent, if it be layde to in like maner.

It clenseth the skaine, and taketh away the shriveled wrinkles, & freckles made with the Sonne, and all kindes of sportes and scarres: if it be mingled with the meale of Orabus, and fenugrec. So doth the oyle wherein the roote of Bzionie hath ben boyled.

The same pounce & mingled with wine, dissolueth the blood that is askonde or fixed, it dispatcheth al scarres, and blewe markes of bruyed places, and dissolueth newe swellings, it bringeth to ripenesse and breaketh old Apostemes. It draweth forth splinters and broken bones, and appeaseth noughtie vlcers and agnailles, that grow vp about the rootes of the nayles,

The fruit of Bzionie is good against the itche, leprie, or noughtie scabbe.

The first springes or sprutinges are very good to be eaten in Salade, for the stomacke: they do also open the belly and prouoke bzine.

The roote of blacke Bzionie is as good for al the greeces abovesaid, as the white Bzionie, but not so strong: yet it preuaileth muche against the falling euill, and the giddinesse or turninges of the head, to prouoke bzine, the natural sicknesse of women, to waste and open the Splene or Melt that is swollen or stopped.

The tender springes of this kinde of Bzionie, are also very good to be eaten in Salade, for to purge waterie superfluities, and for to open the belly, neither more nor lesse then the white Bzionie.

✱ *The Danger.*

The roote of Bzionie by his violence doth trouble & ouerturne the stomacke, and other of the inner partes. Moreouer the same with his leaues, fruite, stalkes, and rootes, is altogether contrarie and euill to women with childe, whether it be prepared or not, or whether it be mingled with other medicines: insomuche that one cannot geue of the sayde roote, or any other medicine compounded of the same, without great daunger and perill.


✱ *The Correction.*

The malice or noughtie qualitie thereof is taken away, by putting thereto Masticke, Ginger, Cinamome, and to take it with hony, or with the decoction of Raysons.

Of the Wilde Vine/ Bzionie/ or Our Ladies Seale.

Chap. clviij.

✱ *The Description.*

UR Ladies Seale hath long branches, flexible, of a wooddishe substance, couered with a gaping or clouen barke, growing very high, and winding about trees and hedges, lyke the branches of the Vine. The leaues are lyke the leaues of Mozelle or garden Nightshade, but much greater, not much varying from the leaues of the greater Wythic winde or Bindeweede: the flowers be white, small, and mossie, after the fading of whiche flowers, the fruite cometh clustering together like little grapes or Raysons, red when it is ripe, hanging within three or foure kernelles or seedes. The roote is very great and thicke, and sometimes parted or diuided at the ende, into three or foure partes, of a brownishe colour without, and white within, and clammy like the roote of Comferie.

✱ *The Place.*

In this Countrie, this herbe groweth in low and moyst woods, that are shadowed and waterie.

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¶ *The Tyme.*

It flowreth in Maye and Iune, and the fruite is ripe in September.

* *The Names.*

It is called in Greeke ἀμπέλω ἀγρία: in Latine *Vitis sylvestris*, that is to say, the Wild Vine, yet this is not that kind of wild Vine, the which men call *Labrusca*, for that resembleth altogether the garden and manured Vine, but this (as is aforesayde) is a plant or herbe of the kindes of *Byonie*, the which is also called in Greeke *Ampelos*, that is to say, a vine, because that it groweth high, winding it self about trees & hedges like the vine. And of this I haue thought good to geue warning, lest any hereafter happen to fall into errour, with *Iuicen*, *Serapion*, & other of þe Arabian Philosophitions, thinking that *Labrusca* and *Vitis sylvestris*, shoulde be any other then one selfe plante. Columel calleth this plante *Tamus*. by folowing, of whom *Plinie* called the fruite *Vua Taminea*, & this plant is called in some places *Salicastrum*. It is called in Shoppes of some Apothecaries *Sigillum beate Marię*, that is to say, the Seale or Signet of our Ladye: in Italian *Tamaro*: it may be called in frenche *Conleuree sauage*: in Douche Wilde *Byonie*, because it is a kinde of *Byonie*, as a difference from the right wilde Vine.

Some take this herbe for *Cyclaminus altera*, but their opinion may be easily reprobued, and founde false, because this herbe hath a very great roote, and as *Dioscorides* writeth, *Cyclaminus altera* hath an vnprofitable and vaine roote, that is to say, very small and of no substance.

✿ *The Nature.*

Wilde *Byonie* is hoate and drie, good to mundifie, purge, and dissolue.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The roote of this herbe boyled in water & wine, tempered with a litle Sea Water and dronke, purgeth downewarde waterie humours, and is very good for suche as haue the Dropsie.

The fruite of this plant dissolueth all congeled blood, and putteth away the B markes of blacke and blewe stripes that remaine after beatings or bruises, freckles, and other spotted of the skinne.

Like vertue hath the roote, if it be scrapte or grated very small, and afterwarde layde vpon with a cloth as a playster, as we our selues haue proued by experience.

The newe springes at their first comuning by, are also good to be eaten in Sallade, as the other two kindes of *Byonie* are.

Vitis sylvestris.



Of Clematis altera. Chap. xlvij.

✿ The Kindes.

Of this kinde of plante or withywinde, the whiche for a difference from Pereuinckle (which is named Clematis in Latine) and therfore men call this kind Clematis altera, there be founde two Kindes, ouer and bysides that plant whiche is nowe called in Latine Vitalba, and in frenche *Viorne*, the whiche some do also iudge to be a kinde of Clematis altera.

Clematis altera.
Biting Pereuinckle.

Clematis alterius altera species.
Bushe Pereuinckle.



✿ The Description.

1 **T**HE first kinde which is the right Clematis altera, hath smal branches, flexible, and tender, by the whiche it standeth and climbeth vpon. The leaues be long & large, growing three or foure together, very sharpe and biting the tongue. The litle flowers be white. The roote is litle and smal, and ful of heary threddees or stringes.

2 The seconde kinde is much like to the aforesayde in branches & leaues, sauing that his leaues be greater, & his stalkes or branches stronger, and in growing it is higher. The flowers are large & parted in foure leaues, fashioned like a crosse, of a blew or purple colour, and nothing lyke the flowers of the other.

3 Vitalba, or as the french men terme it *Viorne*, which some take for Clematis altera, hath long branches ful of iopntes, easie to ploy, bigger, longer, & thicker then the branches of the aforesayde, not much differing from the branches of the vine, by the whiche it climbeth vpon, and about trees and hedges: vpon the

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layde branches growe the leaues, whiche for the most part are made and do consist of five leaues: whereof eche leafe is of a reasonable breadth, and not muche vnlike to the leaues of Iuy, but smaller. The flowers do growe as it were by tuftes, and many together, of a white colour, and well smelling, after whiche flowers past, cometh the seede which is smal and somewhat browne, bearing smal, crooked, and downie stemmes: the roote is very full of small stringes, or hearie thredde.

✠ The Place.

- 1 Clematis altera, is a strange herbe, and not found in this Countrey, except in the gardens of some Herboristes.
- 2 The seconde is also a stranger in this Countrey, but in Englande it groweth abundantly about the hedges, in the borders of feeldes, & alongst by high wayes sides.
- 3 Vitalba is common in this Countrey, and is to be founde in wooddes, hedges, and about the borders of feeldes.

✠ The Tyme.

- 1.2 The two first kindes do flower in this Countrey very late, in August and September.
- 3 But Vitalba flowreth in Iune.

✠ The Names.

- 1 The first is called in Greeke κληματις ἑτέρα, of some επιγῆτις: in Latine Clematis altera, Ambuxum, Epigetis, and of some of our tyne Flammula.
- 2 The seconde is also accounted to be Clematis altera, bycause of the lykenesse it hath with the other, albeit his leaues do not muche bite vpon the tongue.
- 3 The thirde is nowe called Vitalba: in frenche Viorne: in high Douch Linsen or Lenen, and of some Waldzeben. Some learned men take this herbe for a kinde of Clematis altera, although his leaues lykewise haue no very great biting sharpnesse, vpon the tongue. Wherefore it shoulde be rather iudged of me, to be moze lyke the herbe whiche men call in Greeke κυκλάμιον ἑτέρα: in Latine Cyclaminus altera, of some Cissanthemon, and Cissophulon, whereof we haue witten befoze in the eleuenth Chapter of this thirde booke.

✠ The Nature.

The leaues of Clematis altera, are hoate in the beginning of the fourth degree.

✠ The Vertues.

The seede of Clematis altera, taken with water, or Medec made with water & and honie, purgeth downewarde cholerique humours, with grosse and tough seme, as sayth Dioscorides.

The leaues being layde vppon, doth take away, and heale the scurffe and Isleprie.

The fruite of Cyclaminus altera, dronken with white wine fourtie dayes together,

Vitalba Viorne, or Wilde Vine.



together, doth heale the stoppings and hardnesse of the Welte or Splene, purging the same both by siege, and vyne. And is profitable for them that are short winded, to be taken into the body.

Of Iupe. Chap. xlii.

✿ *The Kyndes.*

There be three kindes of Iupe, as Dioscorides writeth. The first hath a white fruite and is vnknewen vnto vs. The seconde beareth a blacke or yellowish fruite, and of this kinde there groweth great plentie in this Countrey. The thirde kinde is small, and creepeth along vpon the ground, and this kinde bringeth no fruite.

Hedera nigra.

Blacke Iupe.



Hedera Helix.

Smal Iupe. Barren Iupe.



✿ *The Description.*

The blacke Iupe hath harde wooddy branches, couered with a graye thicke barke, whereby it embraceth and taketh holde vpon walles, old houses, and buildinges, also about trees and hedges, and all thinges els that it meeteth withal. The leaues be harde & playne, of a browne Greene colour, triangled at the beginning, and after when they be more elder, they ware something rounder. The flowers grow at the top or highest part of the branches, vpo long straight stemmes, many together, like a round nosegay, of a pale color: after they turne into round beries, about the quantitie of a pease, clustering together, Greene at the beginning, but afterwarde when they be ripe, they ware blacke.

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- 3 The thirde kinde is not muche vnylike the Iuie abouesayde, but that his branches are both smaller and tenderer, not lifting or bearing it selfe vpperwarde (as the other kinde) but creeping alongst by the ground. The leaues are most commonly thre square, of a blackish greene, and at the ende of sommer about Autumne, they are betwixt browne and red vpon one side: this Iuie hath neyther flowers nor fruite.

✠ *The Place.*

- 2 The blacke Iuie groweth in all partes of this Countrey, vppon olde buyldinges, houses, walles, tyles, or couerings of houses, and vppon trees and hedges, about the which it embraceth, and taketh holdfast.
- 3 The small Iuie groweth in woodes, and creepeth alongst the ground, amongst the molle.

✠ *The Tyme.*

The blacke Iuie flowreth in sommer, and the fruite is ripe in winter.

✠ *The Names.*

Iuie is called in Greeke κιάρις, and of some κιαράρις: in Latine Hedera: in high Douche Ephew, or Eppich: in base Almaigne Uepl.

- 1 The first kinde, whiche is vnto vs unknowen, is called Hedera alba, and of Plinie Hedera foemina.
- 2 The seconde kinde is called Hedera nigra, and σιωρία, Dionysia, of Plinie Hedera mas, and that kinde whiche embraceth trees, is called (of men in these dayes) Hedera arborea, and that which groweth vpon walles, Hedera muralis: in french *Lyarre noir*: in high Douch Schwartzzer Eppich, and Haur Ephew, or Baum Ephew: in base Almaigne Uepl, and Boom Uepl, or Huer Uepl.
- 3 The third kinde is called in Greeke κιάρις: in Latine Clauicula, and Hederula: in french *Petit Lyarre*: in high Douche Klein Ephew: in base Almaigne Clepne Uepl.

✠ *The cause of the Name.*

Iuie is called in Greeke Cissos, bycause of a certaine Mayden or Damsell, whose name was Cissus, the whiche at a feast or banquet (wherevnto the Goddes were al bidden) so daunced before Bacchus, and kissed him often, makinge suche mirth and ioy, that beinge overcome with the same fel to the ground, and killed her selfe. But as soone as the earth knew therof, she brought forth immediatly the Iuie bushe, bearing still the name of the yong Damosell Cissus, the which as soone as it groweth by a litle, cometh to embrace the Vine, in remembrance that the Damosell Cissus was wonte so to loue and embrace Bacchus the God of wine.

✠ *The Nature.*

The Iuie is partly colde, drie, and astringent, and partly hoate and sharpe. Moreouer beinge greene, it hath a certayne superfluous moistnesse and humiditie, the which vanisheth when it is drie.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The leaues of Iuie boyled in wine, do cure great woundes and vlcers, and do stay corrupt vlcers, and fretting sores.

The same ordered as is aforesaid, & wel stampd or pound, & layd to, healeth burninges and scaldinges, that chaunce epyther by hoate water or fier.

The same boyled in vineger, healeth the hardnesse and stopping of the meit or spleene, if it be layd therevpon.

The wyce of the leaues and fruite drawen, or snift vp into the nose, purgeth the brayne, and causeth slymie or tough skeme, and other cold humours, wherewithall the brayne is charged, to issue forth.

The same put into the eares, stayeth the running humours of the same, and healeth

healeth blcers, and the corrupt sores happening in the same, and it doth the lyke to the sores and blcers in the nose.

The same layd to by it selfe, or with oyle of roses, is very profitable against the olde greecues of the head.

The flowers of Iupe layde to, in manner of a plapster with oyle and ware, healeth all burninges.

The decoction of the same flowers made in wine, and dronke twice a day, healeth the dangerous sike called Dysenterie.

Fine Iuie beries boyled with oyle of roses in the pille of a Pomgarnet: This oyle doth cure and helpe the toothach, being put into the care, on the contrarye syde where the payne of the teeth is.

The gumme of Iup killeth Lye and Rittes. And being layde to, it taketh away heare from the place you lay it vpon.

☞ *The Danger.*

The fruite of Iupe taken in to great a quantitie, weakeneth the hart, and troubleth the sence and vnderstanding. The vse therof is also very dangerous for women, especially for women with childe, and such as are newly deliuered.

Of grounde Iupe. Chap. I.

✦ *The Description.*

Hedera terrestris officinarum.



Rounde Iupe hath many square tender stalkes growing forth from a roote full of threddees or stringes, vppon whiche growe leaues somewhat rounde, vneuen, and indented rounde about, of a strong smell and bitter taste, smaller, rounder, and tenderer then the leaues of Iupe. The flowers do growe amongst the leaues, in taste bitter, and of a purple colour.

✦ *The Place.*

Grounde Iupe is very common in all this Countrie, and groweth in many gardens, and shadowie moyst places.

✦ *The Tyme.*

It flowreth from Aprill, vnto the ende of sommer, and continueth greene the most part of all the yere.

✦ *The Names.*

This herbe is called of men in these dayes, in Latine *Hedera terrestris*, and *Corona terre*: and by this name it is knowen of the Apothecaries. It is called in frenche *Lierre*, or *Lierre terrestre*: in high Douche *Gundelreb*, and *Grundreb*: in base Almaigne *Onderhaue*. And this herbe hath ben long tyme taken, for that, which is called in Greke, *Χαμαίσις*, *Chamaecissus*, but as I do thinke, it is better like *Ιακκίνη*, for whiche it is taken of some.

✦ *The Nature.*

Grounde Iupe is hoate and drie.



✠ *The Vertues.*

Grounde Juie bruised and put into the eares, taketh away the humming & noyse of ringing sounde of the same. And is good for suche as are harde of hearing.

Of Woodbine or Honyfuckle. Chap. li.

Periclymenum.

Periclymeni tertia species.

Woodbine or Honyfuckle.

The thirde kinde of Periclymenum.

✠ *The Description.*

Woodbine or Honyfuckle hath many small branches, whereby it windeth and wrappeth it selfe about trees and hedges; vpon the sayde branches grow long leaues and tender, white vpon the one syde, & on the other side, of a bleake or faint colour, betwixt white and Greene, at the end of the branches grow the flowers in tuftes lyke nosegayes, of a pleasant colour and sweete sauour, betwixt white and yellow, or pale and purple, long & holow, almost like the little bags of Colombine. After the flowers come rounde berries, which are as red as Corall when they be ripe. The roote is of a wooddy substance.

There is yet another kinde, the whiche bringeth forth leaues standing directly one agaynst the other, and so closed or ioynd together, that the stalkes passe through them: but in all other poyntes, meetely well like to the aforesayd kinde.

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Byside these two sortes of Hony suckle or Woodbine, there is yet another, in leaues lyke the first, the whiche kinde doth not wrap nor winde it selfe about trees and hedges, as the other sortes do, but groweth and standeth by right of it self, without y^e helpe of winding branches or clinging claspers. The flowers are white, muche smaller then the other sorte of flowers, in figure somewhat long, conteyning within them many small thredde, and they growe euer two and two together by couples, and no moe, vpon a stemme, amongst the leaues and branches: the whiche being gone & past, there grow by two round beries, eyther red or browne when they be ripe.

* The Place.

Woodbine groweth in all this Countrie in hedges, about inclosed feedes, and amongst bwoome or fittes. It is founde also in woodes, especially the two last recited kindes. The third kind groweth in many places of Sauoye, and in the Countrie of the Swylers.

* The Tyme.

Woodbine flowreth in June, and July: the seede is ripe in August and September.

* The Names.

1. This herbe or kinde of Binderweede, is called in Greeke περιάλυμιον. of some ἀγιν, καί παθον, σαλμον. ἐπατιτίς, καλματίτις, καλνκάνθιον, Aegina, Carpathon, Spleniō, Epautis, Clematitis, and Calycanthemon. in Latine Volucrum maius, Periclymenum, and Sylua mater: of the Apothecaries Caprifolium, and Mater Sylua, and of some Lilium inter spinas: in French Cheurefueille: in high Almaine Geißbladt, Speckgilgen, Zeunling, and Waldgilgen: in base Almaine Gheytensbladt, and Hammeckens cruyt: in Englishe Hony suckle, or Woodbine, and of some Caprifole.

3 The thirde kinde is called in high Douchlande Hundtskirtchen, that is to say, Dogges Cherries.

* The Nature.

Woodbine is hoate and drie, almost in the thirde degree.

* The Vertues.

The fruit of Hony suckle drunken in wine by the space of fourtie dayes, doth heale the stopping and hardenesse of the Velt or Splene, by consuming of the same, and making it lesse. And purgeth by vrine the corrupt and euil humours, so strongly, that after the dayly vse thereof, by the space of fixe, or ten dayes together, it will cause the vrine to be red and blooddy.

It is good for such as be troubled with shortnes of breath: & for them that haue any dangerous cough: moreouer, it helpeth women that are in trauell of child, and drieth by the natural seede of man to be taken in manner abouesayd.

The leaues haue the lyke vertue, as the fruite hath, as Dioscorides sayth. C Moreouer, it keepeth backe the brusings which are wonte to come at the beginning of Agues, when the sayd leaues are sodden in oyle, and pound or stamped very smal, and the backe or ridge be annoynted therewithal before or at the first comming of the fittes of the Ague.

The same healeth woundes and corrupt moyst blcers, and taketh away the spottedtes and scarres of the body and face.

* The Danger.

The leaues and fruit of Woodbine, are very hurtfull to women with child, and altogether contrarie.

Of smothe Bindweede or Withwinde. Chap. liij.

* The Kindes.

There be two sortes of Bindweede or withwinde, the one bearing a blew flower, the other a white, whereof one is great, the other small.

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The greater kind windeth it selfe about hedges and trees, the lesser most commonly trayleth vpon the grounde.

Smilax lenis maior.

Gentle Withwinde the great.



Smilax lenis minor. Chamæcissus.

Gentle Withwinde the smal.



✠ The Description.

The blew Withwinde hath slender branches and small, by whiche it clymbeth vp, and wrappeth or windeth it selfe about trees and poles. The leaues be large and cornered, lyke to the olde leaues of Iupe, sauing that they be not so harde. The flowers are fashioned like belles, blew and holowe, the seede is blacke, and almost thre square, lying in knoppes or huskes, after the same manner, as the seede of the white Bindeweede.

² The great white Bindeweede or soft withwinde hath likewise stalkes and branches, small and tender, whereby it windeth it selfe about trees and hedges lyke the hoppe. Upon the same branches, grow tender and soft leaues, greene, and smothe, almost like the leaues of Iupe, but muche smaller and tenderer. The flowers be great, white, and hollowe, in proportion like to a Bell. And when they are gone, there come in their steede little close knoppes or buttons, which haue in them a blacke & cornered or angled seede. The roote is smal and white, like to a sort of thicke heares, creping alongst vnder the earth, growing out or sending forth new shutes in sundrie places, of taste somewhat bitter, and full of white iurce or sappe.

³ The lesser white Withwinde, is muche lyke to the aforesayd, in stalkes, leaues, flowers, seede, and rootes, sauing that in all these thinges, it is muche smaller,

smaller, and most commonly it creepeth alongst vpon the ground. The branches are small and smooth: the little leaues are tender and soft: the flowers are like to little belles of a purple or flesh colour: the seede is cornered or angled, as the seede of the others. ❀ *The Place.*

1 The blew groweth not in this Countrey, but in the gardens of Herboristes, whereas it is sown.

2 The great white Withwinde groweth in most places of this Countrey, in euery garden, and about hedges, and inclosures.

3 The little white Withwinde groweth in feeldes, especially amongst the stubble and sometimes amongst the Barley, Otes, and other grayne.

❀ *The Tyme.*

1 The blew flowreth very late in this Countrey.

2 The white kindes do flower in Iune and Iuly.

❀ *The Names.*

The Withwinde or Bindeweede is called in Greeke *σμίλαξ λυία*, of Galen *μίλαξ*. Milax: in Latine *Smilax lenis*, of Marcus Cato *Coniugulum*: in shoppes *Volubilis*, of some *Campanula*, and *Funis arborum*: in frenche *Liser*, or *Liseron*: in Douche Winde, and *Wianghe*.

1 The kinde which beareth blewe flowers, is called *Coniugulum nigrum*: and after the opinion of some learned men in these dayes, of *Columella* in hortis, *Lignistrum nigrum*: of Herboristes *Campana Lazura*.

2 The great white smothe Withwinde, is called of the Apothecaries *Volubilis maior*: in high Douche *Groß Windenkraut*, and *Großweiß glocken*: in base Almaigne *Groote Winde*. This kinde is taken of some to be *Ligustrum album*, whereof Virgil treateth.

3 The smal Withwinde or Bindeweede is called *Volubilis minor*: in french *Campanette*, or *Vitreole*: in high Douchlande *Klein Windenkraut*: in Neather Douchlande *Clepe clockens Winde*. And it seemeth to be much like to that which the Greekes call *χαμαίκισος*: in Latine *Chamaecissus*, & *Hedera terrestris*.

❀ *The Nature.*

Bindeweede or Withwinde, is of a hoate and drie qualitie or nature.

❀ *The Vertues.*

Withwinde or Bindeweede, is not fit to be put in medicine, as Galen and Plinie witnesseth.

Of blacke Withwinde or Bindeweede. Chap. liij.

❀ *The Description.*



Blacke Bindeweede hath smothe red branches, very small like great thredde, wherewithal it wrappeth and windeth it selfe about trees, hedges, stakes, and about al herbes that it may catch or take holde vpon. The leaues are lyke to Iuie, but smaller and tenderer, much resembling the leaues of the white Bindeweede. The flowers be white and very small. The seede is blacke and triangled, or thre square, like to the seede of Bockweyde or Bolymong, but smaller and blacker, growing thicke together. Euery seede is inclosed and couered with a little skime. The roote is also small and tender as a thred.

❀ *The Place.*

Blacke Bindeweede groweth in Vineyardes, and in the borders of feeldes, and gardens, about hedges and ditches, and amongst herbes.

❀ *The Tyme.*

It deliuereth his seede in August and September, & afterward it perissheth.

❀ *The*

* The Names.

This kinde of Bindeweede is called in Greke *ἡ ξινωράμπη*, and of the Emperour Constantine *μαλακοκίσος*, Malacocissos, hoc est, Mollis Hedera. Some call it in Latine *Conuoluulus*, of some *Vitalis*, that is to say, Bindeweede of the Vineyardes, or belonging to the Vine: in Shoppes *Volubilis media*, that is to say, The meane Bindeweede: in high Douche Swerte winde, and Widdelwinde: in English Weede winde, and Windweede, or Iuybindweede.

☞ The Nature.

Swerte Bindeweede is of a hoate nature, and hath power to dissolue.

* The Vertues.

- A The iuyce of the leaues of this Bindeweede dronken, doth lose and open the belly.
- B The leaues pounde, and layde to the greened place, dissolueth, wasteth, and consumeth swellinges, as Galen sayth.

Of Soldanella or Sea Cawle.
Chap. liij.

☞ The Description.

Soldanella hath many small branches, somewhat red, by the whiche it trayleth or creepeth alongst the ground, casting or spreading it self here and there, couered or decked here & there with litle, round, greene leaues, more rounder and smaller, then the leaues of Arabacca, or lyke to the leaues of the round Aristolochia, or Birthwozte, but smaller. The flowers are lyke them of the lesser Bindeweede, of a bright red, or incarnate colour. The seede is blacke, and groweth in huskes or rounde coddges, like the Bindeweedes. The roote is small and long. But to conclude, this kinde of Bindeweede is muche like the lesser Withwinde, sauing that the leaues are muche rounder and thicker, and of a saltish taste.

☞ The Place.

This herbe groweth abundantly in Zealande vpon the Sea bankes, and

Helxine Cissampelos.



Brassica Marina.



alongst

alongst the coast, or Sea side in flaunder, and in all salt groundes standing neare the Sea.

✥ *The Tyme.*

This herbe flowzeth in Iune. after which tyme men may gather it, to keepe to serue in medicine.

✥ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *καρμυλ βαλανια*: in Latine *Brassica Marina*: in Shoppes of the Apothecaries and common Herbaries, Soldanella: in high Douche Zeewinde.

✥ *The Nature.*

Soldanella, is hoate and drie in the seconde degree.

✥ *The Vertues.*

Soldanella purgeth downe mightily all kindes of waterie humours, and openeth the stoppings of the liuer, and is geuen with great profite vnto suche as haue the Dropsie: but it must be boyled with the brothe of some fatte meate or fische, and Dronken: or els it must be dried and taken in powder.

✥ *The Danger.*

Soldanella, especially if it be taken in powder, hurteth and troubleth the stomacke very muche.

✥ *The Correction.*

Men take to it Annys seede, Cynamome, Ginger, and a great quantitie of Sugar, and it must be so receiued, in powder altogether.

Of Rough Bindeweede. Chap. lb.

✥ *The Description.*

Smilax aspera.



Rough or pikeley Binde-weede hath tender stalkes and branches, garnished, or set round about, with many sharpe prickes or thornes, winding and wrapping it selfe about trees, hedges and bushes lyke to the other kindes of Bindeweede, taking holde with their clasping branches vpon euery thing standing agaynst it. The leaues be very well lyke Iuyce, but they are longer and sharper at the poynt. The flowers are white, and for his fruite, it hath round berries clustering together lyke grapes, the whiche are red when they be ripe. The roote is thicke and harde.

✥ *The Place.*

Rough Bindeweede, as witnesseeth Plinie, groweth in vntoyled waterie places, and in lowe and shadowie valleyes. It is not founde in this Countrie, but in the gardens of some diligent Herboristes.

✥ *The*



✠ *The Tyme.*

Rough Bindeweede flowreth in the spring time, but in hoate Countries it flowreth agayne in Autumne.

✠ *The Names.*

This Bindeweede is called in Greke *σμιλαξ τραχηα*, *ἡ μίλαξ τραχηα*: in Latine *Smilax aspera*, of some *Volubilis acuta*, or *Pungens*: in frenche *Smilax aspre*, or *Liset piquant*: in high Douch *Stechend windt*: in base Almaine *Stekede winde*. And the roote of this plant is the *Zarfa parella*, or as some do write *Sparta parilla*. The whiche some of our tyme commende very muche for diuers diseases, albeit very small effecte commeth thereof.

✠ *The Nature.*

This herbe is hoate and drye.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The leaues and fruite of sharpe Bindeweede, are very profitable against all venome and popson, and it doth not serue onely for the venome receiued beforehande, but also agaynst all popson taken after that a man hath eaten of the leaues or fruite of this plant. In somuch that whosoouer eateth hereof daply, no venome may hurt him.

Men do also write of this herbe, that if ye geue to a childe newly boine, the iuyce of this herbe, that no venom shall after hurt him.

Of Scammonie. Chap. lvi.

Scammonea. Diadrygium.

✠ *The Description.*

Scammonie is a kinde of Bindeweede, whiche bringeth forth many branches from one roote, of the length of foure or fiue foote, meetely great and thicke, hauing leaues triangled and rough, not much varying from the leaues of the blacke Bindeweede, almost like the leaues of Iupe, but moze softer. The flowers be white and rounde, fashioned like a Cup or Bell, of a strong and noughtie sauour. The roote is long, very thicke, and of a strong sauour, ful of sappe or iuyce, the whiche men do gather and drie calling it *Scammonium*, and is of great vse in Physicke.

✠ *The Place.*

It groweth in Asia, Mysia, Syria, and Judea, but the best commeth from Asia, and Mysia.

✠ *The Names.*

This Bindeweede or Bindeweede, is called in Greeke *σκαμμωνια*, and of some also, as *Dioscorides* writeth, *σκαμβωνιας ριζα*, of the Auncient Romans in Latine *Colophonium*.

The iuyce of the roote dyed, is called in Greeke *σκαμμώνιον*: in Latine *Scammonium*. in Shoppes when it is yet vnprepared, *Scommonca*, and whan it is prepared, *Diagredium*, or *Diagridium*.

✠ *The Nature.*

Scammonie is hoate and drie in the thirde degree.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The iuyce of Scammonie dried, the whiche is called *Scammonium*, as is abouesaid, taken to the weight of sixe wheate cornes, doth purge downward vehemently cholerique humours. Moreover, it is good against the Jaundise, Pleuresie, frensie, hoate feuers, and agaynst all diseases, the which take their originall beginning of hoate and cholerique humours.

The same layde to with hony and Oyle, dissolueth all colde swellinges, and is with

with vineger, it healeth all spreading scabbes, scuruiuesse, and hardnesse of the skinne.

Scammonie layde to with oyle of Roses & vineger, healeth the olde paynes of the head.

The same with wooll, put into the naturall places of women, as a Vessug, or mother suppositoie, prouoketh the flowers, and expelleth the secondine and dead childe.

¶ The Danger.

Scammonie, that is the iuyce of Scammonium, is a very strong & violent medicine, bringing a number of inconueniences, and dangerous euils, if it be eyther taken vnprepared, or out of due time and place.

First, it ouercommeth and tormenteth the stomacke very muche, causing wambling and windinesse in the same.

Secondarily, it doth by heate so chase the liuer & blood, that it engendreth feuers, in suche as be of a hoate complexion.

Thirldy, it openeth the veynes, and hurteth the bowels and inward parts, euen to the prouoking of blooddy excrementes. And therefore without doubt, Scammonie is very hurtfull to the liuer, the hart, and other inwarde partes.

¶ The Correction.

The first danger is corrected, by putting the Scammonie to boyle, or Digest in a Quince, or in the paste of Quinces, vntill the sayd Quinces be very tender, and perfectly boyled. When the Scammonie is thus prepared, it is called Diagredium.

Dulcamera. Wood Nightshade.

The second danger is preuented, by mixing your Scammonie, with some cold iuyce, as of roses, Pslum, or with the substance or pulpe of prunes.

The third is amended, by putting to the Diagredium, some Masticke, or the iuyce of Quinces.

Of Dulcamara. Chap. lviij.

¶ The Description.

This plant hath his stalkes and branches, smal and tender, of a wooddy substance, by which it climeth vp, by trees, hedges, & bushes. The leaues be long & Greene, not muche differing from the leaues of Iuie, but somewhat lesser, hauing sometime two eares, or two little leaues adioyning to the lowest part of the same leaues, like vnto franke Sage. The flowers be blew growing together, euery flower diuided or parted, into fiue little narrow leaues, hauing in the midle, a small yellowe pricke or poynt. The flowers being past, there come in their steede long berries, red, and very playne or smoth, of a strange sauour, clustering together lyke the berries of Iuie. The roote is smal and threddy.



✱ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in moyst places, about ditches and pondeges, in quickettes and hedges.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It flowreth in July, and his seede is ripe in August.

✱ *The Names.*

The learned men of our age, do cal this herbe in Greke γλυκύτιμον, ἢ κλυκυτικρίον in Latine Dulcamara, and Amara Dulcis: some Herboristes of fraunce, do cal it Solanum lignosum, that is to say, Wooddy Nightshade: in high Douche it is called, Je lenger ie lieber, and Hynschkraut: in Neather Douchelande Alfs-raucke.

✱ *The Nature.*

Dulcamara is of complexion hoate and drie.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The decoction of this herbe in wine dronken, openeth all the stoppings of the liuer. Moreover, it is good agaynst the Jaunders conming of obstructions or stoppings.

The same decoction taken as is aforesayde, is very good for suche as are fallen from high places, agaynst bruisinges, and dislocations, burstings and hurtres of the inward partes: for it dissolueth congeled and fixed blood, causing the same to come forth by the vyne, and doth cure and heale woundes and stripes.

Of Doder or Cuscuta. Chap. lviij.

✱ *The Description.*

Cassutha.



Doder is a strange herbe, without leanes, & without roote, lyke vnto a threed, muche snarled and wrapped together, confusely winding it selfe about hedges and bushes, and other herbes. The thredes be sometimes red, sometimes white, vpon the said thredes are fastened, here and there little rounde heades or knoppes, bringing forth at the first, small white flowers, and afterwarde a little seede.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth muche in this Countre vpon Brambles, Hoppes, and vpon Line or Flaxe, and sometimes it is also founde growing vpon other herbes, especially in hoate Countreies, as vpon Thyme, Winter Sauerie, Tithymale, German-Der, Sea Holme, but it is very little and smal, and in drie places of this Countre it groweth vpon Woodware, and vpon wormwood, as I haue seene in my garden.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Most commonly, this herbe is founde in July and August, and after that, it beareth his flowre and seede.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke κασυθα: in Latine Cassutha: in shoppes Cuscuta: of some Podagra lini, and Angina lini: in French Goute, or Agoure de lin: in high Douch fletzkrout, flachseiden, and Todtern: in Neather Douchlande Scofte, and of some Wange, and Wildtcrup. The Doder whiche groweth vpon Thyme, is named of the Auncient Greke Physitians & of the Arabians Epithymu: & in like maner you may call by diuers names & Doder growing vpon & about other herbes, according to & diuersitie of & same, as
Epi-



Epichamædris, that whiche groweth vpon Sermander.
 Epitithymalos, that whiche groweth vpon Tithymale.
 Eperingium, whiche groweth about Sea Holme.
 Epigeniston, whiche groweth about Broome.
 Epibaton, whiche wrappeth about Brambles.
 Epilinum, whiche groweth vpon Flaxe.
 Epibryon, whiche windeth about Hoppes.
 Epaplinthion, whiche groweth about Woynwood. Et sic de alijs.

✱ The Nature.

The nature of this herbe changeth, according to the nature and qualitie of the herbes, whereon it groweth, insomuche that, that whiche groweth vpon hoate herbes, as Thyme, Sauerie, & Tithymale, is likewise very hoate. That which groweth vpon other herbes, is not so feruent hoate. Neuerthelesse of it selfe, it is somewhat hoate and drie.

✱ The Vertues.

Doder or Cuscuta, boyled in water or wine, and dronke, openeth the stop. & pinges of the liuer, the bladder, the galle, the melt, the kidneies, & the veynes: and purgeth both by siege and vyne, the Cholerique humours.

It is good agaynst olde Agues, and agaynst the Jaunders, especially that kinde whiche groweth vpon the Hoppes and vpon Brambles.

The other sortes haue propriete, according to the herbes wherevpon they growe

Of Hoppes. Chap. lii.

✱ The Kyndes.

There be two sortes of Hoppes, the manured or toyled Hop, and the wilde hedge Hoppe. The husbanded Hoppe, beareth his flowers or knoppes full of scales or litle leaues growing one ouer another, & clustering or hanging downe together like belles. The wilde is not fruitefull, but if by chance they happen to beare, it is but litle and small.

✱ The Description.

THE tame Hoppe hath rough branches, beset with small sharpe prickles, it groweth very high, and windeth it selfe about poles and perches standing neare wheras they be planted. The leaues be rough almost like the leaues of Bryony, but lesser, and nothing so muche, nor so deeply cut, of a deeper or browne colour. About the top of the stalkes amongst the leaues, grow rounde and long knoppes or heades of a whitish colour, whiche are nothing els, but many small leaues, betwixt white and yellow, or pale growing together. Under the sayde small leaues or scales, is hidden the seede, which is flat. The belles or knoppes be of a very strong smell when they be ripe: The brewers of Ale and Bier, do heape and gather them together, to giue a good relish, and pleasant tast vnto their drinke. The roote creepeth along in the earth, & is enterlaced or tangled, putting forth in sundrie places nerue shutes and springes.

The hedge or wilde Hoppe is very much like the manured and tame Hoppe in leaues & stalkes, but it beareth no knoppes or flowers: and if they beare any, they be very small and to no purpose. The roote of the same doth also trayle or creepe along in the ground, and at diuers places, putteth forth also nerue shutes, and tender springes, the whiche are vsed to be eaten in Salades befoze they bring forth leaues, and are a good and holcsume meate.

* The Place.

1 The tame Hoppe is planted in gardens and places fit for the same purpose, & is also found in the borders of feedes and about hedges.

2 The wild Hoppe groweth in hedges and busshes in the borders of feedes, and herbe gardens.

* The Tyme.

The bell knoppes and heades of Hoppes come forth in August, and are ripe in September.

* The Names.

Some of our tyme do cal the Hoppe in Greeke *Σόπος*: in Latine *Lupulus Salictarius*, or *Lupus Salictarius*: in Hoppes *Lupulus*: in high Douche Hopffen: in Feather Douchlande Hoppe, and Hopperrupt.

* The Nature.

The Hoppe, but especially his flowers, are hoate and drie in the second degree.

* The Vertues.

The Decoction of Hoppes drunken doth open the stoppings of the liuer, the spleen or melte, and kidneies, and purgeth the blood from all corrupt humours, causing the same to come forth with the vrine. Also it is good for them that be troubled with scabbes and scurvinesse and suche lyke infirmities, whose blood is grosse and corrupted.

For the same purpose serueth the young springes and tender croppes, at their first conning forth of the grounde in Marche and Aprill, to be eaten in Salade.

The iuyce of Hoppes openeth the belly, and driueth forth the yellowe cholericke humours, and purgeth the blood from all filthynesse.

The same dropped into the eares, clenseth them from their filth, and taketh away the stinking of the same.

Of Ferne or Brake. Chap. I.

* The Kyndes.

There be two kindes of fernes (as *Dioscorides* writeth) the male and female, the whiche in leaues are very well lyke one another.

* The Description.

1 **T**HE male ferne hath great long leaues, sometimes of two foote in length, spread abroad vpon eche side like winges cut in euen to the middle ribbe or sinew, and snipt or toothed round about like a sawe: vnder whiche leaues ye may see many little spotted or markes, the whiche in continuance of time become blacke, and after they fall of, the roote is thicke and blacke without, putting forth many leaues, and small dodkins or springes, whiche are the beginning of leaues.

This

Lupus Salictarius.



This kinde of ferne beareth neither flowers nor seede, except we shal take for seede the blacke spotted growing on the backside of the leaues, the whiche some do gather thinking to worke wōders, but to say the trueth, it is nothing els but trumperie and superstition.

Filix mas. Olmunde Kopall.



Filix foemina.

Brake or common ferne.



1 The female ferne also, hath neyther flowers nor seede, but it hath long, Greene, bare stemmes, upon the whiche growe many leaues on euery syde, cut in, and toothed rounde about, very like to the leaues of male ferne, but somewhat lesse. The roote of this ferne is long and smal, blacke without, and creeping along in the grounde. ¶ The Place.

1 Male ferne groweth almost in al rough and vneuen places, in moyst sandy groundes, and alongst the borders of feedes, standing lowe or in vallies.

2 The female kinde is founde in woods, and mountaynes.

✿ The Tyme.

The leaues spring forth in Aprill, and wither or fade in September.

✿ The Names.

1 The firste kinde of ferne, is called in Greeke *ῥίσις*, ἡ ῥίσιος: in Latine Filix mas, that is to say, The Male ferne: in frenche *Feuchiere masle*: in high Douch Waldfarn mennle: in neather Douchland Varen manneken, of Matheolus and Ruellius, it is called Olmunde Kopall.

2 The seconde kinde is called in Greeke *ῥίσις*, and of some *ῥίσις*: in Latine Filix foemina: in frenche *Feuchiere femelle*: in Englishe female ferne: in high Almaigue Waldfarn weiblin, and of some Grosz Farnkraut: in base Almaigne Varen wifken: in English Brake, Common ferne and female ferne.

✠ *The Nature.*

Both kindes of ferne are of like temperament or qualitie, that is hoate and drie in the seconde degree.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The roote of male ferne taken with Hede or honied water, to the weight of halfe an ounce, driueth forth, and killeth brode wormes.

The same sodden in wine, is very good agaynst the hardnesse and stopping of the Helt or Splene.

The roote of the female ferne, taken in lyke manner as you take the male, bringeth forth the brode and rounde wormes.

The leaues of both kindes of ferne put into the bedstrowe, driueth away the stinking punayles, and al other suche wormes.

✠ *The Danger.*

The vse of ferne is very dangerous for women, especially those that are with childe.

Of Osmunde or Water Ferne. Chap. lxi.

✠ *The Description.*

This kinde of ferne is almost lyke the female ferne, sauing that the leaues be not dented or toothed: it hath a triangled, straight, and small stemme, about a cubite and a halfe long, hauing vppon eche side large leaues, spread abroad like winges, and cut in, like Polipodie. At the top of some of the branches grow round about small, rough and round graynes, which are lyke vnto seede. The

Roote is great and thicke, folded, and couered ouer with many small enterlacing rootes, hauing in the middle a litle white, the whiche men call the Harte of Osmunde.

Filix aquatica Osmunda.

✠ *The Place.*

This kinde of ferne groweth in woods, and moyst shadowie places.

✠ *The Tyme.*

It springeth vp in Aprill with the other fernes, and fadeth at the coming of winter: yet the roote abideth stil in the grounde.

✠ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Latine of the Herboristes or Herbaries of our tyme, Osmunda, Filix aquatica, and of some Filicestrum: of the Alcumistes Lunaria maior: in frenche Osmonde, or Feuchiere aquatique: in Douche Water Uaren, or Wilde Uaren, and of some Sinte Christoffels crypt. We may cal it in English Osmonde the Waterman, Waterferne, and Saint Christophers herbe.

✠ *The Nature.*

Osmunde in hoate is the first degree, and drie in the seconde,



✠ *The*

✱ *The Vertues.*

The Hart or middle of the roote of Osmonde, is good against squattes and A
buses, heauie and greenous falles, burstinges aswel outwarde, as inwarde:
or what hurt or dislocation soeuer it be. And for this purpose, many practisers,
at this day: do put it into their brothes and drinckes whiche they make for
woundes, causing it to boyle with other herbes: some do also put it in ther
Consolidatiue, or healing playsters.

Of Polypodie Wall Ferne or Oke Ferne. Chap. lxiij.✱ *The Description.*

Polypodium.

Polypodie hath leaues of a
spanne long, diuided into
many cuttes or littes, rent
and torne, euen harde to the
middle ribbe or sinewe, and
yet not snipt about the litle
leaues. The roote is almost as bigge as
a mans finger, and very long, creeping
hard by the ground, bringing forth many
litle leaues, browne without, hauing ma-
ny small heares, and within of a greene
herbelike colour. It hath neither branche
nor flower, nor seede.

✱ *The Place.*

Polypodie groweth in the borders of
feeldes, standing somewhat high, & about
the rootes of trees, especially of Okes.
Sometimes also ye shall finde it growing
vpon olde wythiele, houses, and olde
walles.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Polypodie keepeth his leaues bothe
sommer and winter, but his newe leaues
come forth in Aprill.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke πολυπό-
διον: in Latine Filicula, and Polypodium: in frenche Polypode: in high Douche
Engellisz, Baumfarn, and Driopfwurtz: in base Almaigne Boombaren, and
of some Eckenbaren: in Engluhe Polypodie, Wall ferne, and Oke ferne.

✱ *The Nature.*

The roote of Polypodie, is drie in the seconde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The roote of Oke ferne openeth the belly, and purgeth Melancholique &
grosse, and flegmaticke humours. Moreover, it is very good agaynst the Co-
lique, that is the payne or griping in the belly, agaynst the hardnesse and stop-
ping of the Splene or Velt, and agaynst quartayne agues, especially if you
iopne to it Epithymum.

You must boyle it in mutton brothe, or the brothe of a Cocke or Capon, or
the decoction of Mallowes or Beetes, and a little Annys, and after drinke
thereof: or els you may make it in powder and drinke it with honied water or
Mede.

The powder of Polypody often put into the nose, healeth and taketh cleane away the superfluous flesh growing in the nosethrilles, whiche men call Polypus.

✠ *The Chiefe.*

The roote of Polypody which groweth at the foote of the Oke, is the best and most fitte to be vsed in medicine, and is called in Latine Polypodium quercinum.

Of Oke Ferne, Petie Ferne, or Pilsde Osmunde.

Chap. lxiij.

There is now a dayes found two kindes of Dryopteris, or Oke ferne, the one is white, the other swarte, the which are not much vnlike one another. Dryopteris candida. White Oke ferne. Dryopteris nigra, Blacke Oke ferne.



✠ *The Description.*

THE white kinde of Dryopteris, and the male, are not muche vnlyke, but it is much smaller, and not exceeding a spanne in height, and lykewise it beareth neither stalke, flowers, nor seede. The leaues are white, with great and deepe incisions and cuttes, snipt rounde about with smaller and thicker snips or iaggess, then the leaues of male ferne, and it hath also smal spottes or markes vnderneath the leafe. The roote is thicke and blackish, with many litle rootes, twisted, pressed, and enterlaced one with another.

The blacke Dryopteris, hath the stalke or stemme of his leaues blacke, the leaues brownish, the whiche are nether so large, nor yet so long, nether so muche crenished or snipt, as the leaues of the white Dryopteris, but in al other partes like, and it is beset also with litle markes or spottes vnderneath. The leaues of this kind do not perishe nor fade in winter, but continue greene all the yere.

✠ *The Place.*

Both kindes of Dryopteris grow in holowe wapes, in shadowy and couered places, in the foote or rootes of Okes, that be aged, and of many yeres continuance: but yet they are not to be founde in all places.

✠ *The*

* The Tyme.

- 1 The white Dryopteris springeth vp in Aprill as ferne doth.
- 2 The blacke bringeth forth his leaues at the same time.

* The Names.

This kinde of ferne is called in Greeke *Δρυοπτερίς*, Dryopteris: In Latine Filix querna: that is in English Oke ferne: Mathiolus, and Ruellius, both men of great knowledge, do call it in Latine Osmunda, and Osmunda Arborea. Wherefore we considering the propertie of this herbe in taking away heare, as also for a difference from the other Oke fernes, and Osmundes, do thinke good to name this herbe in our language Osmunde Baldepate, or Pryde Osmunde.

- 1 The white is called in Shoppes Adiantum, and to the great perill and danger of such as be sicke, is vsed for Adiantum.
- 2 The blacke is not very well known of the Apothecaries, but where as it is knowen, they do lykewise call it Adiantum. This may be very wel called in our tongue, Small Osmunde, or Petie ferne.

* The Nature.

The white Dryopteris, is hoate, sharpe, and very abstersiue, or clensing.

The blacke agreeth with the nature or facultie of Salvia vita, or Stone Rue.

* The Vertues.

White Oke ferne, whiche is the right Dryopteris, is of such strong power or vertue, that it causeth the heare to fal of, and maketh the skinne balde. But for the doing of the same, the roote must be pounde very small, and layde vpon the place whiles a man is in the stoue or hoate house, vntill he sweate well: then it must be taken away, and newe layde on, two or thre times, as witneseth both Dioscorides and Galen.

The blacke may be vsed for Adiantum, that is to say, Venus or Hayden B Phyllitis.

Of Stone hartes tongue.

Chap. lxiij.

* The Description.

Hertes tong hath long narrow leaues, about y length of a spanne, playne, and smothe vppon one side, and vpon y side next the ground, it is straked ouerthwart, with certayne long rough markes, as it were small wormes, hanging vppon the backside of the leafe. The roote is blacke, hearie and twisted, or growing as it were wounden together. And it bringeth forth neyther stalke, flower, nor seede.

* The Place.

Hartes tongue loueth shadowie places, and moyst stonie vallies, about welles, fountaynes, and olde moyst walles.

* The



✿ *The Tyme.*

It beginneth to bring forth newe leaues in April.

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *Φυλλίτις*: and in Latine *Phyllitis*: in shoppes *Scolopendria*, and *Lingua Ceruina*: in frenche *Langue de cerf*: in high *Douche Hirsung*: in base *Almaigne Hertstonge*, and for a diuersitie betwixt it and *Bistorte*, the whiche they do likewise cal *Hertstonge*, *Steenhertstonghe*, this is not *Hemionitis*, as some do thinke.

✿ *The Nature.*

Hartstong is of complexion very drie, and astringent.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The decoction of the leaues of *Hertstong* dronke, is very good agaynst the bitinges of *Serpentes*, it stoppeth the laske, and the blooddy fire.

Of brode or large Splenewort or Miltwaft. Chap. lxxv.

✿ *The Description.*

Hemionitis is also an herbe without fruite, as the abouesapde *fernes*, and *Hartes tong*, without stalke, without flowers and seede, bearing leaues somewhat great, large beneth, and somewhat sharpe at the top, not much differing (as witnesseth *Dioscorides*) from the leaues of the seconde *Diacunculus*, the whiche leaues are playne by one side, & of the other side they haue also strakes or rough markes, euen as *Hartes tong*, his roote is compact of many stringes.

✿ *The Place.**Hemionitis.*

This herbe groweth in shadowy, moist, stony, and freshe places, and is now found about the decayed places and ruines of *Rome*, & in some other places of *Italie*, especially planted and set in the gardens of *Herboristes*. In this Countrie it is yet a stranger.

✿ *The Names.*

It is called in Greeke *ἡμιονίτις*, καὶ σπλάνιον: in Latine *Hemionitis*, *Splenium*, and of *Gaza Mula herba*: not knowne of the *Apothecaries*: we may call it *Broade Spleneworte*, or large *Spleneworte*.

✿ *The Nature.*

Hemionitis is meetely warme, and drie of Complexion.

✿ *The Vertues.*

Hemionitis takē with vineger, doth open and helpe the hardnesse and stopping of the splene, and is a soueraigne medicine for the most part of accidentes, and greues comning or proceeding from the Rate or Spleene.



Of wild or rough Splenewort. Chap. lxxvi.✱ *The Description.*

Lonchitis aspera, is partly lyke the other fernes, for it beareth nether stalke nor seede. The leaues be long, about the length of a spanne or foote, not muche differing from the leaues of Polypodie: but muche narrower, creused, and cut, into more diuisions. The roote is browne and thicke, like to the roote of Dryopteris.

✱ *The Place.*

It groweth vpon the brinckes of ditches, in wooddes and low moyst places, of drie Countries.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It abideth al the winter, and bringeth forth newe leaues in April.

✱ *The Names.*

This kind of ferne is called in Greke λοχίτις τραχία: in Latine Lonchitis aspera: of some Longina, and Calabrum, of our later wryters Asplenium magnum, & Asplenium syluestre. in high Douche Spicant, & Grosz Wiltzkraut: in Fleather Douchlande Grachtvaren: We may name it in Englishe, Great Splenewort, or Wilde Splenewort.

✱ *The Nature.*

Lonchitis is hoate in the first degree, and drie in the seconde.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Lonchitis is very good agaynst the hardnesse, stoppings, and swellings of the Splene or Welt: when it is dronken, or layde vpon with vineger, vpon the place of the Splene outwardly.

This herbe is also good for to be layde vnto woundes, for it keepeth them from inflammation and apostumation.

Of Ceterach or the right Scolopendria.**Chap. lxxvii.**✱ *The Description.*

Cterach hath little leaues, almost of the length of a mans finger, cut and iagged vpon both sides euen harde to the ribbe or middle sinewe (with cuttes halfe rounde or compassed, standing not directly, but contrarie one to another) fat and greene vpon one side: but on the other syde, it is rough and somewhat hearie, reddishe, or of a browne colour. The roote is small, blacke and rough, muche platted or enterlaced. And this herbe hath neither stalke, flower, nor seede.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in shadowy and stony places, and it is muche founde about Welles, neare vnto Samur, and the quarters thereabout.

✱ *The*

Lonchitis aspera.



* *The Tyme.*

This herbe continueth greene al the winter, and putteth forth newe leaues in April.

* *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greke ἀσπληνον, and of some σκολοπίνδριον, ἡμίονον, ἢ πῆξις: in Latine Asplenium, or Asplenium: in Shoppes Ceterach: in frenche Scolopendrie vraye: in high Douch Steinfarn, and Miltzkraut: in base Almaigne Steenvaren: in English Right Scolopendria, Scaleferne, Finger ferne, Stone ferne, Ceterach, and Miltewaste.

* *The Nature.*

Ceterach is temperate in heate and cold, of subtil partes, & somewhat drying.

* *The Vertues.*

- A** The leaues of Ceterach, taken with vineger, by the space of fourtie dayes, healeth the Melt that is hard and stoppt, and is very good agaynst Quarteyne Agues, like vertue they haue, boyled in wine, and playstered vpon the left side.
- B** The same is also very good against the strangurie, the hoate pisse, the stone in the bladder: it stayeth yeorling, or yering: it openeth the stoppings of the liuer, and it is giuen with great profite, to suche as haue the Jaunders.

**Of Venus heare, or Iumbardie
Maydenheare. Chap. lxxviii.**

* *The Kyndes.*

Vnder þ name of Capillus Veneris, at this day, is set before vs two kindes of herbes not a litle lyke one þ other: wherof one, who is the stranger, is þ right Adiantum. True Maydenheare. Ladies heare. Venus heare.

Asplenium.



Ruta Muraria.

Stone Rue, or Wall Rue.



Capillus Veneris, named of the Auncientes Adiantum. The other is very common, and hath bene vsed here for Capillus Veneris, the whiche some men call Ruta Muraria in Latine, and of others it is called Salvia vita.

✿ The Description.

The right Venus heare hath the footestalkes of his leaues very smal, blackishe, and glistering with a certayne brightnesse. The leaues are smal & tender, hacket or snipped round about, like vnto the first leaues of Coriander, but muche smaller. The roote is tender.

The second kinde called Wall Rue, hath likewise his leaues set vpon shorte and smal stemmes, the which do somewhat resemble the leaues of garden Rue, but lesser, and something dented about, playne and smothe vppon one side, but the other side is laden, or charged with small prickles or spottes. The roote is tender and hearie. And both these herbes be without epyther flowers or seede like to the ferne.

✿ The Place.

Venus heare groweth in walles, and in stony shadowy places, neare about waters and wellspringes, and there is great plenty therof found in Italie, and Prouence. It groweth not in this Countrie, but it is brought drie to vs from Italie.

Rue of the wal is very common in this Countrie: for it is to be found almost vpon all olde walles that are moyst, and not comforted or lightned with the shining of the Sonne, as are the walles of Temples or Churches.

✿ The Tyme.

They remayne all the yeere, and renewe their leaues in Aprill.

✿ The Names.

The first kinde is called in Greeke ἀδωτόν, πολύτριχον, καλλιτριχον, ἰβωτοριχον: in Latine Adiantum, Polytrichum, Callitrichū, Cincinnalis, Terræ capillus, Supercilium terræ. Apuleius calleth it Capillus Veneris, Capillaris, & Crinita: in the Shoppes of Fraunce and Italie Capillus Veneris: it is for the moze part vnkownen in the Shoppes of this Countrie: in French *Cheneux de Venus*: in high Almaigne frauwenhar: in base Almaigne Vrouwen har.

The seconde kinde is called in the Shoppes of this Countrie Capillus Veneris, and of some it is taken for Adiantum: in the Shoppes of Fraunce Salvia vita: of the learned at this tyme Ruta Muraria, that is to say, Rue of the wall: in high Douche Haurrauten, and Steinrauten: in base Almaigne Steencruyt.

✿ The Nature.

Both these herbes be drie, and temperate in heate and colde.

✿ The Vertues.

The decoction of Capillus Veneris, made in wine and dronke, helpeth them that are short breathed, and cannot fetch winde, also it helpeth such as are troubled with an harde or vnesie cough, for it ripeth tough slemme, and auoydeth it by spetting.

It prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone, moueth the flowers, deliuereth the secondine, and vnstoppeth the liuer, and the melt, and is very good agaynst the diseases of the Melt and the Jaunders.

Capillus Veneris stoppeth the fire of the belly, & stayeth the spitting of blood: and is profitable against the furions and moystnesse of the stomacke, & against the bitinges and stinginges of venemous beastes.

Capillus Veneris as yet greene, pounce and layde to the bitinges of venemous beastes, and mad Dogges, preuayleth very muche, and layde vppon the head, causeth heare to come agayne in places that are pilde or balde.

¶ In

It

It dispatcheth also the swellings of the throte called *Strumes*, especially in young children, when it is pound greene, and layde thereupon.

The lye wherein the same hath ben stieped and boyled, is very good to f washe the scurffe of the heade: for it healeth the same, causing the come and scales to fall of.

A cap or garlande of *Maydenheare* worne vpon the head, healeth the ache and payne of the same, as *Plinie* affirmeth.

The leaues of *Adiantum* mixed together with a little *Saltpeter*, and the brine of a young child, taketh away the shreueled wrinkles that appeare vpon the bellies of women lately deliuered of child, if the belly be washed therewith, all after their deliuerance.

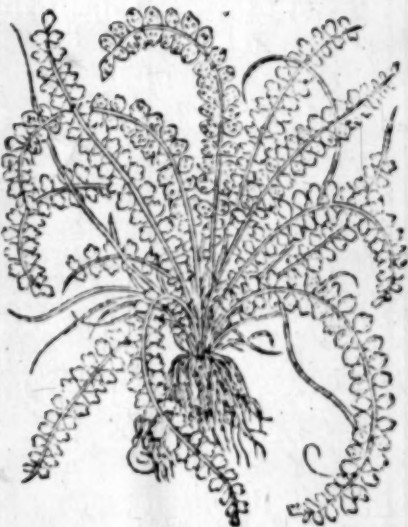
Men vse in this Countrie, to put Rue of the wall in steede of *Capillus Veneris*, in all their medicines: and haue founde it to profite muche, in the colde passions or diseases of the breast.

Of English or common *Maydenheare*. Chap. lxi.

✠ *The Description.*

Trichomanes.

Trichomanes is a litle herbe, of the length of a span, without flowers and seede, and hath the stalkes of his leaues, very small and leane, browne, shining, and smoth, beset on both sides with many little pretie round leaues, euery leafe of the bignesse of a *Lentill*, straked and dashed on that side whiche is next the ground, with many small markes and strakes, lyke Rue of the wall. The roote is small and blackishe.



✠ *The Place.*

It loueth moyst and shadowie places, and groweth about waters, especially vpo moyst rockes, and olde walles, and great store thereof is found in this Countrie.

✠ *The Tyme.*

It abydeth alwayes greene, like *Venus heare*, and Rue of the wall.

✠ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *τριχομανης*: in Latine *Fidicula capillaris*, and also *Trichomanes*: in the Shoppes *Polytrichon*: in high Douche *Widertodt*, *Abthon*, and of some *Roter Steinbrecke*: in neather Douchland *Wederdoot*: in Englishe *Maydenheare*, and *Common Maydenheare*.

✠ *The Nature.*

This herbe is drie and temperate betwixt hoate and colde, and of the same nature that *Venus heare* is.

✠ *The Vertues.*

Trichomanes after the minde of *Dioscorides* and *Galen*, hath the same faculties in operation, that *Capillus Veneris* hath.

Of Stone Liuerwort. Chap. lxx.

✱ The Description.

Stone Liuerwort spreadeth it selfe abroade vpon the ground, hauing wrinkled, or crimped leaues layde one vpon another as the scales of fishe, and are greene on the vpper part, and browne on that side which is next the ground: amongst the leaues there grow by smal stemmes or twigges, in the toppes wherof are certayne knappes or thinges like starres. The rootes are like smal rzeddes, growing vnder the leaues, wherby it cleaueth, and sticketh fast vpon the ground, and vpon moyst or sweating rockes.

✱ The Place.

Lichen.

This herbe (if a man may so cal it) groweth in moyst groundes, and stonie places, and shadowie, where as the Sonne shineth seildome.

✱ The Tyme.

It bringeth forth his starres in Iune and Iuly.

✱ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *Λειχην*: in Latine Lichen: in Shoppes Hepatica: in French *Hepatique*: in high Almaigne Brunnenlebercrout, or Steunlebercrout: in base Almaigne Steenleuercrout, and Leuercrout: in Englishe Liuerwort and Stone Liuerwort.

✱ The Nature.

Liuerwort is colde and drie of complexion.

✱ The Vertues.

The decoction of Liuerworthe, swageth the inflammation of the liuer, & openeth the stoppings of the same, and is very good agaynst feuer tertians, and all inflammations of blood.

This herbe (as Dioscorides and Plinie writeth) brused when it is yet greene, and layd vpon woundes, stoppeth the superfluous bleeding of the same and preserueth them both from inflammation and Apostemation.

The same doth also heale all foule scurffes and spreading scabbes, as the Pockes, and wilde fire, and taketh away the markes and scarres made with hoate irons, if it be pounce with hony and layde therevpon.

The same boyled in wine, and holden in the mouth, stoppeth the Catarrhes, that is, a distilling or falling downe of Reume, or water and flegme from the the brayne to the throte.



Of Mosse. Chap. lxxi.

✱ The Kyndes.

There be many sortes of Mosse, wherof some growe in the feeldes, some vpon trees trees, and some in shadowie and moyst woods, and some in the rockes of the sea.

✱ The Description.

The first kinde of Mosse, which groweth vpon trees, and is most properly called Mosse, is nothing els but a sorte of small white leaues, all iagged, hackte, or finely kerued, twisted, and enterlaced one in another, without roote, without flower or seede, hanging and growing vpon trees.

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The

1. Muscus Mosse.

2. Pulmonaria. Lungwurt.



2 The seconde kinde groweth also about trees, the whiche is called Lungwurt, and it doth somewhat resemble Luerwurt, but that it is greater and larger, with great scales layd one vpo another, metely greene vpon one side, and whitish vpon the other side.

3. Goldplockes, Polytrichon,
or Golden Haydenheare.

4. Ros Solis.
Sonne Dewe.



The third kind which some call Golden Polytrichon, hath very small slender stalkes, nothing so long as a mans hand, couered with short heares, of a browne greene colour changing vppon yellow, the which doth sometymes put forth other little bare stēmes, with small graynes or seedes at the top.



Of this sort is founde another smal kinde, & like vnto the aforesayd, sauing that it is much lesse.

The fourth kinde called Rosa Solis, hath reddish leaues, somewhat rounde, hollowe, rough, with long stemmes, almost fashioned

lyke little spoones, amongst the whiche cometh by a short stalke, crooked at the toppe, and carrying little white flowers. This herbe is of a very strange nature and maruelous: for although that the Sonne do shine hoate, and a long time thereon, yet you shall finde it alwayes moyst and bedewed, and the small heares thereof alwayes full of little droppes of water: and the hoater the Sonne shineth vpon this herbe, so muche the moystier it is, and the more bedewed, and for that cause it was called Ros Solis in Latine, whiche is to say in Englishe, The dewe of the Sonne, or Sonnedewe.

5 The fiftth kinde of Mosse, called Wolfes clawe, creepeth and spreadeth with his branches abroad, wel and thickly couered with a certaine heare of changeable colour, betwixt greene and yellowe, cleauing fast, and taking holde in certayne places with his smal rootes. These branches agayne do put forth others

5. Lycopodium.
Woolfs Clawe.



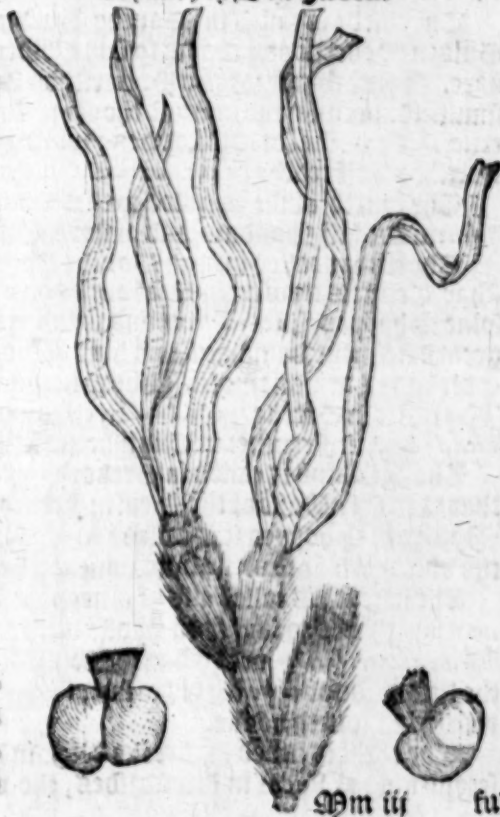
6. Muscus Marinus.
Copalin, or Sea Moss.



thers, parted into three or foure, having at their extremities or endes certayne whites fashioned like gripes or clawes, almost lyke the clawes of wolfe: And sometymes they bring forth straight stalkes, small, whitishe, whiche are not covered as the stalkes that creepe vpon the ground: and they carie smal white eares, full of litle leaues, whiche are lyke to small white flowers.

The sixth kinde of Mosse, called Mosse of the Sea, hath many smal stalkes, harde, and of a stony substance, diuided into many ioyntes, and many branches growe forth together from one hat, or litle stony head, by the whiche it is fastened vnto rockes.

8. Fuci marini species.
Wrake, or Sea girdell.



7. Muscus Marinus Theophrasti, & Fuci species Dioscoridis.
Slanke, Wrake, or Lauer.



The seuenth kind of Mosse, wherof Theophrastus speaketh, is a plante without stalke or stemme, bearing greene leaues, crumpled,

Mm iii ful

full of wrinckles, and broade, not muche differing in fashon from the leaues of some Lettise, but muche more wrinckled and drawn together, the whiche leaues come by many together, growing vpon rockes.

- 8 The eight which is a kinde of Fucus Marinus, hath long narrow leaues, almost as narrow as a Lecke: the roote is thicke, full of branches and rough headed, taking holde vpon rockes.

✱ *The Place.*

- 1 The first kinde of Mosse groweth vpon trees, especially there where as the ground is nought.
- 2 Lungwurt groweth vpon Mossie trees, in moyst, sandie, and shadowie places.
- 3.4.5 Golden Haydenheare, or Goldplockes Polytrichon, the Ros Solis, and Woolfes clawe, do growe in drie waterie Countreies, and also in feedes that lye vnnanured, or toyled, and in some shadowy wooddes. The Golden Polytrichon is very common.
- 6.7 8 The Sea Mosse groweth vpon stones and rockes in the Sea.

✱ *The Names.*

- 1 The first kind of these plantes is called in Greeke *Σρύον*, & of some *ωλαγχρον*: in Latine Muscus, of Serapio and in Shoppes Vinea: of Aetius Dorcadias: in frenche *Mousse*: in high Douche *Molz*: in base Almaigne *Molz*. The best and most fittest for medicine is that whiche groweth vpon the Cedar tree, and next to that, is that whiche groweth vpon the Popler.
- 2 The seconde kinde is nowe called Pulmonaria in Latine, in English Lungwort: in high Douch Lungenkraut: in base Almaigne Longencrupt: in french *Herbe aux Poulmons*.
- 3 The thirde is called in Douche Gulden Widdertodt: in base Almaigne, Gulden Wederdoot, that is to say, Golden Polytrichon, of some Jung fraw hare. Some thinke it to be Polytrichon Apuleanum, albeit there is but small similitude betwixt the one and the other: for Apuleius his Polytrichon, is the true Trichomanes of Dioscorides: we may call it in English Goldplockes Polytrichon: in frenche *Polytrichon dort*.
- 4 The fourth kinde is called in this Countreie Ros Solis: in frenche *Roset de Soleil*: in Douch Soudaw, and of some Sindaw, and Loopich cryt.
- 5 The fifth is called in high Douche Beerlap, Gurtelkraut, Seilkraut, Harschar, Teuffels clawen: in Brabant Wolfs clawen, and of some Wincrypt: in some Shoppes Spica Celtica: and is taken for the same of the vnlearned, to the great detriment, danunage, and hurt of the sicke and diseased people. What the Greeke or Latine name is, I know not, and therefore after the common name I do call it in Greeke *λυκοπόδιον*, Lycopodion, that is, Pes Lupi, in Latine, and *Pied de Loup*, in frenche: in English, Woolfes clawe.
- 6 The sixth kind is called in Greke *Σρύον θαλάσσιον*: in Latine Muscus marinus, that is to say, Mosse of the Sea: in frenche *Mousse Marine*: in Douche Zee *Molz*: in Shoppes it is called Corallina, that is to say, Herbe Corall, and of the vnlearned Soldanella, vnto whiche it beareth no kinde of lykenesse.
- 7 The seuenth is called also of Theophrastus *Σρύον θαλάσσιον*: in Latine Muscus marinus, that is to say, Sea Mosse with the large leaues: in frenche *Mousse marine a larges feuilles*: in Brabant Zee *Molz*: it is to be thought, that this is the first kinde of *φύκος*, that is to say, Fucus, or Alga, whereof Dioscorides treateth in his fourth booke.
- 8 The eight is called in Greeke *φύκος*: in Latine Fucus, and Alga: this is the second kind of Fucus in Dioscorides, the which Theophrastus nameth also in Greeke

Greke *περασπον*, that is to say in Latine *Porrum*, because the leaues are lyke vnto Lecke blades.

* *The Nature.*

- 1 The Masse is drie and astringent, or of a binding qualitie, without any manifest heate or colde.
- 2 Lungworthe is lyke to the aforesayde, sauing that it cooleth more.
- 3.5 Golden Maydenheare, and Woolfes Clawe, are drie and temperate in heate and colde.
- 4 The Ros Solis is hoate and drie almost in the fourth degree.
- 5 The Sea Masse, is colde, drie, and astringent.

* *The Vertues.*

The decoction of Masse in water, is good for women to washe them selues in, whiche haue to muche of their naturall sicknesse: and put into the nose, it stayeth bleeding: to conclude, it is very well, and profitably put into all opymentes and oyles that be astringent.

The Physitions of our time do muche commend this *Pulmonaria*, or Lungwort, for the diseases of the lunges, especially for the inflammations, and vicers of the same, if it be made into powder and dronke with water.

They say also that the same boyled in wine and dronke, stoppeth spitting of blood, pissing of blood, the flowers of women, and the laske or fluxe of the belly.

The same made into powder, and cast into woundes, stoppeth the bleeding, and cureth them.

Ros Solis brused with Salt, and bounde vpon the fleshe or bare skinne, maketh blisters and holes, euen as *Cantharides*, as you may proue by experience.

The common sort of people do esteeme this herbe (but especially the yallow water) distilled of the same, to be a singuler and special remedie for such as begin to drie away, or are fallen into consumptions, and for them that are troubled with the disease, called *Asthma*, whiche is a straightnesse in drawing of breath, or with any vlceration in their lunges: thinking that it is very consolidatiue, and that it hath a special vertue to strengthen and nourish the body: but that whiche we haue recited before concerning the vertue of this herbe, declarerh sufficiently, that their opinion is false.

Men vse not Golden Maydenheare, nor Woolfes Clawe in medicine.

Sea Masse is of a very astringent and preseruing qualitie. Therefore men lay it to the beginning of hoate tumours or swellinges, and vpon all kindes of gowtes that require refreshing or cooling.

The same also is very good agaynst wormes, to be made in powder, and giuen to take: for it slayeth them, and driueth them forth mightily.

The two other sorts of Masse of the Sea, is also good against flegmons or hoate tumours, and the hoate gowte if they be vled, as the first kinde of Sea Masse commonly called *Corallina*.

Of Crowfoote. Chap. lxxij.

* *The Kynnes.*

There be foure kindes of *Ranunculus*, or Crowfoote, as *Dioscorides* and *Galen* do affirme, whereof the first is of many sortes. The one hath great thicke leaues, the whiche is called *Water Crowfoote*. The seconde hath white leaues, and is called *White Crowfoote*. The thirde hath blacke leaues, the whiche is called *Leopardes Clawes*. And these be comprised of *Apuleius*

under the first kinde. The seconde kinde hath rough stalkes and leaues: the thirde is small with yellowe flowers. The fourth hath white flowers.

Besides these there be yet other Crowfootes, the whiche growe commonly in gardens, whiche are called Butter flowers, the whiche are set forth in the the lxxiii. Chapter. And yet there be other, as hereafter is declared.

✿ The Description.

Ranuncolorum primum genus quadruplex.

Ranunculus palustris.
Water Crowfoote.



Ranunculus albus, siue echinatus.
White, Pyching Crowfoote.



THE water Crowfoote hath white Greene stalkes, hollowe, and smooth, vpon the whiche growe leaues deeply cut or clouen, almost lyke the leaues of Parsely, or Smalache, but muche whiter, softer, and thicker, very hoate and burning in the mouth. The flowers be pale, in fashion lyke Golde cuppes. The which being faded, there come vp in their places little heades or knoppes almost lyke the first buddes of Asparagus. The roote is compact of a number of white threddees.

The white or Pyching Crowfoote, hath also playne whitish stalkes, vpon the whiche grow leaues also of a whitish colour very deeply cut and clouen, especially the vppermost, almost lyke the leaues of Coriander. The flowers be lyke them aforesayde: when they be fallen away, in place of euery flower cometh foure or fise round graines or berries, plat, rough like pyching. The roote is threddie lyke the other.

Golden

Ranunculus auricomus.

Golden Crowfoote.

Pulsatilla.

Mischieuus Passeflower.



Golden Crowfoote hath his first leaues somewhat round, but afterwarde **C** very muche cut and diuided, of a browne greene colour, & speckled in the midle with brode spottes, somewhat blacke or blackish, drawing toward the colour of fire. The flowers be of a fayre yellowe colour as golde, and shining: after the flowers there come by rounde heades or buttons, more rougher then the knoppes of water Crowfoote.

Of this sorte there is yet one kinde founde (as Dioscorides, and Apuleius are witnesses) which beareth a purple flower, and the same is yet vnknowne. **D**

The second kind of Ranunculus, that is called Illyricus, hath thynne stalkes, and thereon grow cut leaues, and with white, small, soft heares, the flowers be of a pale yellowe, the seede is as the other: but the rootes are otherwise, and be as many, and somewhat more then the wheate or barlie cornes ioyning together, out of the whiche some threddes sprout, with the whiche it setteth forth and multiplieth.

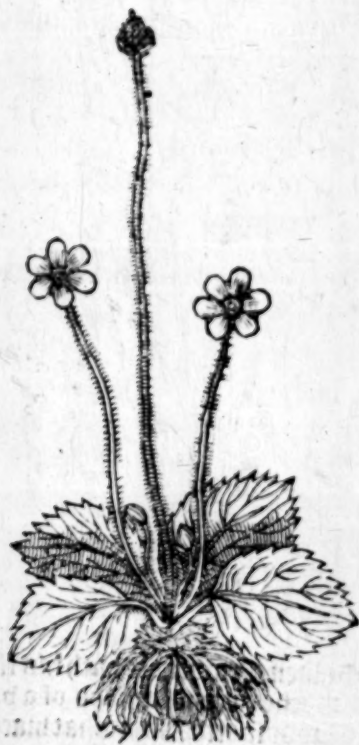
Of this kind there is yet also another strange Ranunculus, and it hath long narrow leaues, as grasse, of colour after white and blew, drawing it out of the greene. The flowers & seedes are as the aforesaid, but the rootes are threddie.

To this kind of Ranunculus is drawn another herbe which is called Passeflower, and it hath rough heartie stemmes, all iagged, and small cut, or splitte, sometimes thicke maned, and lying for the most part vpon the ground: at the highest of the stalkes growe flowers, almost after the fashion of little Cymballes, hauing in the insyde smal yellowe threedes, as in the middle of a Rose, of

of colour most purple browne, sometimes white, and in some places red or yellow, and whan the flowers be fallen, there cometh by a round head, covered ouer with a certayne gray and browne heare.

Ranunculus Illyricus.

Ranunculus Lusitanicus.



The thirde kinde of Ranunculus, is lesser and lower then the aforesayde, ³ his leaues be broade and vndiuided, and slipperie: betwene these two there groweth a stalke, and one flower therevpon lyke vnto the other, of a fayre yellow colour lyke vnto golde, and of a very pleasant smel. The rootes are of many cornes gathered, the whiche be longer then the rootes of Ranunculus Illyricus

⁴ The fourth kinde groweth high, and hath brode leaues like vnto the Leopardes clawes, but bigger, the flowers are fashioned as the other, of colour white. The rootes are muche threedie.

⁵ By side these kindes of Ranunculus, is yet another strange kind reckoned, the whiche is called Troll flowers, and it hath great leaues diuided into many partes, and cutte rounde about: the flowers growe vppermoste of the stalke, and are yellow lyke vnto gold, fashioned lyke the flowers of Ranunculus: but bigger, and not whole open, but abiding halfe shut: thereafter folowe many small coddies together, in the whiche the seede lyeth. The rootes are muche threedie.

Ranunculus albo flore.
Crowfoote with white flowers.



Ranunculus flore globoso.
Crol flowers.



✿ The Place.

- Crowfoote of the water, groweth in ditches and standing waters, sometimes also in meadowes, and lowe sandy groundes, especially in moyst yerres.
- B The white and golden Crowfoote, groweth in meadowes, & moyst felides. C These three kindes be common in this Countrie.
- 2 The seconde kinde of Crowfoote groweth in the Countrie of Illyria and Sardine, and loueth sandy and drie ground that is vntoyled, and is founde in many places of fraunce and Almaine. In this Countrie the Herbozistes do plant it in their gardens.
- 3 The third Ranunculus is found vpon certaine mountaines in the Countrie of Portingal, and of Ciuil.
- 4 The fourth is here in this Countrie very strange.
- 5 The Crol flowers grow vpon the mountaynes of Switserlande.

✿ The Tyme.

The kindes of Crowfootes flower from April til June, & sometimes later.

✿ The Names.

Crowfoote is called in Greeke *Βαρβαχτιον*: in Latine Ranunculus, of *Apuleius* Herba scelerata: in high Douche Hanenfulz: in base Almaine Hanenboet, that is to say, Cockes foote: in french *Basinet*: in Spanissh *Terna belida*: in Italian *Pie Cornino*.

The first of the first kinde is called of some in Greeke *σίλιον ἀγριον*, και *σίλιον ὁσάτιον*:

Ἀπίον in Latine Apium palustre, and Ranunculus palustris: in frenche Grenoillette aquatique, or Bassinet d'eau: in high Douch Wasser epfis, & Wasser hanenfulz: in neather Douchlande Water hanenboet. It may be called in English Water or Hartill Crowfoote.

The seconde is now called in Latine Ranunculus echinatus: in frenche B Grenoillette Herissonnée: in high Douche Weiß Hanenfulz, Ackerhanenfulz: in Brabant Witte Hanenboet: in French Bassinet blanc: in English White Crowfoote, or Archin Crowfoote.

The thirde is called Ranunculus auricomus: in frenche Grenoillette dorle: in C high Douch Wilsen Hanenfulz, Schwartz Hanenfulz, and Geelb Hanenfulz: in base Almaine Lupaerts clawen, and according to the same it is called in Latine Pes Leopardi, that is to say, Leopardes foote, Crowfoote and Golden Crowfoote.

1 The second kinde is called Herba Sardoa, Apium sylvestre, Apium rusticum, Apiastrum, and Apium rifus, & Ranunculus Illyricus, after the Countrie where it is founde. Passe flower, is called in Latine Pulsatilla, and of some Apium rifus: in frenche Passe fleur: in high Douche Kuchenschelle: in base Almaine Cuckenscelle.

3 The thirde kinde of the Emperour Constantine, is called Chrysanthemum: in English Golden flower, and now Ranunculus Lusitanicus.

4 The fourth is called Ranunculus albus: in french Grenoillette petite, ou de Boir: in high Almaine Weiß Hanenfulz: in base Almaine Witte Haneboet: in English White Crowfoote.

✠ The Nature.

All the Crowfootes be hoate and drie, in the fourth degreee.

✠ The Vertues.

The leaues or rootes of Crowfoote pounce, and layde to any part of the body, causeth the skinne and flesh to blister, and rayseth by wheales, bladders, scarres, crustes, and vlcers. Therefore it is layd vpon corrupt and euil nayles, and vpon wartes, to cause them to fall away.

The leaues of Crowfoote may be also vled agaynst the foule scurffe or tetter, wheales, gaules, scabbes, if it be layde to wel pound or brayed: ye may not let it lye long, but it must be taken of immediatly.

Also the roote of Crowfoote dried, and made into powder, and put into the nose, prouoketh sneeing.

✠ The Danger.

All the Crowfootes are dangerous, and hurtfull, yea they kyl and slay, especially the second, & Apium rifus, the whiche taken inwardly spoyleth the senses, and vnderstanding, and doth so drawe together the sinewes of the face, that such as haue eaten therof do seeme to laugh, and so they dye laughing, without some present remedie.

Of kape Crowfoote. Chap. lxxij.

✠ The Description.

This herbe is also a kinde of Crowfoote, it groweth to the length of a span or twayne, the leaues are very muche parted and cut, lyke to the leaues of Goldknap or Goldcup, the flowers be faire and yellow, the seede groweth in rounde heades or knoppes, as the seede of Goldcuppes, the roote is white and round as a litle Turnep, sometime of the quantitie of a Rut with a beard, or thredde vnderneath.

The

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in drie sandy me-
dowes, and in suche lyke grassie places.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It flowreth in Aprill and May.

✱ *The Names.*

Apuleius calleth this herbe in Greeke
Βατραχίον, and separateth it from the kinds
of Crowfoote called *Ranunculus*. It is
called in Neather Douchlande, Sint An-
thuenis Raepken, that is to say, Saint
Anthonies Turnep: we may call it, Rape
Crowfoote, Goldknappe, Yellow Crow.

✱ *The Nature, Vertue, and Danger.*

This herbe is of like qualitie, and com-
plexion, as the Crowfootes are, and is as
dangerous & hurtful to be take inwardly.

**Of Golde Cuppes, or Golde
Knoppes. Chap. lxxiiij.**

✱ *The Kindes.*

Gold knoppe is of two sortes, & single
and double, or els the garden Golde-
cuppe, and the wild. The single is the
wild kind, & double is planted in gardens.

Polyanthemū simplex. The single Gold-
cuppe, or Butter flower.



Batrachion Apulei.



Polyanthemū multiplex. The double
Goldcup, Batchelers Buttons.



An

✱ *The*

✥ *The Description.*

THE Goldeknap hath bare slender stemmes, the leaues are blackish, slit and clouen, not much differing from the leaues of Crowfoote, but more large, and not so much cut. The flowers be yellow as fine gold, altogether like to golde Crowfoote. The roote is threddie or hearie.

The double Goldcup is like to the single, in his leaues, stalkes, and rootes, but the flower is very double. To conclude, Goldknop is very much like Crowfoote, and especialy to the golden kind (which I thinke to be Chrysanthemon Constantini Imperatoris) sauing that it hath no blacke spotted in the leaues, as golden Crowfoote hath, neyther is it burning vpon the tongue, as Crowfoote is.

✥ *The Place.*

Goldeknoppes do grow vpon grassie downes or playnes, and in gardens, wher as it is planted.

✥ *The Tyme.*

It flowreth from April, almost al the sommer.

✥ *The Names.*

Plinie calleth this herbe in Greke *παλυσθημον*: and in Latine *Polyanthemū*, and it is described lib. xviij. Chap. xij. Some do also name it *Batrachion*, that is to say, *Ranunculus*, because it is lyke the sayde herbe: in frenche *Basinet*: in high Almaigne *Schmalzblum*: in base Almaigne *Booterbloeme*: in Englishe *Goldcuppes*, *Goldknoppes*, and *Butterflowers*. The double Goldcuppes, are now called in English, *Bachelers Buttons*.

✥ *The Nature.*

The Goldknop is of complexion hoate and drie, and yet not so hoate as *Ranunculus*, or Crowfoote.

✥ *The Vertues.*

This herbe is not vsed in Physicke, yet in some places of Almaigne (as Hieron Bock writeth) they do mingle it amongst other herbes, in rounde salades, and junkettes with egges.

Of Anemone. Chap. lxxv.✥ *The Kindes.*

Dioscorides describeth two Kindes of Anemone. The one is tame and the other wilde: of the tame are founde many sortes.

✥ *The Description.*

Pasiflower or the first Anemone, hath leaues like Coriander, as witnesseth Dioscorides, or almost like the leaues of *Ranunculus*, but muche lesser. The flowers be sometimes red, sometimes white, and sometimes purple. The roote is thicke & rounde, greater then an Olyue, in some places not very euē, but as though it had certayne knottes and ioyntes.

Anemone Passifluer Rosepersley,
or winde Passiflower.

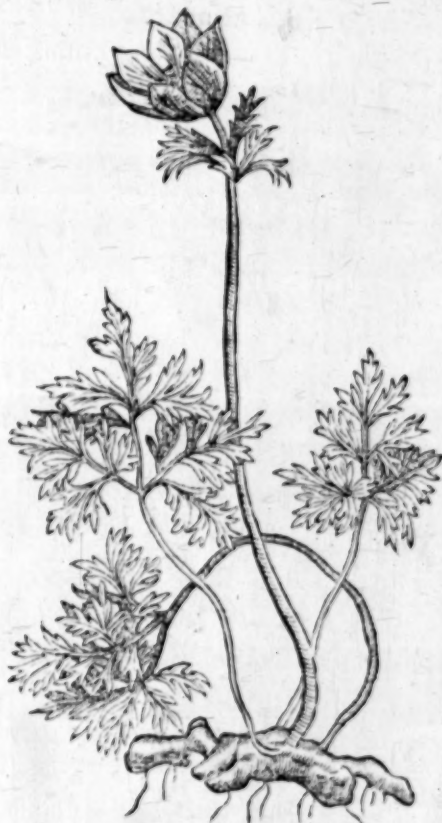


The

2. Anemone.



3. Anemone.



The seconde Anemone hath leaues lyke Goldcuppe, but lesser. The flowers be for the most part blew, sometimes also white, being beset rounde about the middle with xiiij. or xiiij. narrow leaues. The roote is thicke, knottie, and lyeth ouerthwart.

The third Anemone hath leaues very much snipt or indented, & flowers of seuen or eight litle leaues, of a purple violet colour, or red, or white. The roote is muche lyke to the seconde Anemone.

The fourth Anemone, is lyke to the thirde in leaues and rootes, but the flowers are thicke, and very double, and red of Colour.

The fifth Anemone in leaues is like the aforesayde, but commonly greater. The flowers are some purple red, some white, and some yelow. The rootes be very hearie.

* The Place.

The first Anemone groweth in some places of Almaine alongst by the riuer Reyn.

The fifth groweth alongst by fieldes, and in wooddes, in lowe places and grassie: and is very common in this Countrey.

* The Tyme.

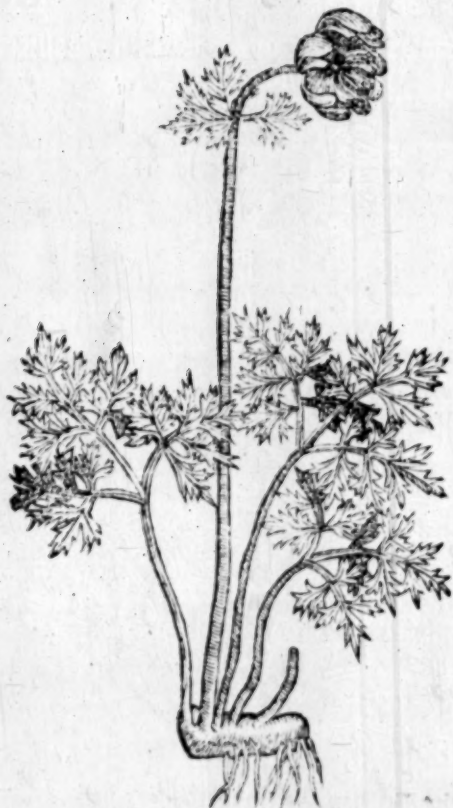
It flowreth in Marche and in Aprill.

* The Names.

Anemone is also called in Greeke ἀνέμων, and in shoppes likewise: of some Flos Adonis: and of some Herboristes, Herbaventi, although this name is common vnto other herbes: for as Antonie Musa writeth, Coryledon is likewise

An ij

called



* The Nature.

Anemone is hoat & drie in the third degree.

* The Vertues.

The roote of Anemone chewed in the mouth, draweth vnto it selfe flesmes, & and causeth muche moysture to be auoyded out of the mouth.

The same boyled in wine prepared (called in Latine Passum) and after layd vpon the eyes, cleareth the sight, and taketh away webbes and spottes.

The leaues and yong branches boyled with cleane husked barley, causeth Curses (that drinke thereof) to haue abundance of milke.

The same put vnder, as a Pessarie or mother Suppositorie, stirreth vp the menstruall flowers of women.

Of Spereworte or Saneworthe. Chap. lxxvi.

* The Description.

This herbe hath reddish stalkes, holow, ful of knees or ioyntes, vpon the whiche growe long narrow leaues, almost lyke to the wythie leaues, but yet longer, and a litle snipt or toothed round about, especially those that growe lowest. The flowers are yelow as golde, somewhat rough in the middle, in fashion and colo: altogether like the flowers of golden Crowfoote. Those being past, it hath knops or heades like the seedie knoppes of golden Crowfoote. The roote is ful of threddees or laces.

* The Place.

It groweth in moyst meadowes, waterie places, and standing puddelles.

* The Tyme.

It flowreth in May, and soone after yeeldeth his seede.

* The

✠ *The Names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine Flammula, that is to say, Flame, or the fierie herbe, bycause it is very hoate, and burning like fire. The Douchemen call it Egelcoolen, bycause y^e sheepe that haue eaten of this herbe, haue the disease whiche they call Egel, that is to say, the inflammation and blistering of the liuer. I know not by what name the olde wyters haue called this herbe, except this be that herbe, whiche Octavius Horatianus doth name Cleoma, the whiche groweth also in moyst places, and is of a very hoate temperament or complexion. It is called in some places of Englande Sperworze, it may be also called Bancworze.

✠ *The Nature and operation.*

It is hoate and drie in the fourth degree, and burneth, and blistereth the body, as Ranunculus, vnto which it is partly lyke in complexion and operation.

✠ *The Danger.*

This herbe is hurtful both vnto man and beast: for it slayeth both the one and the other. The sheepe whiche do happen to cate of it, are vexed with a maruelous inflammation, and they dye therewith, bycause their liuers are inflamed and consumed.

Of herbe Paris or One Serie. Chap. lxxvij.

✠ *The Description.*

Herbe Paris hath a smooth round stalke, about a span long, vppon the whiche growe foure leaues, set directly one agaynst another crossewise, or like a Crosse: amongst the sayde leaues groweth a faire starrelike flower, in the middle whereof there cometh forth a bud or knop, growing harde by, and square, the which turneth into a browne berie. The roote is long and small, casting it selfe hither and thither.

✠ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in darke shadowed wooddes, as in the wood Soignie by Brussels, where as it groweth abundantly.

✠ *The Tyme.*

This herbe flowreth in April, and the seede is ripe in May.

✠ *The Names.*

This herbe is now called in Latine Herba Paris, and of some Vua Lupina, and Vua versa:

An iij in

Flammula.



Herba

Paris.



in frenche *Raisin de Renard*: in high Douche Wolfsbeer, Einbeer: in Neather Douchlande Wolfsbesie: in English, Herbe Paris and One berrie.

The Nature and Vertues.

The fruite and seede of this herbe, are very good agaynst al popson, especially for suche as by taking of popson, are become pecuishe or without vnderstanding: insonmuche that it healeth them, if it be giuen euery morning by the space of twentie dayes, as Baptista Sardus hath first written, and after him the excellent learned man Andreas Matthiolus.

Of Aconitum Chap. lxxviij.

✱ *The Kindes.*

Aconit is of two sortes (as Dioscorides writeth) the one is named Aconitum Pardalianches, that is to say, Aconite that baneth, or killeth Panthers. The other is Aconitum Lycoctonū, that is to say, Aconit that killeth Woolfs, whereof shalbe spoken in the next Chapter.

✱ *The Description.*

THE first kinde of Aconite, called Pardalianches, hath three or foure leaues, partly rounde, and somewhat rough heared, the whiche do resemble the leaues of Sowebread, or lyke the wilde Cowcumber, but they be smaller. The stemme groweth of the height of spanne. And therebpon grow yelow flowers, which when they perishe, they change into wooll heartie threddes, which are caried away with the wind. By them hangeth blacke seede. The roote is not vnlyke to a Scorpion, or Tortese, and is white, shining like Alablaster.

Of this kinde there is also found another whiche is somewhat greater. The roote also is somewhat longer, and more lyke to a freshwater Creauis. The whiche roote is most commonly solde of the Apothecaries, for Doronicum.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe loueth shadowie, and rude or wilde places, and is not founde in this Countrie.

¶ *The Names.*

This kinde of Aconit, is called in Greeke ἀκόνιτον παρδαλιάχης, μυοκτόνον, θηλαύφονον καὶ κάμμορον: in Latine Aconitum Pardalianches, Myoctonū, Theliphonium, Cammorum: in the Apothecaries shoppes, is this roote vsed for Doronicū: but it is very vnlike to the Doronicum of the Arabian maisters.

✱ *The Nature.*

Aconit is hoate and drie in the fourth degree, very hurtful to mans nature, and

Aconitum Pardalianches.
Panther, or Leopardeg bane.



and killeth out of hande.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The report goeth, that if this herbe or the roote thereof, belayde by the **A** Scorpion, that he shall lose his force, and be astonied, vntill suche tyme, as he shall happen agayne to touche, or be touched, with the leaues of white Elebo, or Niesewort, by vertue whereof he commeth to him selfe agayne.

✠ *The Danger.*

Acrit taken into the body, killeth Wolues, Swine, and all beastes both wilde and tame.

Of Woolfes bane / or Leopardes bane. Chap. lxxix.

✠ *The Kindes.*

VWolfes bane is of two sortes. The one beareth blewe flowers, and the other yellowe. And of both those kindes are diuers other.

*Lycostonum cæruleum maius, Napellus
verus. Blew Woolfs bane, or
Honkes Hoode.*



Lycostonum cæruleum minus.



✠ *The Description.*

THE first kinde of blewe Woolfes bane is small, the leaues be splitte and somewhat parted, as Leopardes bane. The flowers be as litle hoodes, like to the leaues of the greater Woolfes bane, with three coddess folowing the same commonly together. On the hearie roote groweth as it were a litle knoppe, wherewith it spreadeth it selfe abroad and multiplpeth.

Lycostonum Ponticum.
Pontike Leopardeg bayne,
or yelow Woolfes bayne.

Lycostonum flore Delphini.



The great blewe Woolfes bayne, hath lyke wise large leaues, and clouen or cut, not much differing from the aforesayde, but muche greater and more finely tagged and cut, and in colour likewise browne. The stalkes grow to the height of three or foure foote, and they beare at the toppe faire blewe flowers, rough within, and made like a Hood or Helmet, of fine leaues: whereof the two neathermost are narrowe and straight, they of eche side a little larger, and the leafe that is all bymost is great and holowe, as a Cappe or Hood, couering the leaues that are by the sides. In the holownesse of the sayde flower, growe two small crooked heares, somewhat great at the ende, fashioned like a fooles hable: in the middle of the sayde flowers are many smal hearie thredde, at the ende of the sayde small thredde, are litle prickes or poyntes, turning vpon yelow. When the flowers doo fall, there come in their seeede, three or foure huskes togiether, hauing a harde, blacke, and cornered seeede. The roote is thicke and blacke, fashioned like a peare, and hath many hearie stringes or strappes.

To these kindes of blewe Woolfes bayne, is lyke wise accounted another purple flower, the leaues be much cut, the flowers grow along the stalkes, and are of a violet colour, of fashion like vnto a knights Spurre, with a litle taile hanging behinde the flower. The coddies are as the aforesayde. The rootes are ioyning three or foure togiether.

The yelow Woolfes bayne, is likewise of two sortes, the one great, and the

the other small. The great yelowewoolfes bane, hath large blackishe leaues, fitte and clouen, almost lyke to Crowfoote, but farre greater. The stemmes be roundishe, about two foote high or more: at the toppe of those stemmes or braches grow pale flowers, almost like the flowers of wilde Line-seede, after which flowers there folow small coddess, conteyning a blacke and cornered seede. The roote is blacke and very threddy.

The litle yelowewoolfes bane is a lower herbe, his leaues come forth of the roote, the whiche are deeply cut rounde about: the flowers growe vpon some of the leaues, and they be of a yelowewolfe colour, fashioned lyke vnto one of the Ranunculus flowers. Thereafter folowe coddess like vnto the Woolfes bane. The rootes be thicke and knotty as on the Anemone.

✱ The Place.

These venemous & noughtie herbes are founde in this Countre planted in the gardens of certayne Herboristes, and the blew is very common in diuers gardens. The two laste kindes are founde in Almaine & other Countreies, in lowe valleyes, and darke wooddes or wilde forestes. The yelowewolfe are also founde vpon wilde mountaynes in darke places.

✱ The Tyme.

These herbes do flower in April, May, and June.

✱ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greke ἀκόνιτον λυκοκτόνον, ἢ κυνοκτόνον: in Latine Aconitum lycoctonum and of some Luparia: in frenche Tueloup.

1 The first is called in high Douchelande Blouwolfwurtz, Blenhut, and Bloufshutlin: in Neather Douchelande Blauw wolfs wortele, and of some Hunkes capkens, and therefore they call it in Latine Cucullus Monachi, or Cappa Monachi, that is to say, The Cape or Hooode of the Monke: and the second is counted of many learned men to be the right or true Napellus described of Auicen, & he calleth it Napellus, quasi paruus Napus, bycause the roote is like to a litle Rape or Nauew, called in Latine Napus.

2 The yelowewolfe is called of Dioscorides, ἀκόνιτον ποντικόν, ἢ λυκοκτόνον ποντικόν: in Latine Lycotconum Ponticum: in frenche Tueloup iaulne: in high Douche Wolfwurtz, and Gelbwolfwurtz: in Neather Douchelande Geel Wolfe wortell: in Englishe Yelowewoolfes bane: playne Woolfes bane, and Heathy Crowfoote.

The litle yelowewolfe seemeth well to be that Aconitum, the whiche Theophrastus hath spoken of, and is now called of some Aconitum hyemale: bycause it is preferred in the gardens of this Countre, and in the winter it flowreth.

✱ The



* *The Nature.*

All these Leopardes or Wolfesbane, are hoate and Dye in the fourth degree, and of a vemicous qualitie.

25 The Danger.

Woolfes bane taken into the body, inflameth the hart, burneth the inwarde partes, and killeth the body, as it hath ben seene not long sithens, in Anwarpe, where as some did eate in Salade the roote of blewewoolfes bane, in steede of some other good herbe, and died incontinent. The kindes of Woolfes bane, do not onely kill men, but also Woolfes, Dogges, and suche other beastes, if it be giuen them to eate with flesh.

Of Oleander, or Rose Baye. Chap. lxxx.

✻ *The Description.*

Oleander is a little tree or shrub, bearing leaues greater, thicker, and rougher, then the leaues of the Almonde tree, the flowers be of a fayre red colour, diuided into five leaues, and not much vnlike a litle Rose. The fruite is as long as a finger, full of rough hearie seede, like the coddies or huskes of Asclepias, called in Englishe Swallowe wort.

The Place.

Oleander groweth in some Countries by rivers, and the sea syde, in pleasant places (as Dioscorides writeth) in this Countrey in the gardens of some Herboristes.

✠ The Tyme.

In this Countreie it bringeth forth his
flower in June.

✠ *The Names.*

This plante is called in Greeke *νύμφη*, *ῥόδον*, ῥοδὸν ἄκανθον, ἢ ῥοδὸν ἁγίον: *Oleander* calleth it also *Neris*: in Latine *Laurus rosea*, and *Rosea arbor*: that is to say, *Rose tree*: in Shoppes *Oleander*: in frenche *Rosagine*, or *Rosage*: in Douche *Oleander boom*: in Englishe *Rose tree*, or *Rose Baye tree*, *Oleander*, and *Nerium*.

✻ *The Nature.*

Oleander is also very hoate and drie of Complexion.

♣ *The Vertues.*

It hath scarce one good propertie. It may be compared to a Pharisee, who maketh a glorious and beautifull shewe, but inwardly is of a corrupt and poisoned nature. God graunt all true Christians and Christian Realmes, whereas this tree, or any branche thereof, beginneth to spread and flourish, to put to their helping handes to destroy it, and all the branches thereof: as dissimulation.

mulation, Couetousnesse, Biberie, Symonie, and maister Usurie. It is high tyme, if it be the wyl of God, to supplant it. For it hath alredy flowered, so that I feare it wil shortly seede, & fil this holosome soyle ful of wicked Nerium.

The Danger.

Oleander or Nerium, is very hurtfull to man, but most of all to Sheepe, Goates, kine, Dogges, Asses, Hules, Horses, and al foure footed beastes: for it is deadly, and killeth them. Yea if they do but drinke the water, wherein Oleander hath ben stieped or soaked, it causeth them to dye todaynly, as Dioscorides, Plinie, and Galen do write.

Of Poppie. Chap.lxxi.

The Kindes.

There be three sortes of Poppie, as Dioscorides sayth, wherof the first kind is white, and of the garden, the two other are blacke and wilde.

Papauer satium.

Garden Poppie.

Papauer syluestre.

Wilde Poppie.



The Description.

THE garden white Poppie beareth a straight stem, or straight smooth stalk, about the height of foure or five foote in length, with long leaues thereupon, large and white, vneuenly iagged and toothed about: at the highest of the sayde stemmes, groweth a round bud or button, the whiche openeth into a large white flower, made of foure leaues, the whiche flower hath in the middle many smal bearie threddees, with little tippes at the endes, and a round head, the which head wareth great and long, wherin is the seede, which is white, and very necessarie in medicine. Of

Of this kinde there is yet another, whose flowrie leaues be iagged or fren-
ged, in all thinges els lyke to the aforesayde.

- 2 The seconde kinde of Poppie, hath his stalkes and leaues much lyke to the 1
white, but the flowers be of a fayre red colour, and the heades are moze roun-
der, and not long. The seede is blackish.

Of this sorte there is found another kind, whose flowers be snipt & iagged, &
the whiche sometimes be very double, lyke to the other.

- 3 The thirde kinde of Poppie, is lyke to the two other sortes in leaues, and
stemmes, sauing that it is smaller, and beareth moe flowers, and headdes.
The flowers be of a colour betwixt white and red, changing towarde blacke,
hauing blacke spottes, at the lower part of euery flowers leaues. The heades
be somewhat long, much smaller then the heades of the others, wherein there
is also blacke seede, and when the seede is ripe, the heades do open aboue, vnder
the shel or scale whiche couereth the sayde heades. And afterwarde the seede
falleth out easily, whiche happeneth not to the other two Poppies, whose
heades remayne alwayes close.

There droppeth or runneth out of Poppie, a liquoz as white as milke,
when the heades be pearced or hurt, the whiche is called Opium, and men ga-
ther and drie it, and is kept of the Apothecaries in their shoppes to serue in me-
dicine.

✱ The Place.

All these kindes of Poppie are sown in this Countrie in gardens. The third
kind is very common, insomuch as it is sown in many feelds for the commodi-
tie and profite which commeth of the seede. In Apulia and Spayne, and other
hoate Countries, they gather the iuyce, whiche is the Opium, that men of this
Countrie put in medicines.

✱ The Tyme.

It flowreth most commonly in Iune.

✱ The Names.

Poppie is called in Greke *μικκον*: in Latine and in shoppes Papauer, of some
Oxytonon, Prosopon, Lethe, Lethusa, and Onitron: in high Almaigne Hagla-
men, Hoen, Hagle, and Olmag: in base Almaigne Huel, & of some Hancop.

The iuyce of Poppie is called in Greke *οπιον*: in Latine, & in shoppes Opium.

- 1 The first kind is called in Greke *μικκον λευκον*: in Latine Papauer satium, of
some Thylacitis: in shoppes Papauer album: in frenche *Pauot cultiue & blanc*: in
Almaigne Witten Huel, and Tamnen Huel: in Englishe white Poppie, and
Garden Poppie.

- 2 The seconde kind Dioscorides calleth *μικκον στυρον*, and Papauer syluestre, &
erraticum, some also cal it Pithitis: in shoppes Papauer nigrum, magnum, of the
vnlearned Papauer rubrum, and according to the same, the frenchmen call it
Pauot rouge: in Douche Rooden Huel: in Englishe, Blacke Poppie, and wilde
Poppie.

- 3 The thirde sorte is also taken for a kinde of wilde Poppie, and is called in
shoppes Papauer commune, and Papauer nigrum, that is to say, Common
Poppie, and blacke Poppie: in Douche Huel. This should seeme to be Poppie
Rhoeas, that is to say, flowing and falling, because the seede thereof floweth
out when it is ripe, whiche chanceth to none of the other kindes, as is aboue-
sayde.

✱ The Nature.

All the Poppies be colde and drie, almost euen harde to the fourth degree.
Opium is colde and drie, almost harde to the fourth degree.

✱ The

✱ *The Vertues.*

The decoction of the leaues and heades of Poppie, made in water & dronke & causeth sleepe. It hath the lyke vertue, if the head and handes be washed therewith.

Of the heades boyled in water, is made a Syrupe, whiche doth also cause sleepe, and is very good agaynst the subtil Rheumes, and Catharrhes, that distill and fal downe from the brayne vpon the lunges, and agaynst the cough, taking his beginning of such subtil humours.

The seede of blacke Poppie dronke in wine, stoppeth the fluxe of the belly, and the vnrasonable course of womens issues: & if it be mingled with water, and layde to the forehead, it will cause sleepe also.

A playster is made with the greene knoppes or heades of Poppie (before it is ripe) & parched barley meale, the which is good to be layde vpon the discafe, named in Latine Ignis sacer, and hoate tumours, which haue neede of cooling.

Opium, that is the iuyce of Poppie dried, taken in quantitie of a fetche, swageth all inwarde paynes, causeth sleepe, cureth the cough, and stoppeth the fire.

The same layde to with Oyle of Roses, swageth headache: and with Oyle of sweete Almonds, Myrthe, and Saffron, it healeth ache, or payne of the eares.

With vineger it is good to be layde to the discafe, called Erysipelas, or wild fire, and all other inflammations, and with womans milke and Saffron, it swageth the payne of the gowte.

The same put into the fundement, as a Suppositoie, bringeth or causeth sleepe.

To conclude, in what manner soeuer Opium be taken, eyther inwardly or outwardly, it causeth sleepe, and taketh away paynes. Yet ye must take heede, to vse it euer with discretion.

✱ *The Danger.*

The vse of Poppie is very euill and dangerous, and especially Opium, the which taken excessively, or too often applyed vpon the flesh outwardly, or otherwise without good consideration and aduiseinent, it wyl cause a man to sleepe to muche, as though he had the Lethargie, which is the forgetful sicknesse, and bringeth foolish and doting fantasies, it corrupteth the sense and vnderstanding, bringeth the Palsie, and in fine it killeth the body.

✱ *The Correction.*

Whan by great necessitie ye are forced to vse Opium, mixe Saffron with it, for it shall let, and somewhat hinder the euill qualitie of Opium, in suche sort as it shall not so easily do harine, as it woulde, if Saffron were not mingled with it. See Turners Herbal for the remedie agaynst Opium lib. 2 fol. 76.

Of fixed Poppie, or Cornerose. Chap. lxxxiij.

✱ *The Kindes.*

There be two sortes of red Poppie, or Cornerose, the great and the small, differing onely in leaues, but the flowers are lyke one another.

✱ *The Description.*

THE smal Cornerose, or wild Poppie, hath smal rough branches, the leaues be somewhat long, toothed rounde about, not muche differing from the leaues of the other Poppie, sauing that they be muche smaller, and not smothe, but rough. The flowers be of a faire red colour, not differing in figure from the flowers of the
 Do other

other Poppie with blacke threds in the midle. After the falling of the flowers, there rise heades muche smaller then the heades of Poppie, and in proportion longer, wherein is conteyned blacke seede. The roote is long and yello wish.

Papauer Rhœas.

Shadowie Poppie,
or red Poppie.



Papauer Rhœas alterum.

Cornerose or Shadding Poppie.



- 2 The great Cornerose hath large leaues, very muche iagged, or rather rent, lyke to the leaues of white Senuey, but alwayes longer and rougher. The stalkes, flowers, and knoppes, or heades, are lyke to the smaller Cornerose. The roote is great, and whiter then the roote of the lesser Cornerose.

✠ The Place.

The Cornerose groweth amongst the Wheate, Rye, Otes, and Barley. The least is most common.

✠ The Tyme.

Cornerose flowreth in May, and from that time forth, vntill the ende of sommer.

✠ The Names.

This kinde of wilde Poppie is called in Greke *μικρὸν ποίαν*: in Latine Papauer erraticum, Papauer fluidum, and Papauer Rhœas: in some Shoppes Papauer rubrum: in frenche *Coquelicot*, or *Ponceau*: in high Douch *Klapperrosen*, *Kornrosen*: In bafe Almaigne *Clapperrosen*, and *Rooden Huel*, or *wilden Huel*. And it is not without cause to be doubted, whether the second Cornerose be a kinde of *Ἀργεμόνη*, Argemone, or no.

✠ The Nature.

Corneroses do coole and refreshe also, and are of complexion muche lyke Poppie.

✠ The

✿ *The Vertues.*

five or six heades of wilde Poppie, or Cornemuse boyled in wine & dronke, it causeth sleepe. Like vertue hath the seede taken with honny.

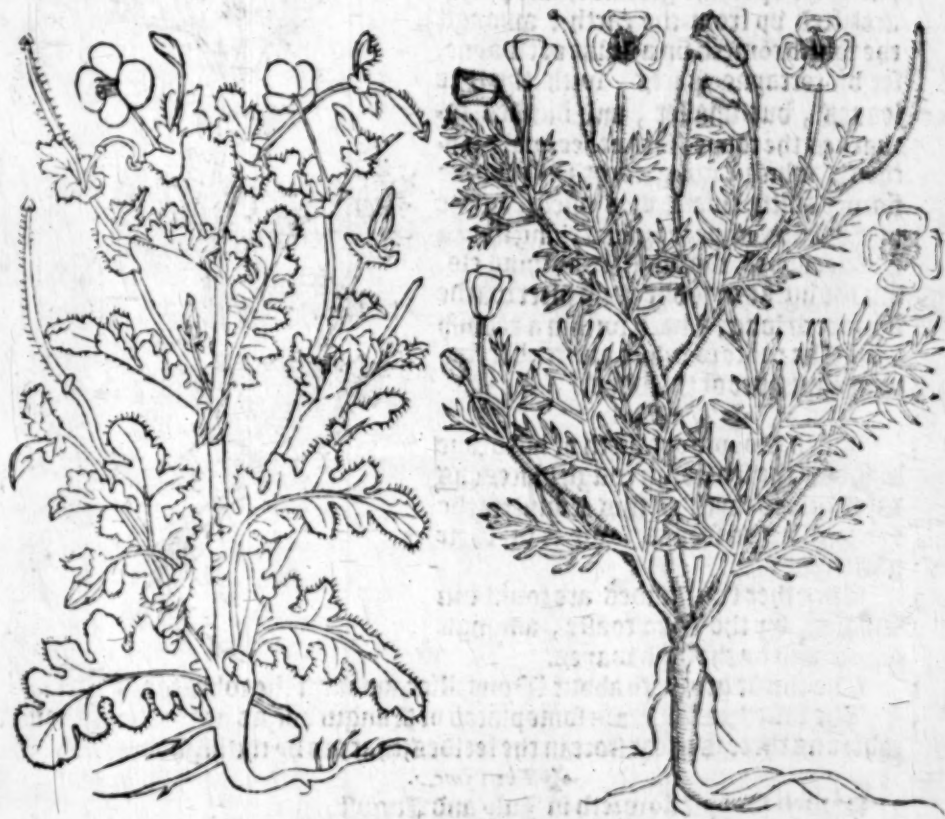
The leaues with the greene heades bruised together, are very good to be layde vpon all euil hoate swellinges, and blcers, and vpon Erysipelles, or wild fire, as the other Poppies are.

Of Horned or Codded Poppie. Chap. lxxxiij.

And Hypocoum forte.

Papauer Corniculatum.
Horned Poppie, yellow Poppie.

Papaueris corniculati alia species.
Horned Poppie, an other kind.

✿ *The Description.*

The Horned Poppie his leaues be very muche cut and clouen, not much vnlyke the leaues of the other Poppie, but more rough, and heary, lyke the leaues of Cornemuse. The stalkes be round & somewhat rough also, wherebpon growe yellow flowers, made of foure leaues, the whiche falling away, they bring forth long, narrow huskes, or coddies, something crooked, wherein the seede is conteyned. The roote is great and thicke, and abideth winter, bringing forth euery yere newe leaues, and stemmes.

There is yet two other sortes of this Poppie, as some men of good knowledge do testifie, the whiche are very common in Spayne.

The one hath his leaues, stalkes, & coddies, altogether like to the aforesayd,
Do ij sauing

sauing that his flowers be not yelow, but shining red: but for the rest, the flower is agreeable with the proportion of the yellow.

- 3 The seconde is lyke to the others, sauing that it is muche lesse in leaues, stalkes, flowers, and coddies. And the flowers be neyther yellow, nor red, but of a faire blew violet colour, parted lyke wise into foure leaues.

- 4 There is founde in some places of fraunce, a kinde of herbe very sayre, the whiche may be very wel brought vnder this Chapter, bycause it is lyke to the herbes described in the same. First it hath large leaues finely iagged & white, lyke the leaues of Rue, the whiche do partly lye vpon the grounde, and partly are lifted vp from the earth: amongst the which cometh by a stalke or twayne, set by certayne spaces, with the lyke leaues, but smaller, and diuided towardes the toppe, into other smal branches, whiche bring forth a yelow flower with two leaues onely, in the middle whereof, ye may see a thing like to a little clipper, the which is nothing els, but the huske or coddie, and afterwarde it wareth long, & hath within a reddish fede. The roote is white and tender, hauing a number of threddees.

✠ The Place.

- 1 Horned Poppie groweth of his owne kinde, by the sea side in rough places (as Dioscorides sayth) in this Countrie the Herboristes do set and sowe it in their gardens.

- 2 The other two kindes are founde in Spayne by the Sea coaste, amongst Corne, and by the high wayes.

- 3 The thirde groweth about Montpellier, amongst the wheate and Otes.

- 4 The fourth is founde in some places of Languedoc, as neare about Vlour, where as there is great store in the feeldes, that are by the high wayes.

✠ The Tyme.

Horned Poppie flowreth in Iuly and August.

Hypocoum flowreth in April, and the seede is ripe in Iune.

✠ The Names.

This kinde of Poppie is called in Greeke *μικρόν κικανίον*: in Latine *Papauer cornutum*, and of some Apothecaries that are ignorant *Memitha*, whereunto it is nothing lyke: in frenche *Panot cornu*: in high Douche *Gehozinter Haglamen*, and Geel Olmagen: in base Almagne *Geelen Huel*: in English Horned Poppie.

Some of the learned sort do thinke, that this herbe is a kinde of *Papauer Corniculatum*, that is to say, Horned Poppie, described by Dioscorides in his fourth booke. Some woulde haue it *Papauer spumicum*, described of the same Dioscorides in the same place. But if it may be lawfull for me to giue a iudgement

Corniculati Papaueris peregrina species. A strange coddied Poppie.



ment aswel as the rest, it shalbe neither of those herbes: but rather that Hype-
coum of Dioscorides, named in Greke *ὑπὸκοῦμ*, and *ὑποκόμ* for all the signes and
tokens do agree very well with the same.

✱ *The Nature.*

Horned Poppie is hoate and drie in the thirde degree.

If the fourth kinde be Hypecoum, it shoulde be colde and drie in the thirde
degree, not muche differing from Poppie, as Galen sayth.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The roote of Horned Poppie boyled in water vntil halfe be consumed, pro-
uoketh vrine, vrisoppeth the liuer, and it is giuen to drinke with great profite
to such as make grosse and thicke vrine, and to such as are diseased in the liuer,
and that haue any greefe in their raynes, their lining, or hanche.

The seede of this Poppie, taken in quantitie of a spooneful, looseth the bel-
ly very gently, and purgeth steme.

The leaues and flowers bruised or pound, and afterward layd to old sores,
and rotten vlcers, clenseth them wel.

Of Mandrake or Mandrage. Chap. lxxxiiiij.

✱ *The Kindes.*

Mandrake (as Dioscorides writeth) is of two sortes, that is to say, The
white and the blacke. The white is called *male Mandrake*, the whiche
is very well knowen. The blacke is called the *female Mandrage*, the
whiche is not yet muche knowen.

Mandragora mas.

✱ *The Description.*

The white Mandrake hath great
large leaues, of a whitish Greene
colour, thicke, and playne, spread
vpon the ground, not muche differ-
ring from the leaues of Beetes, amongst the
whiche there cometh vp, vpon short small
and smooth stemmes, sayre, yellowe, round
apples, and of a strong sauour, but yet not
vnplesant. The roote is great and white,
not muche vnlyke *Radix* the roote, diuided
into two or thre partes, and sometimes
growing one vpon another, almost lyke the
thighes and legges of a man.

The blacke or female Mandrake, hath
likewise no vpright stemme, his leaues be
in lyke manner spread abroad vpon the
grounde, narrower and smaller then the
leaues of lettise, of an vnplesant smel or sa-
uour. The apples be pale, in figure lyke the
Sorbappel or *Cozme*, by halfe lesse then the
apples of the *Malemandrage*. The roote is
blacke without, and white within, clouen
beneth into two or thre diuisions or cliftes
folding one vpon another. It is smaller then
the roote of the male.

✱ *The Place.*

Mandrage groweth willingly in darke

The male Mandrake.

Mandragora foemina.

The female Mandrake.



and shadowie places. It groweth not of him selfe in this Countre, but ye shall finde it in the gardens of some Herboristes, the whiche do set it in the soune.

* *The Tyme.*

The Apples of Mandrage, in this Countre be ripe in August.

* *The Names.*

Mandrage is called in Greeke *μανδραγορας*: in Latine Mandragoras, of some Circæa, and Antimalum, and of Pythagoras also Anthropomorphos, because that the rootes of this herbe are lyke to the lower partes of man.

1 The first kinde is called Mandragoras mas, of some (as Dioscorides saith) Morion: in frenche *Mandragore malle*: in high Douch Alraun mennlin: in Neather Douchlande Mandragora manneken, or Alruyn manneken: in Englishe White Mandrake, and Male Mandrage.

2 The other is called Mandragoras foemina, of some Thridacias: in frenche *Mandragore femelle*: in Almaine Alraun weibling, and Mandragora wijsken: in Englishe Blacke Mandrake, and female Mandrage.

* *The Nature.*

The roote of Mandrake, and especially the barke, is colde and drie even harde to the fourth degree, the fruite is not so colde, and it hath some moysture adioyning.

* *The Vertues.*

The iuyce drawen forth of the rootes of fresh Mandrake, dried, and taken in a very small quantitie, purgeth the belly vehemently from flemme, and blacke melancholique humours, euen lyke the roote of blacke Hellebor.

It is good also to be put in Collyres, and medicines, that do mitigate the paynes of the Eyes: and being put vnder as a Pessarie, it draweth forth the Secondine, and the dead childe.

A suppositoie made of the same, and put into the fundement, causeth sleepe.

The greene and fresh leaues of Mandragoras, pound with parched barley meale, are good to be layde vnto al hoate swellinges and vlcers, and they haue vertue to dissolue, and consume al swellinges and unpoistemes, if they be brused and layde therevpon.

It is also good to put of the roote vpon hoate vlcers & tumours: and with Oyle and hony, it is good, it is good to be layde to the bitinges of venemous beastes.

The wine wherein the roote of Mandrage hath ben stieped or boyled, causeth sleepe, and swageth all payne, wherefore men do geue it (very wel) to such as they intende to cut, sawe, or burne, in any part of their bodies, because they shal feele no payne.

The smel of the apples causeth sleepe, but the iuyce of the same taken into the body doth better.

* *The Danger.*

It is most dangerous to receiue into the body, the iuyce of the roote of this herbe, for if one take neuer so little more in quantitie, then the iust proportion which heought to take, it killeth the body. The leaues and fruit, be also dangerous, for they cause deadly sleepe, and peeuish drowsines like Opium. See Turners remedie agaynst this euill in the Chapter of Mandrage.

Of Madde Apples, or Rage Apples. Chap. lxxv.

* *The Kindes.*

There be two Kindes of Amorus, or Raging loue apples. The one beareth Apples of a purple colour, the other pale or whitishe, in all thinges els one lyke to the other, as in making, fashion, stalkes, leaues, and flowers.

* *The*

✱ *The Description.*

Mala insana.

This plante hath a round stalke
or stemme of a foote high, bea-
ring broade browne greene
leaues, almost lyke to *h* leaues
of *D*wale or deadly Nightshade, but a
litle more rougher, amongst the whiche
growe the flowers vpon short stemmes,
whiche do turne afterward into a great,
rounde, long fruite, almost like an apple,
full of seede within as the Cowcumber,
& of colour outwardly sometimes browne
as a Chestnut, sometimes white, or yelow.
The roote is full of laces like thredde.

✱ *The Place.*

Apples of loue, grow not of their owne
kinde in this Countrey: but the Herbo-
ristes do set and mainteyne them in their
gardens, as Cowcumber & Gourdes,
with the whiche they do spring, and vanish
perely.

✱ *The Tyme.*

This plant flourisheth in August, and
his fruite is ripe in September.

✱ *The Names.*

They be called nowe in Latine Mala
insana: in French *Pommes D'amours*: in base
Almaigne, *Verangen*: in high Douche, according to the Latine name *Me-
lantzan*, and *Doll opffel*, that is to say, Raging or mad Apples, also they be cal-
led in English *Amorus Apples*, and *Apples of loue*.

✱ *The Nature.*

These apples be of complexion colde and moyst lyke Gourdes.

✱ *The Vertues.*

They be not vsed in medicine, but some do prepare and trin them with oyle, &
pepper, salt, and vineger, for to eat. But it is an unholsome meate, ingendring
the body full of euill humours.

Of Amorus Apples or Golden Apples.

Chap. lxxxvi.

✱ *The Kyndes.*

These strange Apples be also of two sortes, one red, and the other yelow,
but in all other poyntes they be lyke as in stalkes, leaues, and growing.

✱ *The Description.*

These apples haue rounde stalkes of a gray or ashe colour, and beacic:
three or foure foote long full of branches. The leaues be great, broade,
and long, spread abroad vpon euery side, and deeply cut, almost lyke
the leaues of *Agremonie*, but muche greater and whiter. The flowers are
yelowishe, growing vpon short stemmes, fiue or sixe together, and when they
are fallen, there come in their places great flatte apples, bollen or by certayne

Do iiii

spaces



spaces bunched out, on the sides, and of colour sometimes red, sometimes white, and sometimes yellowe, lyke *Dreages*, or *Handrake* apples, wherein is contained the seede. Al the herbe is of a strange stinking sauour, and it must be sown euery yere as the *Cowcombers* be.

✠ *The Place.*

This is a strange playte, and not founde in this Countre, except in the gardens of some *Herboristes*, where as it is sown.

✠ *The Tyme.*

This herbe flowreth in *July* and *August*, his apples be ripe in *August* and *September*.

✠ *The Names.*

This strange plante, is nowe called in *Latine* *Pomum Amoris*, *Poma Amoris*, and of some *Pomum aureum*: in *frenche* *Pommes dorées*, and of some also *Pommes D'amours*: in high *Douche* *Golt offel*: in base *Almaigne* *Gulden appelen*: in *Englisch* *Apples of loue*, or *Golden Apples*.

✠ *The Nature and Vertue.*

The complexion, nature, and working of this plante, is not yet knowen, but by that I can gather of the taste, it should be colde of nature, especially the leaues, somewhat like vnto *Handrake*, and therefore also it is dangerous to be vsed.

Of Apples of Perowe. Chap. lxxxviij.

✠ *The Description.*

THE apple of *Perow* hath a rounde stalke, about two foote long, the leaues be grapiſhe, almost lyke the leaues of *Solanum*, or *Nightshade*, but greater, especially y^e lowmoſt next the roote, the flowers be white, rounde, and holowe as a bell, of a pleasant sauour like the white *Lilie*, and when they are fallen, there comineth fruite, rounde as an apple, of a greene colour, beset rounde about with many prickley thornes, and therefore they call it *Thorne apple*, ful of seede within lyke the *Apples of Ioue*. The roote is ful of threddie stringes, interlaced, wouen, and winded one in another.

✠ *The Place.*

The apple of *Perow*, is a stranger also, the whiche is not to be found except in the gardens of the *Herboristes*, and yet not often.

✠ *The Tyme.*

These apples are in flower, in *May* and *June*.

✠ *The*

Poma Amoris.



* The Names.

This strange plant is called of the Italians, Stramonia, and Pomum spinosum, of some Corona regia: at Venize Melospinus, and Paracoculi: in frenche *Pomme de Perou*, or *Pomme espincuse*: in high Douche Stech opffel, Rauch opffel, & Stecheud opffel: in base Almaine Dozen appel: we may call it in Englishe, The apple of Perrow, Thorne apples, Dickle apples, and Stramonia.

* The Nature.

The complexion, vertue, and facultie of this plant, is not yet known.

Of the Balme Apple or Momordica. Chap. lxxxviij.

* The Kindes.

By the name of Balsamine, you must know vnderstand two sorts of apples, or fruites, varying muche one from another, both in figure and growing. The one is called the Male Balsam, or Balme apple. The other is called the female Balsam apple.

* The Description.

The first kinde of these Maruelous Apples, hath long branches and smal, with litle claspers or tendrilles, wherewithal it taketh holdfast vpon hedges, trees, poles, and rayles, agaynst whiche it is planted. The leaues be large and round, cut in round about with certayne deepe cuttes, almost like the vine leaues, but smaller. The flowers be pale, the fruite round, sharpe poynted, and rough without, like the fruit of the wild Cowcumber, greene at the beginning and afterwarde red. In these apples are founde broade, rough, and blackishe seede. The roote putteth forth many branches, or moores, spread abroad here and there.

The seconde kinde hath a thicke stalke or stemme, of a reddishe colour lyke Purcelane, about a foote high or somewhat more. The leaues be long and narrowe, and not muche vnylike the leaues of mythe, a little toothed or creused about. The flowers be sayre, of an incarnate or liuely colour changing vpon blewe, with a litle raple turned agayne, not muche differing from the flowers of Larkes Spurre. The fruite or apple is rounde, sharpe at the point, and rough without, greene at the beginning, but after yellowishe pale, the whiche openeth it selfe whan it is ripe, and the seede falleth out, the which is very well lyke vnto a fetch. The roote is lyke the abouesayde.

* The

Stramonia.



Charantia. Balsam apple, the male.
Maruelous apples.

Balsaminum.
Balsam the femal.



✠ The Place.

These two strange herbes, are founde in this Countrey, in the gardens of certayne Herbozistes.

✠ The Tyme.

These plantes do flower in July and August, and their fruite is ripe in August and September.

✠ The Names.

The first kind of these herbes is called in Italian Charantia, Balsamina, Momordica, and in some places, Pomum Hierosolymitanum: in frenche Pomum mirabile, Pomme de merueille, & Merueille masle: in high Douch Balsam opffel mennlin: in base Almaine Balsam appel manneken: in Englishe we may call it Momordica, and the Male Balsam apple.

The other kinde is called Balsaminum, and is not Charantia, Balsamina, or Momordica, as some do thinke. The high Douchmen do call it Balsam opffel weiblin, that is to say, Merueille femelle: and in base Almaine, Balsam appel wijfken: in English, the female Balsam apple.

✠ The Nature.

The complexion of these apples, according to the iudgement of some, is hoate in the first degree, and drie in the seconde.

✠ The Vertues.

I man shal find in writing, that the Maruelous apples, are named Charantia, for the vertues folowing.

The

The leaues of Charantia taken in wine, are a present remedie for al paines, aswell within the body as without, and doth comfort the strength of suche as take it, in suche sort, that no grieue may happen to them.

The same made into powder and dronke in wine, doth cure and heale all inward woundes, that is to say, of the bowels or entrayles, and are very profitable agaynst the Colique.

The onely iuyce of the leaues, put vpon the teeth, healeth the ache of the C same.

The Oyle whiche men drawe forth of the fruit of the same in the Sonne, D closeth vp al woundes, asswageth all paynes, helpeth Crampes, and the drawing together, or shrinking of sinewes, being layde to the places hurt & greued.

The same is also good agaynst the vlcers of the breast, and paynes of the Matrix: causing women to be easily deliuered and without great payne, if it be layde to or annoynted vpon their bellies.

The same cureth al vlcers, hurtes, impostures, and gatherings together of euil humours in the Matrix, being cast into the same, with an instrument made for that purpose.

The same with Cotton layde to the fundement, healeth the Hemorrhoides, and swageth all paynes of the same.

Burstinges be also holpen, when the diseased place is annoynted with the Oyle aforesaid, but for the same purpose, ye must giue the powder of the leaues to drinke in wine.

The Oyle of Marouidica, or Maruelous Apples, made as is aforesayde, putteth away al scarres and blemishes, if it be applyed thereto.

There is nothing founde written of the properties of the female Balsam, because they be not knowne.

Of Nightshade or Morelle. Chap. lxxxix.

✱ The Description.



Nightshade hath rounde stalkes of a foote long, full of branches. The leaues are blackishe, large, soft, and full of iuyce, lyke to the leaues of Basil, but muche greater: the litle flowers be white, hanging three or foure one by another. After that they be passed, there come in their places, berries hanging together like the fruit of Iuie, of colour most commonly blacke, whan they be ripe sometimes red, and sometimes also yellow. The roote is white and ful of heary thyredes.

✱ The Place.

Nightshade is very common in this Countre, about elde walles, vnder hedges, about pathes, and hollow wayes, and al about the borders of feedes, and in the gardens of pot herbes.

✱ The Tyme.

This herbe flowreth from the moneth of Iune, during all the sommer, and in this space deliuereth his seede.

✱ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greke *σολύμωρον*, *ἡ τεύχων*, and *σολύμωρον* in Latine Solanum, and Solanum hortense: In Shoppes Solatrum, and of some Morella, Vualupina, and Vualulpis: in Frenche Morelle: in high Douche Nachtschat: in base Almaine Nachte, and Nachtschade: in Englishe Nightshade, Petunio-rel, and Morel.

✱ The Nature.

Morell is colde and drye in the seconde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Solanum hortense.

A The greene leaues of Petiemorel, or Nightshade, pounce with parched barley meale, is maruelous profitable to be applied, or layd to Saint Antonies fire, to corrupt and running vlcers, and all hoate inflammations. And for the same purposes men make an oymnt of the iuyce of the same, with Oyle of Roses, Ceruse, and Attarge.

B The same pound by it selfe and layd to, is good against paynes in the head, and is very profitable against a hoate stomacke, and all hoate disemperature of the eyes, the eares, the liuer, the melte, or Splene, and the bladder, to be layde to outwardly vpon the places of the same.

C The same with Salt, dissolueth the apostemes and swellings behinde & about the eares, named Parotidas, if it be layde therevnto after the forme of a playster.

D The iuyce of Nightshade, mingled with the white of an egge, is good to be layde vpon the forehead, against inflammations, rednesse, reumes, fluxions, and all other hoate diseases of the eyes.

E The same dropped into the eares, swageth the paynes of the same, & laid to with Cotton, in the manner of a mother Suppositoie, stayeth the inordinate course of womens issues.

F To conclude, Galen affirmeth, that Nightshade or Mozell is very good against all diseases and Accidents, wherein is any neede of cooling and restraining.



Of Red Nightshade Winter Cherrie and Alcakengy. Chap. xc.

✱ *The Description.*

THE common Alcakengie, beareth slender stalkes, leaues lyke Petie Mozell, but muche larger and greater. The flowers be pale, greater, but not so white as the flowers of Nightshade or Petimozel, & whan they perish, they bring forth rounde balles, or blasted bladders, hollow, close, greene at the beginning, but afterward red: in the sayd bladders be rounde red berries, full of seede, flat, and yellowish. The roote is smal, creeping along, and casting forth new euery yere, and in sundry places it putteth forth newe shutes, and tender stalkes.

Vpon this there is founde a strange kinde, which is also taken for Alcakengie, the which hath smal and tender stalkes, the leaues be somewhat long, creused & deeply cut round about. The flowers be white as snowe, bringing forth also bladders, or rounde blasted balles, at the beginning greene, but afterwarde blackishe: wherein groweth blacke berries, about the quantitie of a pease. The roote is small and threddie.

¶ *The*

Vesicaria vulgaris.
Alkakengie or winter Cherie.



Vesicaria peregrina.
Blacke winter Cherie.



✠ The Place.

Alkakengie groweth in some wooddes of this Countrie, about hedges and lowe moyst places, and is much planted in gardens.

✠ The Tyme.

The little bladders, and the fruite of this plante are ripe in August and September.

✠ The Names.

Alkakengie is called in Greeke *σπύγιον ἀλκακή* and *φυσάλις*: in Latine *Vesicaria*, of Plinie *Vesicula*, of some *Callion*, in Shoppes *Alkakengie*: in French *Alquequanges*, and *des Coquerelles*: in high Douche *Schlutten*, *Boberellen*, *Juden Kirszen*, *Teuffels Kirszen*, *Juden Hutlin*, and *Kot Nachtschad*: in base *Almaigne*, *Criecken van ouer see*, That is to say, *Beyond sea Cherries*: in English it is called *Nightshade*, *Alkakengie*, and *Winter Cherries*.

The other strange kinde is called of men of this time, *Vesicaria peregrina*, and *Vesicaria nigra*: in French *Pois de merueilles*: in high Douch *Munchs copfkin*, *Schwarte Schlutten*, and *Welsh Schlutten*: in base *Almaigne Uremde Criecken van ouer zea*, and *Swerte Criecken van ouer zea*.

✠ The Nature.

The leaues of Alkakengie are colde lyke *Petimozell*. The fruite is not so colde. Moreover, it is of subtil partes.

The complexion of the strange Alkakengie, is yet vnknownen.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The leaues of Alkakengie are good for all suche thinges, as the leaues of Petimozel serue for, but not to be eaten.

The Cherries or fruite of Alkakengie, openeth the stoppings of the liuer, & the kidneyes, clenseth the bladder, and prouoketh vyne. Therefore they be very good against the Jaunders, the ache & greefe of the raines and bladder, against the difficultie & sharpnesse of making water, and against the stone and grauell.

Of great Nightshade or Dwale. Chap. xci.

✱ *The Description.*

Mandragoras Theophrasti.
Solanum lethale.

This noughtie and deadly plant is taken for a kinde of Solanum, because it doth somewhat resemble it. It hath round blackish stalkes of two or three foote high, or more, vpon the whiche growe great broade leaues, somewhat rough, greater and larger, yea & blacker then the leaues of Horcl, the flowers be of a browne colour, fashioned lyke to litle holow belles, after the whiche there cometh vpon great round berries, euery one vpon a stalke by him selfe, about the bignesse of a Cherie, greene at the beginning, but afterwarde when they waxe toward the ripenesse, they be of a faire blacke shining colour, within the sayd berries is cōteyned a litle browne seede. The roote is great, putting forth newe euery yere, and bringing forth a number of newe stalkes.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe is founde in some places of this Countrey, in woods, and hedges, and in the gardens of some Herbourers.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The fruit or berries of this venemous Solanum, are ripe in August.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is now called Solanum lethale: in Shoppes Solatrum mortale: in frenche Solanum mortel: in high Douche Dollkraut, Senkraut: in base Al-maigne Groote Rascaye, and Dulcrup, or Dulle besien. This is not Solanum Manicum, neither Solanum Somniferum, neither yet Mandragoras Morion, the whiche Dioscorides describeth. But it shoulde rather seeme to be that kinde of Mandrage, whereof Theophrast speaketh in his sixth booke the second Chapter. And for that cause it may be well called Mandragoras Theophrasti.

✱ *The Nature.*

The leaues and fruit of this herbe are very cold, euen in the fourth degree.

✱ *The working.*

The greene and fresh leaues of this deadly Nightshade, may be applyed outwardly as the leaues of Petimozel to S. Antonies fire, and the lyke hoate inflammations



flammatious, but it must be done by great aduise, seing that this Solanum coo-
leth agayne more strongly than the common Nightshade.

¶ *The mischeuous Danger.*

The fruite of this Solanum is deadly, and bringeth such as haue eaten ther-
of into a deepe sleepe, with rage and anger, the which passion leaueth them not,
vntill they die, as it hath ben seene by experience, as well in Almaine, as at
Mehlen, vpon some children who haue eaten of this fruite, thinking that it
was not hurtful. Wherefore eche man ought to take heede, that they plant not,
neither yet suffer in their gardens, any suche venemous herbes, especially of
suche sortes whiche beare a faire and pleasant fruite, as this last recited kinde
doth: or if they wil haue it in their gardens, then at the least way, they ought
to be carefull, to see to it, & to close it in, that no body enter into the place where
it groweth, that wilbe entised with the beautie of the fruite to eate thereof, as
it cometh very oftentimes to passe vnto women and young children.

Of Solanum Somniferum, & Manicum. Chap. cxiij.

Sleeping Nightshade.

Furious Nightshade.

✦ *The Kindes.*

THE deadly Nightshade, whereof I haue written in the former Chapter,
causeth me yet to remember two other kinds of Solanum, or Moxel, descri-
bed of the Ancientes, and of Dioscorides. Whereof one is called Solanum
Somniferum, that is to say, Sleeping Nightshade: The other is called Solanum
Manicum, that is to say, Mad, or Raging Nightshade.

✦ *The Description.*

Solanum Somniferum, that is, Sleeping Nightshade, hath grosse and
harde stalkes, vpon the whiche groweth great broade leaues, almost
like to the leaues of the Quince tree. The flower is great and red, the
fruite as yellowe as Saffron, conteyned in puffed balles or coddies.
The roote is long and wooddy, and on the outside browne.

The other Solanum called Manicum, that is to say, Madde or Raging, hath
leaues like Sennie or Mostarde, but greater, and somewhat like to the leaues
of the right Branke Urline, called in Latine Acanthus, the which shalbe descri-
bed in the fifth booke. It bringeth forth from one roote ten or twelue stalkes
of the height of two or three foote, at the toppe of the sayd stalkes or branches
groweth a rounde head of the bignesse of an Olyue, and rough like the fruit of
the Plane tree, but smaller & longer. The flower is blacke, & when it perisheth,
it bringeth forth a little grape, with ten or twelue beries, like the fruite of Ju-
uic, but playner, and smother like the berries of grapes. The roote is
white and thicke of a cubite long, and holow within. To this Description a-
greeth that kinde of strange Hallowe, whiche is called Malua Theophrasti, and
Alcea Veneta, the whiche shalbe described in the xxvij. Chapter of the fifth part
of this Historie.

✦ *The Place.*

Solanum Somniferum, according to the opinion of Dioscorides, groweth in
stony places, lying not farre from the Sea.

Solanum Manicum, groweth vpon high hilles, whose situation or standing
is agaynst the Sonne.

✦ *The Names.*

The first kinde of these two herbes, is called in Greeke *σέρχυνδ. ὑπνωτικόν*: in
Latine Solanum Somniferum, that is to say in English, Sleeping Nightshade,
of some Halicacabon, Dircion, Apollinaris minor, Vlticana herba, and Opfago.

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The

The second kind is called in Greeke *σευχνομανικος*: in Latine Solanum Manicum: that is to say, furious or raging Solanum, or Nightshade, of some Persion, Thryon, Anydron, Pentadryon, and Enoron.

✱ *The Nature.*

The sleeping Nightshade or Solanum, is colde in the thirde degree, approaching very neare vnto the nature or complexion of Opium, but much weaker.

The roote of y mad or furious Solanum or Nightshade, especially the barke thereof, is drie in the thirde degree, and colde in the seconde, as Galen writeth.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The fruit of Solanum Somniferum, causeth one to make water, and is very good agaynst the Droisie, but ye may not take aboue twelue of the berries at once: for if you take moe, they will do harme.

The iuyce of the fruit is good to be mixed with medicines, that do asswage and take away payne.

The same boyled in wine, and holden in the mouth, swageth tooth ache. C

The roote of raging Solanum, especially the barke thereof, is very good to be rubbed and layd to Saint Antonies fier, in foyme of a playster, and vpon vlcers that be corrupt and filthy.

It is not good to take this kinde of Solanum inwardly. E

✱ *The Danger.*

If you giue more then twelue of the berries or grapes of Solanum Somniferum, it will cause suche as you do giue it vnto, to raue, and ware distracte or furious, almost as much as Opium.

The roote of Solanum Manicum, taken in wine to the quantitie of a Dram, causeth idle and vayne imaginations: taken to the quantitie of two Drams, it bringeth frensie and madness, whiche lasteth by the space of thre or foure dayes: and if foure Drammes thereof be taken, it killeth.

Of Henbane. Chap. xciij.

✱ *The Kindes.*

Of Henbane are three Kindes (as Dioscorides and others haue written) that is, the blacke, the yellowe, and the white.

✱ *The Description.*

THE blacke Henbane hath great stalkes and softe, the leaues be great broade, soft, gentle, woolly, grayishe, cut and iagged, especially those at the lowest part of the stalke, and neare the roote: for they that grow vpon branches, are smaller, narrower and sharper. The flowers be browne-blewe within, and lyke to little belles, and when they fall of, there folowe round huskes, like litle pottes, couered with smal couers, inclosed within with small rough velmes or skinner, open aboue, and hauing fise or sixe sharpe pointes. These pottes or cuppes are set in a rewe, one after another, alongst the stalkes. Within the sayd pottes is conteyned a browne seede. The roote is long, sometimes as great, as a finger.

The yellowe Henbane hath broade whitishe and soft, or gentle leaues, neither carued nor cut, almost like the leaues of Hortal Nightshade, but greater, whiter, and softer. The flowers be of a feynt or pale yellowe colour, and round, the whiche being past, there come in their steede rounde huskes, almost like litle cuppes, not much differing from the cuppes or huskes of blacke Henbane, wherein is the seede, which is like to the seede of other Henbanes. These small pottes do growe and are inclosed in a rounde skinner, but the same is gentle and pricketh not. The roote is tender. This kinde of Henbane, hauing once bozne his seede, dyeth befoze winter, and it must be sowen perely.

The

Hyoscyamus niger.
Blacke Henbane.



Hyoscyamus luteus.

Yellowe
Henbane.



3 The thirde kinde of Henbane, called the white Henbane, is not much unlike to the blacke, sauing that his leaues be gentler, whiter, more woolly, and much smaller. The flowers be also whiter, & the seede which is inclosed in little cups, is lyke the seede of blacke Henbane, but the shel or skin that couereth the hushes is gentle and pricketh not. The roote of this kind is not very great. It dieth also before winter, and it must be likewise newe sowne euery yere.

* The Place.

The Henbane doth growe very plentifully in this Countrey, about wayes & pathes, and in rough & sandy places.

The two other kindes, & Herboisikes do set in their gardens, whereof & white sort groweth of his owne kind, as Dioscorides saith, vpon dunge heapes, or mixens by the sea coast. In Languedoc they haue scarce any other, sauing the white kind.

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* The

Hyoscyamus albus White Henbane.



✠ *The Tyme.*

These three kindes of Henbane do flower in July and August.

✠ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *ὑοσκύαμος*, καὶ ἀπολλινάρις: in Latine Hyoscyamus, Apollinaris, and Faba luilla, of some Dioscyamos, that is, Iouis faba, Fabulonia: of Apuleia symphoniaca, Calicularis, Remenia, Faba Lupina, Mania: of the auncient Romaines, and Hetruscians, or Tuscans, Fabulum: of the Arabian Physicians Altercum, and Altercangenum: of Mattheus Syluaticus, Deus Caballinus, and Calsilago: of Iacobus Panlius Herba Pinula: of some others Canicularis, and Caniculata: in French *Isquame*, or *Hanebane*: in high Almaigne Bilsamkraut, Sewbon, and Volkraut: in neather Douchlande Bilsen, and Bilsencrupt.

The first kind is called bycause of his darkish browne flowers, Hyoscyamus niger, that is to say, blacke Henbane.

The seconde is called Hyoscyamus luteus, that is to say, Yellowe Henbane, bycause it beareth yelow flowers.

The thirde whiche hath white flowers, is called Hyoscyamus albus, that is to say, White Henbane.

✠ *The Choise.*

The white Henbane is best to be used in medicine. The two other be not so good, especially the blacke whiche is most hurtfull.

✠ *The Nature.*

The seede of the white Henbane, and the leaues are cold in the third degree. The two other kindes are yet moze colder, almost in the fourth degree, very hurtfull to the nature of mankinde.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The iuyce drawen forth of the leaues and greene stalkes of Henbane, and afterwarde dyed in the Sonne is very good to be mingled with Colyries, that are made agaynst the heates, rheumes, and humours of the eyes, and the payne in the same, in the eares, and moother.

The same layde to with wheaten meale, or with parched Barley meale, is most profitable against all hoate swellinges of the eyes, the feete, and other partes of the body.

The seede of Henbane is good for the cough, the falling downe of Catarrhes, and subtil humours into the eyes, or vpon the breast against great paynes, the inordinate flure of womens issues and al other issue of blood to be taken in the waight of an halfe pennie, or ten graynes with Hydromel, that is to say honied water.

The same swageth the payne of the gowt, healeth the swelling of the genitals or stones, allwageth the swelling of womens pappes after their deliuerance. If it be brused with wine, and layde vpon. It may be also put into al emplaysters anodins, that is suche as are made to swage payne.

The leaues alone, or by them selues, pound with parched Barley meale, or mingled with other oyntmentes, emplaisters and medicines swage also all paynes.

If one do washe his feete with the Decoction of Henbane, or if it be giuen in glister, it will cause sleepe. The same vertue hath the seede to be layd to with oyle, or any other liquer vpon the forehead, or if one do but smell often to the herbe and his flowers.

The roote of Henbane boyled in vineger, and afterwarde holden in the mouth, appeaseth the tooth ache.

To conclude, the leaues, stalkes, flowers, seede, roote, and iuyce of Henbane, do coole al inflammations, caueth sleepe, and swageth al payne: yet notwithstanding this mitigation of payne doth not continually helpe or remayne: for by suche remedies as consist of thinges that are extreme colde as Opium, Henbane, Hemlocke, and suche other, the disease or paine is not cleane taken away, but the body and greued place is but onely astonied, or made a sleepe for a season, and by this meanes it feeleth no payne. But when they come agayne to their feeling, the payne is most commonly more greuous then before, and the disease more harder to be cured, by the extreme cooling of the sayde herbes, whiche bring to the sicke (especially to such as be of a colde nature) intolerable Crampes and retractions of sinewes. Therefore these herbes ought not to be vsed for the appeasing of payne, except in time of great neede when the greefe is great and intolerable.

✠ *The Danger.*

The leaues, seede, and iuyce of Henbane, but especially of the blacke kinde, the which is very common in this Countrey, taken either alone or with wine, caueth raging, and long sleepe, almost like vnto Dronkenesse, whiche remayneth a long space, and afterwarde killeth the partie.

The leaues or iuyce taken in to great quantitie, or to often, or layde to any member or part of the bodie hauing no neede, quencheth the naturall heate of the same, and doth mortifie and cause the sayde member to looke blacke, and at last doth putrifie and rot the same, and cause it to fall away.

Of Hemlocke. Chap. xciiij.

✠ *The Description.*

Cicuta.

Hemlocke hath a high long stalk, of fiue or sixe foote long, great and hollowe, full of ioyntes like the stalkes of fenil, of an herbelike colour, powdered with small redde spottes, almost like the stemme of Dragon, or the greater Serpentarie. The leaues be great, thicke, and small cut, almost like the leaues of Cheruil, but much greater, and of a strong vnpleasant sauer. The flowers be white, growing by tuftes, or spokie toppes, the whiche do change and turne into a white flatte seede. The roote is short, and somewhat holowe within.

✠ *The Place.*

This noughtie and dangerous herbe, groweth in places not toyled, vnder hedges, and about pales, and in the fresh, cold shadowe.

✠ *The Tyme.*

Hemlocke flowreth most commonly in July.

✠ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in greke *κδορροπ*: in Latine Cicuta: in English Hemlocke:

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in



in frenche *Cigne*: in high Almaigne *Shirling*, *Wutzerling*, *wundtscherling*, and *Weterich*: in base Almaigne, *Scheerlinck*, and *Dulle keruel*, or *Dulle Peterfelie*: of some vnlearned Apothecaries *Harmel*, the whiche albeit they haue bene sundrie times warned of their errours by many learned, as *Leoniceus*, *Manardus*, and diuers others. yet wil they not leaue, but continue obstinate in in their ignozance, vsing yet dayly in steede of the seede of *Rue* called in Greke *Harmel*, the seede of *Hemlocke* (the whiche they take peruerfly for *Harmel*) and do put it dayly into their Medicines.

✠ *The Nature.*

Hemlocke is very colde, almost in the fourth degree.

✠ *The Vertues.*

Hemlocke layd vpon the stones of young children, causeth them to continue in one estate, without waring bigger. Likewise layde to the brestes of young maydens, do cause them to continue small: neuerthelesse, it causeth suche as do vse it, to be sicke and weake, all the dayes of their liues.

The same layde to and applyed in manner of a playster vpon wilde fire and hoate inflammations, swageth the payne and taketh away the heate, euen as *Henbane* and *Opium* doth.

✠ *The Danger.*

Hemlocke is very euyl, dangerous, hurtful, and venemous, in so much that whosoever taketh of it, dyeth, except he drinke good olde wine after it: for the drinking of suche wine, after the receiuing of *Hemlocke*, doth surmount and overcome the poyson, and healeth the person: but if one take the wine and *Hemlocke* together, the strength of the poyson is augmented, and then it killeth out of hande, insomuche that he is no kinde of wayes to be holpen, that hath taken *Hemlocke* with wine.

The ende of the thirde parte of the
Historie of Plantes.

The fourth part of the Historie of Plantes treating of the sundrie kindes fashions names/ vertues, and operations, of Corne or Grayne, Pulse, Thistles, and suchelyke.

By Rembertus Dodonæus.

Of Wheate. Chap.i.

✠ The Kindes.

THE Auncient writers haue described diuers sortes of wheate, according to the places and Countries, from whence it hath ben brought to Rome and other suche great Cities. But suche as make no account of so many kindes, as Columella and Plinie, haue diuided wheate but onely into three kindes: whereof the one is called Robus, the other Siligo. The whiche twayne are winter corne or fruites, and the third Setanium, which is a sommer wheate or grayne. Yet to say the trueth, this is as it were but one sort or kinde, and the diuersitie consisteth but onely in this point, that the one kinde is browner or blacker, and the other sort is whiter and fairer, & the one is to be sown before winter, and the other after.

Triticum. Wheate.

✠ The Description.



Every kinde of wheate hath a rounde high stemme, strawe, or reede, most commonly many strawes growing fro one roote, every one hauing three or foure ioyntes, or knottes, greater and longer then barley strawe, couered with two or three narrowe leaues, or graysh blades, at the highest of the sayd stemme or straw, a good way from the said leaues, or blades, groweth the eare, in which the graine or corne is set, without order, very thicke, and not bearded.

✠ The Place.

The wheate groweth in this Countrey, in the best and fruitful feedes.

✠ The Tyme.

Men sow their winter corne in September, or October, & the sommer corne in March, but they are ripe altogether in July.

✠ The Names.

Wheate is called in Greeke *τροιζον*: in Latine Triticum: in high Douche *Weyssen*, & *Weytzen*: in neather Douchlande *Terwe*.

1 The first kinde, whiche of Columella is iudged the best, & groweth not in this Countrey, is called Robus, & of Plinie Triticū: in English Red wheat.

2 The second kinde, which is more light, and whiter, is called in Latine Siligo, & that is our common wheate growing in this Countrey, as we haue euidently declared in Latine, in Historia Frugū, whereas we haue also declared, that our common Rye is not Siligo, whereof Columel and Plinie haue written.

3 The third kind is called in Greke *τριμυρον κλα σηνονικον*: in Latine Setanium, and Trimestre Triticum: in french *Blé de Mars*: in base Almaigne, *Zoomer Terwe*: in English March, or sommer wheate.

✠ The



¶ *The Nature.*

Wheate layde to outwardly as a medicine, is hoate in the first degree, without any manifest moysture. But the bread that is made therof, is warmer, and hath a greater force, to ripe, drawe, and digest.

The Amylum made of wheate, is colde and drie, and somewhat astringent.

✦ *The Vertues.*

Raw wheate chewed in the mouth, is good to be layd to agaynst the biting of mad Dogges.

The whole wheate is very profitable against the paynes of the gowt, when a man plongeth him selfe therein, euen vnto the knees, as ye shall reade in Plinie of Sextus Pompeius, who being so vled, was cured of the gowte.

Wheaten meale mingled with the iuyce of Henbane, & layde to the sinewes, is good against the rheumes and subtil humours falling downe vpon the same.

The same layde vpon with vineger and honny (called Orimel) doth cleanse and take away all spottes and lentilles from of the face.

The meale of Harche or Sommer wheate, layd to with Vineger, is very good against the bitings of venemous beastes.

The same boyled lyke to a paste or pappe, and licked, is very good agaynst the spetting of blood: and boyled with Butter, & Hintes, it is of great power against the cough, and roughnesse of the throte.

The flower of wheaten meale boyled with honny and water, or with Oyle and water, dissolueth all tumours, or swellings.

The Branne boyled in vineger, is good against the scruie itche, and spreading scabbe, and dissolueth the beginniges of hoate swellings.

The layde Branne boyled in the decoction of Rue, doth slake & swage the harde swellings of womans breastes.

The leauen made of wheaten meale, draweth forth shiuers, splinters, and thornes, especially from the soles of the feete. And it doth open, ripe, and breake all swellings and impostumes, if it be layde to with Salt.

Wheaten bread boyled in honied water, doth swage and appease all hoate swellings, especially in putting thereto other good herbes and iuyces.

Wheaten bread newe baked, tempered or soaked in brine or pickle, doth cure and remoue all olde and white scruinesse, and the foule creeping or spreading scabbe.

The Amylum or Starche, that is made of wheate, is good against the falling downe of rheumes and humours into the eyes, if it be layd therevnto, and it cureth and filleth agayne with flesh, woundes and holow vlcers.

Amylum drunken stoppeth the spetting of blood, and mingled with milke, it swageth the roughnesse, or sozenesse of the throte and brest, and causeth to spit out easly.

Of the Corne called Spelt or Seia. Chap. ij.

✦ *The Kindes.*

Spelt is of two sortes. The one hath commonly two cornes or seedes ioyned togither, whereof eche grayne is in his owne skinne, or chaffie couering. The other is single, and hath but one grayne.

¶ *The*

✦ *The Description.*

Zea. Far. Spelt.

Spelt, hath straw, ioyntes, and eares, much lyke to wheate, sauing that the corne thereof is not bare as the wheate corne is, but is inclosed in a litle skinne or chaffie huske, from whiche it can not be easily purged, or clenfed, except in the myll, or some other deuise made for the same purpose, and whan it is so pylde and made cleane from the chaffe, it is very well lyke to a wheat corne, both in proportion and Nature: in so muche that at the ende of thre yeres, the Spelt being so purged, changeth it selfe into faire wheate, whan it is sown, as Plinie, Theophraste, and diuers other of the Auncientes haue witten,

¶ *The Place.*

Spelt requireth a fat and fruitfull ground well laboured, and groweth in high & open feeldes. In times past, it was founde onely in Grece, but at this day, it groweth in many places of Italie, Fraunce, and flanders.

✦ *The Tyme.*

It is sown in September, and October, lyke vnto wheate, and is ripe in July.

¶ *The Names.*

This grayne is called in Greeke *Σινα*: in Latine Zea: of the Auncient Romaynes Semen, and Far, and at this day Spelta: in frenche *Espeautre*: in high Douche Speltz, and Dinkelkorne: in base Al-maigne Spelte: and amongst the kindes of Far, it shoulde seeme to be Venniculum album.

✦ *The Nature.*

Spelt is of Nature like vnto wheate, but somewhat colder, drawing neare to the complexion of barley, and somewhat drying.

✦ *The Vertues.*

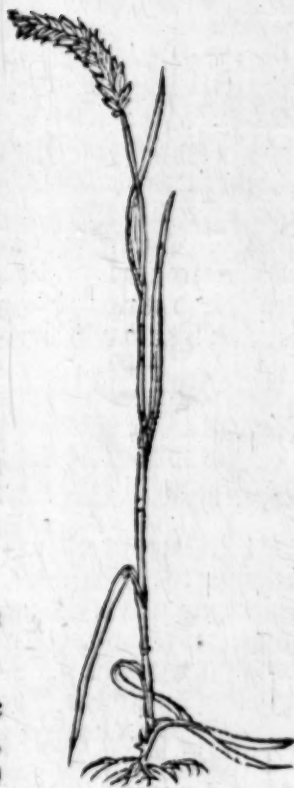
The meale of Spelt, with red wine, is very profitable against y^e stinginges of Scorpions, and for suche as spet blood.

The same with sweete Butter vn salted, or with newe Goates suet, is both souple and mitigate the roughnesse of the throte, and appeaseth the cough.

The same boyled with wine and Saltpeter, cureth corrupt and running C sores, and the white scurffe of all the body, the payne of the stomacke, the feete, and womens brestes.

To conclude, Spelt in qualitie is very like wheate, and is a good nourish- ment both for man and beast, as Theophrastus writeth.

The bread thereof is not muche inferiour to that is made of wheate, but it C nourisheth lesse. Turner lib. 2. fol. 131.



The fourth Booke of
Of Amelcorne. Chap. iij.

✠ The Description.

Amyleum frumentum.



DI S grayne is also lyke vnto wheate in the strawe, forntes, and growing, but that the eares be not bare or not like wheate, but rough with many sharpe pointed eares or bearded, like the eares of Barley: & the cornes grow by ranges, like to the cornes or graynes of Barley. The seede is also incloled in little huskes or coueringes, like to spelt, and being clenled and purged from his chaffie huske, it is much lyke to wheate.

✠ The Place.

This Corne groweth in many places of Almaine.

✠ The Tyme.

Men do also sow it befoze winter, and it is cut downe in July.

✠ The Names.

This Corne is called in high Douch Amelcorne, That is to say, in base Almaine Amelcorne, and in Latine *Amyleum frumentum*: and is a kinde of Zea, and Far: and it shoulde seeme to be *Halicastrum*. It may be englished, Amelcorne, or bearded wheate.

The Nature, and Vertue.

As this grayne is a kinde of spelt, euen so it is very muche lyke vnto it in complexion and working, beyng in the middle betwixt wheate and Barley, agreeable to all purposes whereunto Spelt is good.

The bread that is made of it, is also somewhat lyke the bread of wheate.

Of Tpphewheate called in Latine *Triticum Romanorum*.
Chap. iij.

✠ The Description.



Dmayne wheate, is like common wheate in his blades and knottie strawes, but the eares are more rounde and playne, and better compact, very muche bearded, the grayne is like the wheate.

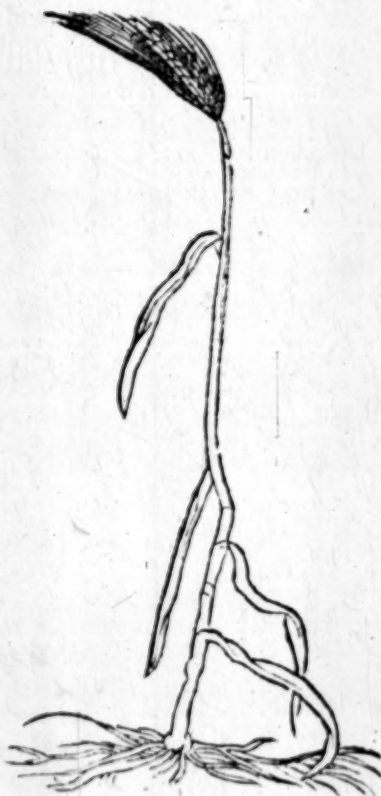
There is another kinde lyke vnto this, whose strawe and eares are smaller, the eares be also pointed and bearded. The seede is lyke vnto wheate, sauing that it is smaller, and blacker then our common wheate is.

✠ The Place.

This Corne groweth not in all places, nor is not very common, but it is founde in some partes of Almaine, as in Iulsois, about the mountaynes and forestes, where as wilde Bores, and Swine do commonly haunt. And the husbandmen of the Countrie do sowe it for the same purpose, bycause of the Swine, whiche do ordinarily destroy the other Corne, but they come very sel-dome to feede vppon this kinde of grayne, bycause of the rough and prickely bearded which do hinder and let them, as Hierome Boeke writeth.

The seconde kinde groweth in the Iles of Canarie, and in certayne places of Spayne.

✠ The



Triticum Romanorū, aut Triticum
Barbatum. Romaine wheate.

Triticum Typhinum. Typhwheate.



✱ The Names.

1 The first kind is called in French *Meteil*: in high Douch *Welche Weysen*, that is to say in Latine, Triticum Romanū: in base Almaine, *Romsche terwe*: of some it is called in Greeke *trīph*: in Latine Typha, and also Typha cerealis, as a token of knowledge from another Typha, which is called Typha palustris: we may call it Typhwheate or Bearded wheate, and Romaine wheate.

2 The second might also be a kinde of Typha, if the seede were inclosed in litle chaffie skinnies like vnto Spelt, but seing it is naked lyke wheate, therefore it cannot be Typha, although in other respectes it is very muche like Typha, of Theophrastus and Galen, therefore it may be wel called Triticum Tiphinum.

✱ The Nature.

This Corne is of temperature, somewhat lyke to the other, but not so good.

Of Spelt corne Spelt wheate. Chap. v.

✱ The Description.

Eopyron is a strange grayne, very muche like Spelt, in the strawe, knottes, and eares: yet the seede or grayne is better like wheate, for it is not closed vp in the huske like Spelt, but it commeth forth easly in threshing like wheat: & it hath a browne yellowish colour like wheat.

¶ The Place.

This kinde of grayne, doth also growe in some places of Almaine.

✱ The Tyme.

Men sowe, and cut it downe like other corne.

* The Names.

This corne as Galen writeth in his first booke, De alimentis, hath ben called in the Countrey of Bithynia in Greeke *ζεοπύρον*, Zeopyron. The whiche is a compoūde name, of Zea (that is to say, Spelt) and Pyros, that is to say, Wheate, the whiche name is very agreable vnto this Corne, bycause it is like to them both, or as a meane betwixt them both. The Almaignes call it Kern, Drinkelkern, and Kernsamen, that is to say in base Almaigne Keerenfact.

The Nature and operation.

- A** Zeopyron is of temperature, not much differing from Spelt.
- B** The bread of Zeopyron is better then the bread made of Briza, and is as it were a meane or middle cast bread, betwixt wheaten bread, and the bread made of Briza, as witnesseth Galien.

Of single Spelt. Chap. vi.

* The Description.



Riza is also something like to Spelt, sauing that it hath the eares, motes, and strawes, lesser, smaller, and shorter, the eares be bearded, and the beardes are sharpe, like the beardes of Barley. The seede is couered with a huske lyke to Spelt. The whole plante with his strawe, eares, and grayne is of a browne redde colour, and it maketh browne bread, of a very strange and vnpleasant taste.

* The Place.

This corne loueth rough and rude places, and hath not to do with the champion ground. It hath ben founde in times past of Galen, in Macedonia, & Thracia: but now it is growen in some places of Douchlande, being brought first thither out of Thracia, as it is easie to coniecture. The whiche Countrey the Turkes do now cal Romaine, the chiefest citie whereof is Constantinoble.

* The Tyme.

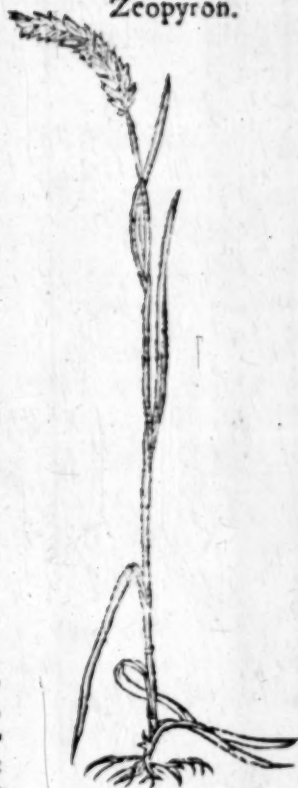
Men sowe it in September, and cut it in Sommer, as other fruites of the lyke kindes.

* The Names.

This grayne is now called in Douche Blicken, Sant Peters Corne, and Einkorne: in Feather Douchlande Cencoren. It shoulde seeme to be a kinde of Zea Monococcus, and

Zea

Zeopyron.



Briza.



Zea simplex, of Dioscorides, and the Zea of Mnesitheus, the which Galen in his booke, De aliment. facult. thinketh to be that grayne, whiche in his tyme was called in Thracia and Macedonia, *Σεισα*, *Βιζα*. It shoulde also seeme to be the kinde of Far whiche Columella nameth Far Venniculum rutilum.

** The Nature, and operation.*

To what purpose this corne serueth in Physicke, hath not yet bene written of, nor proued to my knowledge. But the bread made thereof is very heauie, nourisheth euill, and is vnholsome.

Of Rye. Chap. viij.

** The Kyndes.*

AS the wheate described in the first Chapter, is diuers, according to the times or seasons of sowing, euen in like manner is the Rye: for the one kinde is sown before winter, and the other after winter.

** The Description.*



He bringeth forth of one roote, sixe or seuen and sometime more, long, slender, and leane strawes with foure or fīue ioyntes, the whiche in good and fertill grounde groweth to the length of sixe foote or more, lyke to the strawe or reede of wheate, but softer, smaller, and longer. At the hiest of the sayde strawes, grow long eares, bearded with sharpe ples, like Barley eares, but nothing so

rough or sharpe. The whiche when the corne is ripe do hang or turne downewardeg, within the sayde eares is the grayne or corne, smaller, and muche blacker then wheate, and lesse then Barley, and is not enclosed in small huskes, but cometh forth lightly. Of this kinde is made a very browne bread.

Secale.

The other Rye is lyke to the aforesayde, in al respectes, sauing that the strawes and eares are smaller.

** The Place.*

Rye groweth in all the lowe Countrie of Flaunders, and in many other Regions, it lo- ueth the barren soyle, that is dry & sandy, where as none other corne or grayne may grow, as in the Countrie of Brabant, the whiche is called Kempene, and other like drie soyles. Yet for al that, the best Rye groweth in good and fertill soyles.

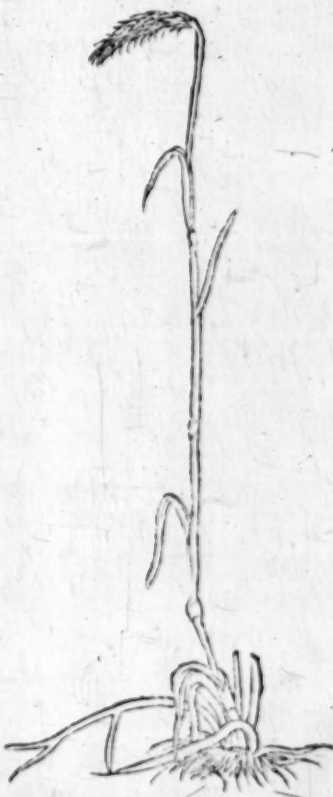
** The Tyme.*

The first kinde is sown in September, and the other in Marche; and are both ripe in July.

** The Names.*

This grayne is called of Plinie in Latine Secale: in Englishe Rye: in frenche Seigle: in high Almaine Rocken: in base Almaine Rogge: in Italian Segala: of some Asia, of others Farrago: although this is not the true Farrago, for Farrago is none o-

ther



ther thing, but Barley, Otes, and suche lyke graynes mingled together and sowne for forrage or prouender for Cattell: the whiche men do mowe and cut before it is ripe, to feede their Oxen, Kye, Horses, and other lyke cattell.

And that this grayne is not Siligo, it is sufficiently declared in our fourth booke of the Historie of Plantes Chap. i.

¶ *The Nature.*

Rye layde outwardly to the body, is hoate and drie in the seconde degree.

✦ *The Vertues.*

Rye meale put into a litle bagge, and layed vppon the head, cureth the olde and inueterate paynes of the head, and drieth the brayne.

The leuen made of the same, draweth forth thornes, & splinters, or sheuers, and it ripeth all swelling and impostumations, insomuch that for this purpose, it wil worke better and is of more vertue, then the leuen made of wheate meale.

Rye bread with butter is of y^e like vertue, but yet not so strong as the leuen. Rye bread is heauie and hard to digest, most meetest for labourers, and such as worke or trauell much, and for suche as haue good stomackes.

Of Barley. Chap. viij.

¶ *The Kindes.*

Barley is of two sortes, great and small, to the whiche they haue nowe put two other kinds, that is to say, a kinde without huske: and another kinde called Douche Barley or Rice.

1. Hordeum Polystichū Winter Barley. Beare Barley.
3. Hordeum Nudum. Naked or bare Barley. Wheate Barley.

2. Hordeum Dyflichum. Sommer Barley. Common Barley.
4. Oriza. Rice.



✦ *The*

✠ *The Description.*

Barley hath helme or strawe, lyke wheaten strawe, but it is shorter and more brittle with sixe or moe ioyntes, and knottes. The cares be long and very rough, couered a setful of long bearded sharpe aples, where as the grayne or cornes are placed in order or rewes, sometimes in foure ranges or moe lines. The seede is lyke to wheate, and is closed vp fast in a chaffie couering or skinne, like Spelt.

The small common Barley is very well like the other, sauing that his spike or care hath but two rewes or orders of Cornes.

Besides these two sortes of Barley, there is yet another kinde the whiche hath the Barley in strawe and care, but the grayne is not so closed vp in the huske as the other Barley, but is naked bare, and cleane, and commeth forth easily from his care like wheate and Rye.

Yet there is another kinde, whiche some do call Douche Rylz, the same in his straw, ioyntes, and in his long bearded cares doth much resemble Barley. It hath also his graynes or cornes inclosed in chaffie huskes, lyke to Barley, but it is whiter then Barley.

✠ *The Place.*

Barley is common in all Countries, and it loueth good grounde and fertile soyle.

The naked or hulled Barley groweth in some places of fraunce, as about Paris.

That which is called Douch Rylz, is sown in some places of Almaine, as in Westerich.

✠ *The Tyme.*

Men do sowe the great Barley in September, and they mowe or cut it in July, and sometime in June.

The lesser or common Barley is sown in the spring time, and is ripe in August.

✠ *The Names.*

Barley is called in Greeke *κριθι*: in Latine Hordeum: in frenche Orge: in Douche Gerst.

The great Barley is called in Greke *καυσισκη*: in Latine Hordeum Cantherinum: in high Douche Grosz Gerst: in base Almaine Groot Gerste. I take this for Beare Barley,

The lesser Barley is called *δυσισκη*, and Galatinum Hordeum: in high Douche fuder Gerst: in base Almaine Woeder Gerste.

The third kinde (as witnesseth Ruclius) is called Hordeum mundum, and may be wel called in Greeke *γυμνοκριθον*, Gymnocrithon, that is to say in Latine Hordeum nudum, as Galen setteth forth in his booke De aliment faculta.

Hierome Bock nameth the fourth kinde Teutsch Rylz, that is to say in Latine Oriza Germanica. It should seeme to the eye, to be a kinde of Far, especially that Far Clusinum, which resembleth muche Santalum Plinij. It shoulde seeme also to be *δρυρα*, Olyra, of Dioscorides, whiche is called in Latine not Siligo, but Arinca: in Englishe Rife.

✠ *The Nature.*

Barley is colde and drie in the first degree.

✠ *The Vertues.*

Barley meale boyled with figges in honied water dissolueth hoate and cold tumours, and it doth soften and cype all hard swellinges with Pitche, Rosen, and Pigeons dongue.

The same mingled with Tarre, Oyle, Ware, & the Urine of a young childe doth digest, soften, and ripe the harde swellinges of the Necke, called in Latine Struma.

The same with Melilote and the heades of Poppie swageth the ache of the side, and with Lineseede, Fenugreek, and Rue, it is good to be layd vpon the belly against the paynes and windinesse of the guttes.

1 Barley giuen with Hirtels, or wine, or wilde tarte peares, or with Brambles, or with the barke of Pomgarnet, stoppeth the running of the belly.

2 They make a playster with Barley meale against the scurffe and leproie.

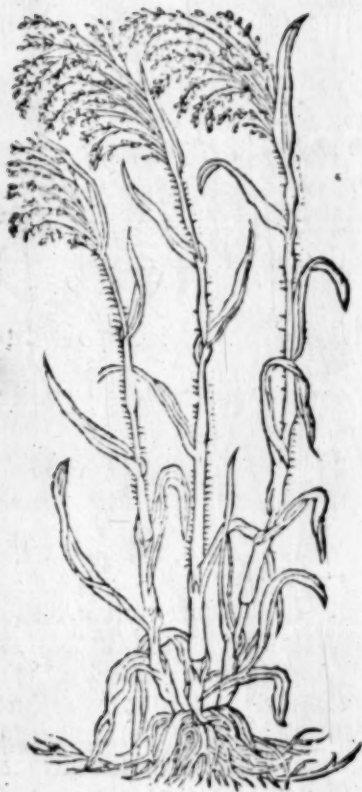
The same mingled with vineger or Quinces swageth the hoate inflammations of the gowt, and if it be boyled with vineger and Pitche, and layd about the ioyntes, it stayeth the humours from falling into them.

It is also vsed in meates, and bread is made of it, the which doth not nourish so wel as the bread made of wheate or spelt.

Of Mill or Millet. Chap. ix.

Milium.

Lachryma Iob.



* The Description.

Millet hath a hearie stalke, with seuen or eight knottes or ioyntes. The leaues belong and like the leaues or blades of Polereede: at the highest of the stemmes come forth the bushie eares, very muche leuered and parted, like the plume or feather of the Cane or Polereede, almost lyke a brushe or besome to sweepe withall, in whiche groweth the seede, very rounde and playne almost like to lineseede, but that it is not so blacke.

For one kinde of Milium is likewise taken of some, that which is named Lachryma Iob, and it hath many knottie stalkes, about a foote and a halfe high, and thereon broad reede leaues, betweene the whiche commeth fourth round fruite vpon thinne stalkes, about the bignesse of a pease, thereof come fourth small eares. The rootes haue strong threddie stringes.

✱ *The Place.*

Millet loueth a moyst and claye ground, it groweth abundantly in Italy and Spayne.

Lachryma Iob is in this Countrie strange, and is found only in the gardens of some diligent Herborisles.

✱ *The Tyme.*

They sowe it in the spring tyme, and it is ripe in somer, it may be kept a long tyme, euen a hundred yerres, so it be kept from the winde.

✱ *The Names.*

This plant is called in Greke ^{κίχρεον} in Latine of the Apothecaries Miliū: in English Mill, Millet. and Hirse: in Frenche *Mil*, or *Millet*: in high Douche Hirsen: in neather Douchlande Hirs, or *Milie*. What other name Lachryma Iob hath, is vnknownen vnto vs.

✱ *The Nature.*

Millet is colde in the first degree, and drie almost in the third degree, and of subtrill partes.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Millet parched in a frying panne, and well heated and made warme, and put vp into a bagge, and so layde to the belly, doth helpe the gripinges & gnawing paynes of the same: and swageth all paynes, and aches, especially of the sinewes: and is good to drye vp that which requireth to be dried, being most conuenient to drie, and comfort the brayne.

For want of other corne men may make bread of Millet, the which bindeth the belly, and prouoketh vrine: but it nourisheth litle, and is very leane or slender.

Of Turkie Corne or Indian Wheate. Chap.x.

✱ *The Kindes.*

Turkish wheate is of one, and of many sortes. A man shall not finde in this Countrie (in fashion and growing) more then one kind, but in collour the seede or grayne doth muche differ: for one beareth a browne grayne or Corne, the other a red, the thirde a yellowe, and the fourth a white Corne or grayne. The which colour doth likewise remayne both in the eares & flowers.

✱ *The Description.*

This Corne is a marueilous strange plante, nothing resembling any other kinde of grayne: for it bringeth fourth his seede cleane contrarie from the place where as the flowers growe, which is agaynst the nature and kindes of all other plantes, whiche bring fourth their fruite there, where as they haue borne their flower.

This corne beareth a high helme or stemme, & very long, rounde, thicke, firme, and belowe towards the roote of a brownishe colour, with sundrie knottes and ioyntes, from the whiche dependeth long, and large leaues, like the leaues of spiere or Polereede: at the highest of the stalkes, growe idle and barren eares, whiche bring fourth nothing but the flowers or blossomes, which are sometimes browne, sometimes redde, sometimes yellow, and sometimes white, agreeable with the colour of the fruit which commeth fourth after-

warde. The fruitfull eares do growe vppon the sides of the stemmes amongst the leaues, the which eares be great and thicke and couered with many leaues, so that one cannot see the sayde eares, vpon the vppermost part of the sayde eares there grow many long hearie threddes, which issue forth at the endes or pointes of the leaues couering the eare, and do shewe them selues, about the time that the fruit or eare waxeth ripe. The grayne or seede which groweth in the eares, is about the quantitie or bignesse of a pease of colour in the outside sometimes browne, sometime red, and sometime white, and in the inside it is in colour white, and in taste sweet, growing orderly about the eares, in niene or tenne ranges or rewes.

✦ *The Place.*

This grayne groweth in Turkie wher as it is vsed in the time of dearth.

✦ *The Tyme.*

It is sown in Aprill, and ripe in August.

✦ *The Names.*

They do nowe call this grayne Frumentum Turcicum, and Frumētum Asiaticum: in frenche *Blé de Turquie*, or *Blé Sarrazin*: in high Douche Turkie Korn: in base Almaigne *Torckschozen*: in English *Turkish Cozne*, or *Indian wheate*.

✦ *The Nature and Vertues.*

There is as yet no certaine experience of the natural vertues of this cozne. The bread that is made thereof is drie and harde, hauing very small fattenesse or moysture, wherefore men may easily iudge, that it nourisheth but litle, and is euill of digestion, nothing comparable to the bread made of wheate, as some haue falsly affirmed.

Of petie Panick Phalaris grise/grasse cozne.

Chap.xi.

✦ *The Description.*

Phalaris hath a rounde strawe or helme, with three or foure ioyntes, the leaues be narrowe and grassie, lyke the blades of Spelt or wheate but smaller and shorter, vppon the sayde strawe groweth a short thicke eare, and clustered or gathered together. it bringeth forth a seede lyke vnto Mill, and in fashion lyke to Line seede.

✦ *The Place.*

This seede groweth in Spayne, and in the Isles of Canarie. And is onely sown in this Countrie of the Herbozistes.

✦ *The Tyme.*

It is ripe in this Countrie in July and August.

✦ *The*

Frumentum Turcicum.
Turkish or Indian wheate.



¶ The Names.

This seede is called in Greeke φαλαρίς: & likewise in Latine Phalaris: of some Douchmē Spaensch saet, and Saet van Canarien, that is to say, Spanishe or Canarie seede, some Apothecaries do sell it for Millet. Turner calleth it Petie Panicke.

¶ The Nature.

In complexion, it is much like to Millet.

✦ The Vertues.

1 The iuyce of Phalaris dronken with water, is good agaynst the payne or greefe of the bladder.

And a spoenfull of the seede made into powder is good to be taken for the same purpose.

Of Panicke. Chap. xij.

✦ The Description.

1 **P**anicke commeth by lyke Millet, but his leaues are sharper & rougher. It hath a rounde stemme or straw ful of knottie ioyntes, for the most part sixe, or seuen knottes vppon one stemme, and at euery knot a large narrow leafe. The eares be round, and hanging somewhat downewardest, in the which groweth smal seede, not muche vnlike the seede of Millet, of colour sometimes yellowe, and sometimes white.

2 There is also founde another plant like vnto Panicke, the which some hold for a kind of Panicke, the Italians do cal it Sorghi. This strange grayne hath foure or five high stemmes, which are thicke, knottie, and somewhat brownish, beset with long sharpe leaues, not muche vnlike the leaues of Spier or Poole reede, at the vppermost part of the stalkes, ther grow thicke brownered eares, greater & thicker then the eares of Panick, the which at the first do bring forth a yellow flower, & afterward a round reddish seede, of the quantitie of a lentil, & somewhat sharpe or pointed.

✦ The Place.

1 Panick is not much knowen in this Countrie, it groweth in some places of Italie and France, and it loueth grauel and sandy ground, it despyeth not much raine or moysture: for when it rayneth muche, it maketh the leaues to loll and hang downewarde, as Theophrastus writeth.

2 The Indian Panick is also a strange seede, & is not found in this Countrie, but in the gardens of Herboziles.

✦ The Tyme.

1 Men do sow Panick in the spring of the yere, and it is cut downe againe (in hoate Countries) fourtie dayes after. The Gascons do sowe it after they haue sowe their other corne, yet for al that, it is ripe before winter, as Ruellius saith. In this Countrie when it is sowed in April, it is ripe in July.

Also

Phalaris.



Panicum.
Panick.Sorghi. Melica.
Indian Panick.

- 2 Also the Indian Panicke is sown in the spring time, and ripe at the ende of sommer.

✱ The Names.

- 1 Panick is called in Greeke *ῥαυμ*: of Theophraste also *μαλιν*: in Latine Panicum: and nowe a dayes in Italian *Melica*: in high Douche *feuch*, *fenich*, and *Herdelpfenich*: in base Almaigne *Panickoren*.
- 2 The Indian Panick is nowe called of some Italians *Melegua*, or *Melega*, of some others, *Saggina*, and *Sorgho*: in Latine *Melica Sorghi*, *Milium Saburum*, and of some *Panicum peregrinum*: of the Almaines *Sorglamen*: of the Spaniards *Sorglaet*. It is very lyke that this is *Milium Indicum*, whiche as Plinie writeth, was first known in the time of the Emperour Nero.

☉ The Nature.

Panick is colde and drie of complexion.

✱ The Vertues.

The seede of Panick dronke with wine, cureth the dangerous and bloody fire, and taken twise a day boyled in Goates milke, it stoppeth the laske, and the gnawinges or gripings of the belly.

They make bread of Panick, as of Millet, but it nourisheth, and bindeth lesse then the bread of Millet.

The Indian Panick is like the other Panick in operation and vertue.

Of Otes. Chap. xij.

✱ The Description.

OTes (as Dioscorides saith) in grassie leaues, and knottie straw or motes, are somewhat like to wheate: at y^e vpper part of the straws growe the eares, diuided into many small springes or stemmes, displayed and spread abroad farre one from another, vpon the which stemmes or small branches the grayne hangeth sharpe pointed alwayes together, well couered with his huske.

² There is an other kinde of Otes, whiche is not so inclosed in his huskes as y^e other is, but is bare, and without huske whan it is threshed.

³ Also there is a barren Ote, of some called the purre Otes, of others wilde Otes.

✱ The Place.

¹ Otes are very common in this Countrie, and are sown in al places in the feeldes.

² The pilde Otes are sown in the gardens of Herboristes. *Turner saith they growe in Suffex.*

³ The Purwottes or wilde Otes, comeneth by in many places amongst wheate and without sowing.

✱ The Tyme.

Otes are sown in the spring time, and are ripe in August.

✱ The Names.

¹ Otes are called in Greeke *ῥυζα*: in Latine *Auena*: in high Douche *Habern*: in balse *Aluaigne* *Hauer*: in frenche *Auoyne*.

² The seconde kinde may be called in Englishe, Pilcorne, or pylde Otes.

³ Turner calleth the thirde kinde by the Greeke name *ῥυζα*: and in Latine *Auena sterilis*: whiche pon may see described in the xviij. Chapter of this fourth booke.

✱ The Nature.

Otes do drie much, and are of complexion somewhat colde, as Galien saith.

✱ The Vertues.

Otes are good to be put in playsters and Cataplasmes wherein Barley is vsed, men may also vse the meale of Otes in steede of Barley meale, forasmuche as Otes (as Galien saith) do drie and digest without any biting acrimonie.

Oten meale tempered with vineger, driueth away the Lentiles and spots of the face.

The same taken in meate stoppeth the belly.

Oten bread nourisheth but litle, and is not very agreable or meete for many kinde.

Auena.



Of Bockwheate. Chap. xliij.

¶ The Description.

Fegopyron. Tragopyron.



Bockwheate hath round stalkes chaucellured and fluted (or forrowed and crested) of a reddishe colour, about the height of two foote or more: The leaues are broade and sharpe at the endes, not muche vnlyke the leaues of Tuie or common Wythwinde. It putteth forth shorthe stemmes, aswell on the sides as on the top of the stalkes, vpon the said shorthe stemmes there growe many white flowers in tuftes or clusters, after the said flowers commeth the sede, which is triangled and gray, enclosed in a litle felme or skinne, lyke the seede of blacke binde-weede, described in the third part of the historie of plantes.

✦ The Place.

They sow it in leane and drie ground, and is very common in the landes of Brabant called Kempene.

✦ The Tyme.

It is sown in the spring tyme, & in somer after the cutting downe of Corne, and is ripe niene or ten weekes after.

✦ The Names.

This kind of grayne and plant is called in frenche *Draze aux cheueaux*: in high Douche Heydenkorne: in base Almaigne Bockweydt, after whiche name it may be englisbed Bockwheat, The Authour of this worke calleth it *Tragopyrō*, certaine others do call it in Greeke *φυγοπύρον*, and in Latine *Fagotriticum*, whiche is not *Ocimum*, described by Columel, as we haue sufficiently declared in the fourth booke of our Historie of Plantes, where as we haue in lyke manner declared howe it was vknownen of the Auncientes. I thinkethis to be the grayne called in some places of Englande *Bolimonge*.

¶ The Nature.

This seede without fayle is indued with no heate, and is not very drie.

✦ The Vertues.

The meale of Bockwheate is vsed with water to make pappe, whitpottes and great cakes of light digestion, whiche do lightly lose the belly, and prouoke bryne, yet they be but of small nourishment.

The bread which men do make of this grayne is most, & sharpe or sower, without any great nourishing.

It hath none other vertue that I knowe, saving that they giue the greene herbe as fodder and furrage for cattell, and they seede hennes and chickens with the seede, which doth make them fat in short space.



Of Turay or Darnell. Chap. xv.

✠ *The Description.*

Lolium.



Luray is a bitious grayne that combereth or anoyeth corne, especially wheat, and in his knottie Strawe, blades, or leaues is like unto wheate, but his eares do differ both from wheat and Rye eares, for they are diuided into many small eares growing vpon the sides at the toppe of the straw, in the whiche small eares the seede is conterned, in proportio almost lyke wheate corncs, but much smaller.

✠ *The Place.*

Turay for the most part groweth amongst wheate, and sometimes it is also founde amongst Barley, especially in good lande, where as wheate hath growen before.

✠ *The Tyme.*

It wareth ripe with y wheate and other corne.

✠ *The Names.*

This plant is called in Grecke *λίπα* *ἢ* *λίπα*. In Latine *Lolium*: of the Arabians *Zizania*: in frenche *Turaye*, or *Gasse*. in Englishe it is also called Turaye, Darnell, and Rye.

✠ *The Nature.*

Turay is hoate euen almost in the thirde degree, and drye in the seconde.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The meale of Turay layde on with Salt and Radish rootes, doth stay and keepe backe wilde Scurffes, and corrupt and fretting sores.

The same with Sulfer and vineger, cureth the spreading scabbe, and leproie, or noughtie scurffe, when it is layde thereon.

The same with Pigeons dongue, oyle, and lincseede, boyled & layde play. C sterwise vpon wennes, and such harde tumours, doth dissolue and heale them.

It draweth forth also al splinters, thornes, and shiuers, and doth ripe and open tumours and impostemes.

If it be sodden with Hede, or as Plinie saith Orimel, it is good to be layd C to, to swage the payne of the gowte Sciaticque.

They lay it to the forehead with birdes grease, to remoue and cure the head-ache.

It is also founde by experience, that Turay put into Ale or Bier causeth S drunkenness and troubleth the brayne.



Of Pour Otes Festuca and Melampyrum. Chap. xvi.

Aegilops.
Pour Otes.Festuca altera.
Drauck wilde Otes.

✿ The Description.

1 **P**our Otes or wilde Otes, are in leaues and knottie strawes like vnto common Otes, the eares be also spread abroad, like to the common Otes. The graine is blackishe & rough heared, inclosed in hearie huskes, eche one hauing a long bearde or barbe. This is a hurtfull plant as well to the Rye as other corne.

2 Festuca, or as the Douchmen call it Drauck, is also a hurtfull plant, hauing his leaues and strawe not much vnlyke Rye, at the top whereof growe spreading eares, wherein is conterned a small seede of grayishe colour, inclosed in litle skinner or small huskes, muche lesse and smaller then any other kinde of corne or grayne.

3 We may wel place with these, that herbe or plant which of the Brabanders is called Peertsbloemen, that is to say, Horse flower, whose description you may see in the second booke Chapter xiiii. placed with those wild flowers, that growe amongst corne: for his seede is lyke to wheate, and a hurtful or noysome weede to corne, especially to wheate, as Galen saith.

¶ The Place.

You shal finde much of this geare amongst Rye, and oftentimes amongst wheate and Barley.

✿ The Names.

The first is called in Greeke *αἰγίλωψ*: in Latine Aegilops, and according to Plinie

Plinie Festuca: in English wilde Otes, or Pour Melampyrū Blacke wheat.
Otes. Cow wheat or Hoise flower.

- 1 The seconde is called in high Douche Dort: in Feather Douchlande Drauck: it may be also very well called in Latine Festuca, or Festucaaltera: in Englishe wilde Otes, or Drauck.

* The Nature.

Pour Otes are hoare, as Galen testifieth.

* The Vertues.

- 1 The greene leaues layde to, with the meale of th the seede of Pour Otes (if it be Aegilops) is good to heale hollowe vlcers called fistulas, especially those whiche are in the corners of the Eyes, called Aegilopes.
- 2 The same sodden with Ale or Bier, causeth the head to be dul and heauy, after a drunken sort or manner, like to Turape, and the seede of the same grayne which the Brabanders call Peertsbloemen.

Of Blight or Grantcorne. Chap. xviij.

* The Description.



Stilago is a certayne disease, or infirmitie, that happeneth vnto suche fruits as ebare eares, but especially vnto Otes. This kinde of plante, befoze it shuteh out in eare is very lyke vnto Otes, but when it beginneth to put forth his eare, in steede of a good eare, there commeth bp a blacke burnt eare, ful of blacke dust or powder.

* The Place.

It groweth most commonly (as is befoze said) amongst Otes, and sometimes amongst wheate.

* The Tyme.

It is founde most commonly in Aprill, when as the Sonne shineth very hoate, & after a rayne folowing.

* The Names.

This barren and vnfruitefull herbe is now called Vstilago, that is to say, Burned, or Blighted: in French *Brulure*: in high and base Almaigne *Biant*.

* The Nature, and faculties.

Vstilago hath no good propertie in Physicke, and serueth to no manner of good purpose, but is rather a hurt or maladye to all Corne.



Vstilago.



Of Beanes. Chap. xviij.

✠ The Kynnes.

There be two sortes of beanes. The one sort is commonly sowen, the other is wild. The comon or manured beane, is diuided againe into two sortes, that is: great, and smal.

Phaselus satiuus.

Sowen Beanes.



Phaselus syluestris.

Wilde Beanes.



✠ The Description.



The great sowen Beane hath a square stalke, byright, and hollowe. The leaues growe vpon short stemmes standing vpon both sides of the stalkes one against another, and are long & thicke. The flowers grow vpon the sides of the stalke, and are white with a great blacke spot in them and sometimes a browne. After which flowers there come by long coddess, great and round, soft within, & frised, or cottonlike. In the sayd coddess the beanes are inclosed, of colour most commonly white, sometimes redde or browne, in fashion flat, almost lyke to the nayle of a mans finger or toe.

² The lesser beane that is vsed to be sowen, is like to the aforesayd, in stalkes, leaues, flowers, and woolly coddess, sauing that in all pointes it is lesser. The fruite also is nothing so flat, but rounder and smaller.

³ The wilde beane hath also a square hollow stalke, as the garden and sowen beanes haue. The leaues be also like to the common beane leaues, but the litle stemmes, whereon the leaues do growe, haue at the very ende tendrelles and claspers, as the pease leaues haue. The flowers be purple. The coddess are flat, and

and woolly within, as it were laid with a soft Downe or Cotton, but nothing so much as the coddles of the common sown beanes. The fruite is all rounde and very blacke and no bigger then a good pease, of a strong vnpleasant sauor, and when it is chewed it filleth the mouth full of stinking matter.

✱ *The Place.*

The domesticall, or husbandly beanes, do growe in feeldes and gardens where as they be sown or planted. The wilde is to be founde amongst the Herbozistes: and groweth of his owne kinde in Languedoc.

✱ *The Tyme.*

They are planted and sown in Nouember, January, February and April, and are ripe in Iune and Iuly.

✱ *The Names.*

Beanes are called in Greeke φασιολι, of Dioscorides also Phasioli: in Latine Faselii: nowe a dayes they be called in Shoppes, and commonly Fabæ: in high and base Almaigne Bonen.

1 The great kinde is called in Latine Phaselus maior, or Faselus satiuus maior: in Douche, Groote Boonen: in English, Great Beanes, and garden Beanes.

2 The other may be well called Faselii minores, that is to say, The smaller Beane, in Brabant Zecusche Boonkens, and Pcerde Boonkens. That the common Beane is not that kind of pulse called of the Auncientes Cyamos, and Faba, hath ben sufficiently declared, In Historia nostra.

3 The wilde kinde may well be called in Latine Faselus syluestris, and Faselus niger, that is to say, The wilde Beane, and the blacke Beane: in Douch, wilde Boonen, and Swerte Boonen, or Hoozkens, as some do cal them. This may well be that Pulse whiche is called Cyamos, and Faba.

✱ *The Nature.*

Greene beanes before they be ripe, are colde, and moist: but when they be drie they haue power to binde and restrayne.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The greene and buripe Beanes eaten, do loose & open the belly very gently, & but they be windy, & engender ventosities (as Dioscorides saith.) The which is well knowen of the common sortes of people, and therefore they vse to cate their beanes with Comnine.

Drie Beanes do stop & binde the belly, especially when they be eaten with. B out their huskes or skines: and they nourishe but litle, as Galen saith.

Beane meale layde to outwardly in manner of a Cataplasme or playster, C dissolueth tumours and swellinges. And is very good for the vicers and inflammation of womens pappes, and against the mishappes and blastings of the genitoirs.

The wilde Beane serueth to no vse, neither for meate nor medicine, that I D knowe.

Of Kidney Beane or garden Smilar. Chap. xix.

✱ *The Description.*



Arden Smilax hath long and small branches, growing very high, gripping, and taking holdfast when they be succoured with rises or long poles, about the whiche, they wrappe and winde them selues, as the Hoppe, otherwise they lye flat and creepe on the ground, & beare no fruite at all. The leaues be broad almost like Iuie, growing three and three together as the Trefoil or three leaved grasse. The flowers be sometimes white and sometimes red, after the flowers there come in their places long coddles,

It is which

which be sometimes crooked, and in them lye the sedes or fruit, smaller then the common beane, and flat fashioned lyke to a kidney of colour sometimes red, sometimes, yelow, sometimes white, sometimes blacke, & sometimes gray, & speckled with sundrie colours. This fruit is good and pleasant to eate, in so much that men gather and boyle the before they be ripe, and do eate them coddles and all.

Phaseolus.

✠ The Place.

In this Countreie men plant this kind of Beanes in gardens, & they loue good ground and places that stande well in the Sonne.

✠ The Tyme.

They are planted in Aprill after that the colde and frostes be past: for at their first comming vp, they can by no meane at all indure colde. They are ripe in August and September.

✠ The Names.

This kinde of Beanes are called in Greeke φασιόλος, δολιχός, καὶ σμιλαξ κηπαία: in Latine Faseolus, Dolichus, and Smilax hortensis. The coddles or fruite are called λοβοί, that is in Latine Siliquæ, and Lebi: of Serapio Lubia: in frenche Phaseoles in high Douch Welsh Bonen: in base Al-maigne Roomsche Boonen: in Englishe of Turner it is called kidney beane, and Sperage, of some they are called Faselles, or Long Peason, it may be also named Garden Smilax, or Romaine Beanes.



✠ The Nature.

Kidney beanes are somewhat hoate and moyst of Complexion, after the opinion of the Arabian Physitions.

✠ The Vertues.

Kidney beanes do nourishe meetely well, and without engendring windesse, as some other pulses do: also they do gently loose and open the belly, as Hipocrates and Diocles do write.

The fruite and Coddles boyled and eaten before they be ripe, do prouoke vyne, and cause dreames, as Dioscorides sayth.

Of Pease or Peason. Chap. xx.

✠ The Kyndes.

There be three kindes of Peason, the great, the meane, & the smal, the which are lyke one another, in stalkes, leaues, flowers and coddles, but not in fruite, as ye may perceaue hereafter.

✠ The Description.

The great branched Peason, are not muche knownen in this Countrey. They growe when they be stayed vp, by risles, stakes, or other helpes to the length of a man, or higher. The stalkes be rounde and holowe, and somewhat cornered, as big as a finger, vpon the which at

at euery knot there growe two leaues, very well closed and ioyned together, as if it were but one leafe: amongst the leaues growe smal stemmes, the which haue foure or fife grosse or fatte leaues set directly opposite, one against another, hauing at the ende foure or fife griping or ramping claspers, whereby the Pease doth take holde, and is stayed vp, and fastened to such thinges as it standeth by. Adioyning harde to the stemmes of the leaues aforesayd, there growe other naked and bare stemmes, vpo the which grow pleasant flowers of blew or purple colour. After the sayde flowers there come by long coddies, rounde, playne, and shining, hanging downewardes, in which the Peason are couched and layde, the whiche be yng yet but greene, are rounde and whitishe, but when they be drie, they are gray and conered.

Pisum.

Great Peason. Branche Peason.

Ochros. Erulia.

Middle Peason.



1 The seconde sorte whiche are the common pease, is muche like to the aforesayde, but that his leaues and branchie stalkes, are smaller, neyther do they growe so high, although they be stayed by and succoured with bowes or branches. The flowers are most commonly white, the fruite is rounde and white, and remayneth rounde whan it is drie.

2 The thirde, whiche is the least kinde, is lyke vnto the seconde, sauing that it is much smaller in leaues, stalkes, coddies and fruite. It is suffered for the most part to lye vpon the ground in the feedes, without any stay or helpe of branches or bowes. The fruite thereof is lykewise rounde, of colour sometimes white, sometimes greene, and sometimes gray or blackish.

Re iiii

Besides

- 4 Besides the aforesayde kindes, there is yet a certayne kind of Pease lyke vnto the wilde or least kinde. It hath flat stalkes, the leaues are long with clasping tendrils at the endes, whole beneath next to the stemme, but at the toppe of the branches, the leaues are clouen and diuided into two or three small narrow leaues, almost lyke the leaues of Cicercula, (whiche Turner calleth Cicheling.) The flowers are white, after the which flowers there come by round coddess or huskes, lesser then pease-coddess, within them groweth the fruite, which is rounde lyke vnto Pease: sauing it is lesser, and in taste bitter, while it is yet greene, & very harde when it is drie.

✱ *The Place.*

- 1 The great and branched Peason are planted in gardens: but the midle and least kind are sown and planted in fruitful feeldes, and are very common in this Countrie.
- 2 The Herboristes do sow the wild kinde in their gardens.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Men plant them in Marche and April, and they be ripe in August.

✱ *The Names.*

- 1 The branched Peason are called in Greke $\pi\iota\sigma\alpha\upsilon$: in Latine Pisum: in Brabant Groote Erweten, Roomsche Erweten, and of some Stock Erweten. This kinde is the right Pisum, described of Plinie and the Iuncientes: in Englishe Great Peason, Garden Peason, and Branche Peason, because, as I thinke, they must be holpen or stayed vp with branches.
- 2.3. The two other kindes are called in Greke $\chi\epsilon\iota$: in Latine of Plinie Eruilia: in French Pou: in high Douch Erweyssen: in base Almaigne Erweten: in Italian Rouiglione: at Veniz Pisareli: in Englishe, Common Peason.
- 4 The fourth is very well like to be a kinde of wilde pease, and especially that kinde whereof Hermolaus Barbarus writeth, calling it Eruilia syluestris, that is to sayde wilde Peason.

✱ *The Nature, and Vertues.*

Branche Peason being eaten do nourish meanely, engender windinesse, but I not so muche as the pulse whiche the Iuncientes call Faba.

The other rounde and common Pease are beter, and do nourish better then the great or branched Peason, and they do lose and open the belly gently.

Of the Cicheling or flat Peason. Chap. xxi.

✱ *The Kindes.*

There be two sortes of Cichelings, the great and the small, or garden and wilde Cichelings.

✱ *The*



Lathyrus Cicercula.
Cicheling or hyode Peason.



Lathyrus sylvestris.
Wilke Cicheling.



✠ The Description.

The Cicheling or flat pease, hath flat and crested stalkes: the leaues be long and narrow, standing bpward, almost like the two eares of a Hare, with Claspig tendzelles, by the which they take holde by poles and branches that are set by the. The flowers be white lyke the flowers of branche Peason, after them come flat coddess, a large, wherein is a white fruite, large, flat, & vneuenly cornered hauing almost the sent or smell of the pease. The roote is tender and threddy.

² The lesser Cicheling is like to the aforesaid, in stalkes leaues & coddess. The flowers are reddish. The fruit is also flat, vneuenly cornered as the great kind, but it is smaller, harder, and of a moze browne colour, drawing towardes blacke.

³ There is also founde a wilde kinde of this pulse much lyke to the aforesayd in the flatnesse of the stalkes, and in his long and narrow leaues. The whiche in like manner bringeth forth reddish flowers, and afterward narrow coddess, wherein is contepned a small browne seede, round and hard. The roote is great and thicke, of a wooddy substance, and dieth not, but putteth forth new euery pere.

¶ The Place.

^{1.2.} These pulses are found in this Countre, amongst some diligent Herboristes.

³ The wild groweth in hedges, and in the borders of feeldes, in good & fertill ground, and is found in great plentie about Louayne and Brussels.

✠ The

✱ *The Tyme.*

These Pulses do flower in June, and are ripe in July and August.

✱ *The Names.*

- 1 The first and greatest kinde is called in Greeke *λάβρος*, Lathyrus: of Columella and Paladius Cicercula. Turner calleth it a Cicheling.
- 2 The seconde is called in Greeke *ἀρακός*, Aracus: in Latine Cicera. They are both called in frenche *Des Sars*: but they haue no Douche name that I knowe, yet the Authour of this booke in the last Douche copie by him corrected, calleth the first kinde in Douche *Platte Erwtten*, that is to say in English, Broade or flat Pease: not knownen of the Apothecaries.

✱ *The Nature, and Vertues.*

The first kinde is of nature and qualitie like vnto Pease, and doth meanely nourishe the body, as Galen saith.

The seconde is like to the first, as witnesseth the same Galen, sauing that it is harder, for whiche cause it ought to be longer boyled.

Of Chiche Peason. Chap. xxij.

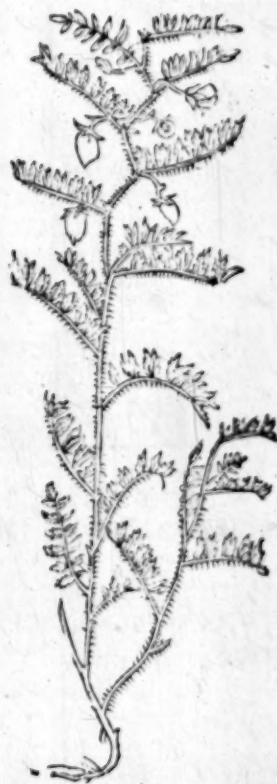
✱ *The Kyndes.*

There be three kindes of Ciche Peason (as Dioscorides writeth) the domestical or tame kinde, the square or cornered kinde, the which some do call Arietinum, and the wilde Ciche, and there be two sortes of that kinde whiche is called Arietinum, white, and blacke.


Cicer satium. Tame Ciches.



Cicer Arietinum.
Sheepes Ciches.

✱ *The*

✱ *The Description.*

1  The tame Ciche Peason is a smal kinde of pulse, almost like to a lentil, it hath foure or fīue branches, and therevpon small, narrowe, diuidd leaues, not muche vnlyke the leaues of lentilles. The flowers grow vpon short stemmes, small and somewhat whitishe, after the whiche there come vp small rounde huskes or coddess, wherein is commonly founde three or foure round Peason, hauing a certayne bunch, hillock, or outgrowing by one side, not muche vnlike Sheepes Ciche Peason, but a great deale smaller, and not so harde, and of a better taste.

2 Sheepes Ciches haue slender stalkes, and harde with many branches, and rounde leaues iagged about the bynnes, like the lentil or fethe: growing directly or opposite one against the other, the flowers be either white or purple, and bring forth shorte rounde Coddess or huskes, bollen or swelling vp like small bladders, wherein growe two or three Peason cornered, and fashioned almost lyke a sheepes head, in colour sometymes white, and sometimes blacke.

3 The wild Ciche pease, in leaues are lyke to the tame, but they are of a ranke and strong sauour, and the fruite of another fashion (as Dioscorides saith) vnlike the tame Ciches.

✱ *The Place.*

These Ciche Peason, are founde planted in the gardens of Herboristes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

All the Ciches are ripe in August, like to the other sortes of pulse.

✱ *The Names.*

Ciche Peason are called in Greeke *εἰς ἑνὸς*: in Latine Cicer: in frenche Cices, or *Pois Cice*.

1 The first kind is called Cicer satium, Columbinum Venerēū: and in Greeke *οροβίσκος*, Orobian, that is to say in Latine Cicer eruillum: vnknewen in Shoppes. This is not Eruum, as many at this time do thinke, and for that purpose they put it into their triacles and other suche medicines.

2 The seconde kinde is called in Greeke *εἰς τριῶν*: in Latine Cicer Aretinum, that is to say, Sheepes Ciche pease: in Shoppes Cicer: in Englishe Sheepes Ciche peason, in french *Pois Ciches*: in high Douch *Zylern erweyssen*: in base Almaine Ciceren.

3 The thirde kinde is called Cicer syluestre, that is to say, Wilde Ciches.

✱ *The Nature.*

The Ciche pease is hoate and drie in the first degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

1 The domestical or tame Ciches, prouoke vyne, and cause milke to encrease in womens brestes, it taketh away the euill colour, and causeth good colour to ensue.

The same boyled with Orobus (called in Englishe the bitter fiche) doth assuage and heale the blastings or swellings of the pearde or priue members, if it be layde thereon: also men vse with great profite, to applie it to running sores, and vlcers of the head, and the scurffe.

The same mingled with Barley meale and honie, is good against corrupt and festred sores, and Canckers, being layde therevpon.

2 Sheepes Ciches do prouoke vyne, and vnstoppe the Velt, the Liner, and the kidnepes: and the decoction thereof drunken, breaketh the stone, and grauell.

To conclude, the Ciche peason do wast, cleanse, and make thinne, all cold and grosse humours, and are good agaynst all spreading sores, and the inflammations

tions and swellings behinde the eares.

They do likewise nourish sufficiently, but they engender much windinesse. *f*

The Danger.

The vse of Ciches is not very good for them whiche haue any vlcration, in the kidneies or bladder, for they be to much scouring, and do cause the vaine to be sharpe.

Of Lupines. Chap. xxij.

The Kindes.

There be two sortes of Lupines, the white or garden Lupine, and the wild Lupine. The wild kind agayne is of sundrie sortes for sometimes you shall see some of them with a yelow flower, sometymes with a blew flower, and sometimes with a reddishe flower.

Lupinus Satiuus.

Lupinus sylvestris. Lupines.



The Description.

The tame or garden Lupine hath round harde stemmes, standing upright of him selfe, without any succour stay or helpe, eyther of bowes, or branches: and after it hath brought forth his first flowers, then it parteth it selfe aboue, into three branches, which when they haue also brought forth their flowers, euery of the sayde branches doth part and diuide them selues agayne into three branches, continuing so in flowers & parted branches untill they be hindered by frostes. The leaues are cut and slit downe into five six, or seuen partes. The flowers do grow many together at the end, or parting of the stalkes, after whiche flowers there come in their places long coddies, somewhat rough without. The fruit is white and flat like a cake, in taste very bitter.

The

2 The wilde Lupine hath yelow flowers, and is very like to the aforesayd, saving that his leaues and stalkes are much lesse, & his flowers are not white, but yelow, and the seede or fruite is not white, but spotted.

3 The wilde Lupines, with the blew and red flowers, are yet lesser then the yelow, the fruite is also marked or spotted, and it is the least of the Lupines.

✱ The Place.

The Herboristes do plante Lupines in their gardens. The wilde with the blew, do growe amongst the coyne about Montpellier.

✱ The Tyme.

In warme Countries and hoate seasons, the Lupine flowreth three times a yere. The first flower commeth forth about the end of May, afterward the three first collaterall branches do spring out, the whiche three branches do likewise flower about the beginning of July. The sayd collaterall bowes or branches, do agayne bring forth three other branches, & they do flower in August, where as they be well placed in the Sonne. The fruite of the first and seconde blowing doth come to perfect ripenes in this Countrie, but the thirde blowing doth hardly come to ripenesse, except it chaunce in a very hoate summer.

✱ The Names.

This kinde of pulse is called in Greeke *βίημος* in Latine and in Shoppes, *Lupinus*: in Frenche *Lupin* in English *Lupines*: in high Douche *Feigbonen*: in base Almaigne *Lupinen*, and *Nichboonen*.

The first kinde is called *Lupinus sativus*, that is to say, The manured or garden Lupine.

The three other sortes are called wilde Lupines, in Latine *Lupini sylvestres*: and these be not vsed in medicine.

✱ The Nature.

The garden Lupine is hoate and drie in the seconde degree, it hath vertue to digest, make subtil, and to cleanse.

✱ The Vertues.

The meale of Lupines taken with hony, or els with water and vineger, & doth kill and drie forth by siege al kindes of woymes. The same vertue hath the decoction of Lupines, when it is dronken. And for the same purpose men vse to lay Lupines stamped vpon the navel of young children fasting.

Men giue the decoction of Lupins, boyled with Rue and Pepper, to drinke to open the stoppings of the liuer and melt.

A pessarie made of Lupins, Mirrhe, and Hony mingled together, moueth womens natural sicknesse or flowers, and expelleth or deliuereth the dead birth.

The decoction of Lupines doth beautifie the colour of the face, and driueth away all frekles, and spotted like lentils. The meale thereof is of the like vertue, mingled with water and layde therto.

The flower or meale of Lupines, with the meale of parched barley & water swageth all impostumations and swellings.

The same with vineger, or boyled in vineger, swageth the payne of the Sciatica, it digesteth, consumeth and dissolueth the kinges euill or swelling in the throte, it openeth and bursteth wenues, botches, boyles, and pestilential or plague sores.

Lupins may be eaten, when as by long soking in water they are become sweete, and haue lost their bitternesse: for when they be so prepared, they take away the lothsomnesse of the stomacke, and the desyre to vomit, and do cause good appetite. Yet for all that this kinde of foode or nourishment engendreth

SS grosse

grosse blood, and grosse humours. For Lupins are harde to digest, and breasse to descende, as Galen saith.

The wilde Lupins haue the lyke vertue, but more strong.

Of the bitter Vetch called in Greeke Orobus, and in Latine Eruum. Chap. xxiiij.

✠ *The Description.*



Ruum or the bitter fette is nowe vnkowen, and therefore we can geue none other description, but so much as is written in Dioscorides and Galen. They say that Orobus, or Erulia is a small plant, bearing his fruit in coddles, round, of a white or yelowish colour, of a strange and vnpleasant taste, so that they serue not to be eaten, but of cattel, neither will cattell feede vpon them, before that with long soking or stieping in water, their vnpleasant taste be gone and lost: wherefore it is very easie to iudge, that the flat Pease called in Greeke Lathyri, and described in the xxi. Chapter of this booke, are not Ers or Erulia, as some haue thought: for those flat Peason are in taste lyke the common Peason, as we haue before declared.

✠ *The Names.*

This pulse is called in Greeke *ερβον*: in Latine Eruum: and the Frenchmen folowing the Latine name, do cal it *Ers*: in Douche Eruen: in Englishe Bitter Vetch, or Ers.

✠ *The Nature.*

Ers are hoate in the first degree, and drie in the seconde.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The meale of Eruum often licked in with hony in maner of a Lohoch, clen- seth the breast, and cutteth and ripeth grosse and tough humours, falling vpon the lunges.

It loseth the belly prouoketh vyne, maketh a man to haue a good colour, if it be taken in reasonable quantitie: for to muche thereof is hurtfull.

With honie it scoureth away lentiles or freckles from the face, and al- ther spotted and scarres from the bodie. It stayeth spreading vlcers: it doth soften the hardnesse of womens breasts, it breaketh Carboncles and im- pumes.

Being kneded or tempered with wine, it is layde very profitably vnto the bitinginges of dogges, of men, and wilde beastes.

The decoction of the same, helpeth the itche, and kided heeles, if they be wa- shed therein.

Ers are neuer taken in meate, but it fatteth oxen well.

✠ *The Danger.*

Ers or Orobus being vsed often, and in to great a quantitie causeth head- ache, and heauie dulnesse, it bringeth forth blood, both by the vyne, and excre- mentes of the belly.

Of the Vetch. Chap. xxv.



The Vetch hath stalkes of a sufficient thicknesse, and square about the height of three foote, with leaues displayed & spread abroad, compassed about with many smal leaues, set opposite one directly against another: at the ende of whiche leaues, ye haue tendrells or claspers wherby it taketh hold and is stayed vp. The flowers are purple and fashioned like the Beane flowers, afterward there come by long flat coddles, wherein are Vetches, which are flat and of a blackish colour.

✠ *The*

✠ *The Place.*

They sowe Vetches in this Countrie, in the feedes, for fowrage or prouender for Horses.

✠ *The Tyme.*

They be ripe in July and August.

✠ *The Names.*

This pulse is called in Greke Βίχιον, and of some σαρρανον: in Latine Vicia: of some Osmūdi: in English a Vetch, or Vetches: in frenche Vesse: in high Douche Wicken: in base Almaigne Witsen. And that this is not Eruum, it appeareth evidently by that which is described in the former Chapter. This shoulde seeme to be Theophrastus Aphace or Taare.

✠ *The cause of the Name.*

The Vetch, as Varro sayth, is called in Latine Vicia, because it bindeth it selfe about other plantes, and ouercometh them, and is deriued from this Latine worde (Vincire) whiche signifieth to binde sure, to ouercome and to restrayne from libertie.

✠ *The Nature and Vertues.*

The Vetch is not vsed in medicine, neyther vsed to be eaten of men, but to be giuen to Horses and other cattel, and this Galen doth also witnesse.

Of Arachus or wilde Fitch.

Chap. xxvi.

✠ *The Description.*

Arachus is muche lyke to the common Vetch, in stalkes, leaues, and coddies, but in all these muche lesse. The stalkes be tender, weake and slender with cornered trayles or square crested edges. The leaues are spread abroad like the other Vetch, but clouen and parted aboue at the endes, into two or three clasping tendrilles. The flowers be smal, of a light purple, or incarnate colour, and do growe vppon the stalke selfe, as the flowers of beanes or common Vetches do, without any foote stalkes. The coddies be small, long, and narrowe, wherein is couched sixe or seuen seedes, of a blackishe colour, harde, and smaller than Vetches.

Ss ij

Of



Arachus.



2 Of this sorte there is found an other kinde, the which is very wel like to the abovesaid, in leaues and stalkes, but it is smaller. It hath smal white flowers growing clusterwise at the ende vpon long stems, almost like the wild Vetch, the whiche do turne into litle short huskes, clusering together, smaller then the lentil huskes, in the whiche is founde, but onely two graynes, harde, rounde, gray speckled, blackish, in making and taste like to the Vetch.

✱ The Place.

These two kindes of Vetches do grow in the feeldes, amongst Rye & Otes, and other lyke graynes.

✱ The Tyme.

They are both ripe in Iune.

✱ The Names.

This plant is called of Galen, Lib. 1. de alimentorum facultatibus, *ἄραχος*. Arachus, the whiche name is written by ch in the last syllabe, as a difference from the other *ἄρακος* Aracus, written with ac, wherof we haue alreedy treated. They cal it in French *Veseron*: in Brabant, *Crock*: in English, *Wilde Vetch*.

✱ The Nature, and Vertues.

Arachus or the wild Vetch, is not fit for man, but serueth only for prouender or furrage, for Bieues and horses, vnto whom the whole herbe is giuen.

Of smal wild Fetchelinges. Chap. xxvij.

Galega altera. Vetcheling or
smal wild fitches.

Onobrichis forte, *Medica Ruellij*.
Saint Foin. Medick Vetcheling.



1 **T**he wild Vetch is much like Arachus, described in the former Chapt. in stalkes leaues and claspings tendrilles, but that his flowers grow not in the like order, but do grow
in

in tufted cluſters about long ſtemmes, almoſt like to ſpiked eares, of colour purple in blew, the which paſt & gone, there come vp litle flat huſkes, wherein lieth the ſeede, like to the ſeede of Arachus.

- 2 You may ſet by this wild Vetch, a certaine plant not much vnlike the aforeſayd in leaues and growing, the which beareth rough and prickie buttons, or bolles. It doth not commonly growe in this Countrey, but planted in the gardens of ſome Herboriſtes. This kind of plant hath leaues like to the other, but ſomewhat narrower, whiter & ſmoother. His flowers do likewise growe thicke vpon long ſtemmes, commonly of a cleare red or Crymſen colour. After which there come flat prickley round huſkes, bolled or bunched, and ſometimes faſhioned like a ſmal Hedgehogge, which is nothing els but the ſeede.

✠ The Place.

- 1 The wilde Vetch groweth in the borders of feeldes, in meadowes, & oftentimes in moſt places, and about water courſes, and running ſtreames.

- 2 The other kind (for daintines ſake) is planted in the gardens of the Herboriſtes of this Countrey. They ſay it groweth plentifully by the Sea ſide, vpon bankes or trenches made with mans handes, and ſuch like places. They uſe to ſow it in meadowes about Paris, and otherwhiles: it is found growing there of his owne accorde.

✠ The Tyme.

The wilde Vetch flowereth moſt commonly in Iune, and ſoone after it deliuereth his coddies and grayne.

The other flowereth in Iuly, and for the moſt part deliuereth his ſeede ſoorthwith.

✠ The Names.

- 1 The firſt ſhould ſeeme to be Galega altera, & a kind of litle Vetches, & may alſo be wel called Arachus, & taken for a kinde of Arachus: in frenche *Vefce ſauuage*: in Douch Wilder Wicken: in neather Douchlande, Wilde Viſſen: in Engliſh Small wilde Vetches or Vitchelings.

- 2 The other is counted of ſome to be *ονοβρυχis*. Onobrychis, of Ruellius for Medica. they name it in frenche *Saint Foin*: we may call it, Yellow Fitcheling, and Bedicks fitch.

✠ The Nature and Vertues.

The wilde Vetch is no better than Arachus, and therefore it ſerueth onely but for paſture, and feeding for cattell, as other like herbes do.

If the other be Onobrychis, you ſhall finde his properties deſcribed in the 3 Chapter of Onobrychis.

Of Tares. Chap. xxviii.

✠ The Deſcription.

The Tare hath long, tender, ſquare ſtalkes, longer and higher then the ſtalkes of the lentil, growing almoſt as high as the wheat or corne, or the other plantes whereamongſt it groweth. The leaues be ſmal and tender (triangled like a ſcuchion) ſomewhat round, growing alwaies two together, one againſt another at the ioyntes, betwixt the ſaid leaues there grow vp claspig tendrels, & other ſmal ſtems or ſhutes, wherupon growe flowers, of a yellowiſh colour. The flowers paſt there riſe coddies ſomewhat large, & longer then the coddies or huſkes of the Lentiles, in which is conteyned fine or ſixe blacke ſeeds, harde, flat, and ſhining, leſſer then the ſeeds of lentiles.

✠ The Place.

The Tare groweth in feeldes, & is found growing in this Countrey, in fertile groundes amongſt wheat & Rye.

✠ The Tyme.

In this Countrey it flowereth in May, and in Iune and Iuly the ſeede with the coddies is ripe.

✠ The Names.

This kinde of Pulſe is called in Greke *αφακα*: in Latine Aphaca: in Engliſh,

S s iij

Tares:

Tares: vnknownen in shoppes, this is the Aphace of Dioscorides & Galen: for it should seeme, that the Vetch is the Aphace of Theophrastus.

✱ *The Nature.*

The Tare is temperate in heate, & of like nature to the Lentil: but drier.

✱ *The Vertues.*

- A The Tare seede is of a restrigent vertue like y^e Lentil, but more astringent, for it stoppeth the fluxe of the belly, and drieth vp the moisture of the stomacke.
- B The Tare in vertue is lyke to the Lentil.
- C When in tyme past dyd vse to eate this pulse (as witneseth Galen) neuerthelesse it is harder of concoction or digestion, then the Lentil.

Of Birdes foote. Chap. xxix.

✱ *The Description.*

Birdes foote is lyke to Arachus, & to the wilde Vetch, but far smaller. It hath very slender and small stalkes or branches, soft and tender, the leaues be smal and rounde, fashioned like to a small fether. The flowers be yelowishe and smal, growing close together vpon huskes or steins, the which being withered, there cometh vp in their places small crooked huskes or coddies, growing fve or sixe together, y^e which in their standing do shewe almost like the closing foote of a smal bird. Within the sayde litle crooked coddies the seede is inclosed, in fashion not much vnlike Turnep seede.

✱ *The Place.*

Birdes foote groweth in certaine fields, and is likewise found in high meadowes, & in drie grassie wayes & Countries. That which groweth in meadowes, and grassie wayes, is a great deale smaller, then that which groweth amongst the coyne.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Birdes foote flowreth from after the moneth of Iune, vntill September, and within this space it deliuereth his seede.



Ornithopodium.



✱ *The*

✱ *The Names.*

This wild herbe is called in Brabant Voghelvoet, that is to say in English; Birdes foote, or fowle foote, bycause his huskes or cods are lyke to a birdes foote, & for that cause men may wel call it *ὀρνιθοπόδιον*, Ornithopodion, for it hath none other Greke nor Latine name (that I know) except it be that Polygala of Dioscorides, as it may be called, wherevnto it is very like.

✱ *The Nature and Vertues.*

This herbe is not vlsed in medicine, nor receiued any wayes for mans vse, but is a very good foode both for horses and cattel.

Of Lentilles. Chap. xxx.✱ *The Description.*

The Lentil hath small tender and plyant branches, about a cubite high. The leanes be very smal, the which are placed two and two vppon litle stems, or small footestalkes, and do sometimes ende with clasping tendrilles, wherby it hitcheth fast and taketh sure hold. The flowers be smal, of a brownish colour, intermixt with white. The huskes or shelles are flat. The fruite is round and flat, of colour now blacke, now white, and sometimes browne.

✱ *The Place.*

The Lentil is not very wel knownen in this Countrey, but is founde sownen in the gardens of Herboristes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The Lentil doth both flower and ware ripe in July and August.

✱ *The Names.*

This Pulse is called in Greeke φακός, & φακί: in Latine Lens, and Lenticula, by whiche name it is knownen in Shoppes: in English Lentilles: in frenche Lentille: in high Douche Linsen.

✱ *The Nature.*

The Lentil is drie in the seconde degree, the residue is temperate.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The first decoction of Lentilles doth lose the belly.

If after the first boyling you cast away the broth wherein they were sod. Then den. and then boyle them agayne in a freshe water: then they binde together and drie, and are good to stop the belly, and agaynst the bloody fire or dangerous laske, also they stoppe the inordinate course of womens termes, but it wyl make their operation more effectual in stopping, if you put vineger vnto them, or Cichorie, or Purselayn, or redde Beetes, or Hyrtilles, or the pill of Pomegranates, or dried Roses, or Hedlers, or Seruices, or vnripe binding Peares, or Quinces, or Plantayne, and whole Sawles, or the berries of Sumach.

Lens.



The pill or shel of Lentiles hath the like propertie, and in operation, is of C more force then the whole Lentil.

The meate that they vse to make of the husked or vnshelled lentil, drieth the D stomacke, but it stoppeth not, and is of harde digestion, and engendreth grosse and noughtie blood.

They vse to swallow downe thirtie graines of Lentilles shelled, or spoyled & from their huskes, against the weakenesse, and ouercasting of the stomacke.

The lentil boyled with parched barley meale, & laid to, swageth the paynes & of ache of the gowte.

The meale of Lentiles, mixed with hony, doth mundifie and clense corrupt & blcers and rotten sores, and filleth them againe with newe flesh.

The same boyled in vineger, doth dissolue and driue away wennes, and h harde swelling strumes.

With Melilot, a Quince & oyle of Roses, they helpe the inflammation of the J eyes and fundement, and with sea water it is good against the hoate inflam- mation called Erisipilas, S. Antonies fier, and such like maladies.

The lentil boyled in salt (or sea) water, serueth as a remedie against clotted & clustered milke in womens breastes, & consumeth the abundant flowing of the same.

The Danger ensuing the vse of this pulse.

The Lentil is of hard digestion, it engendreth windinesse, and blastings in the stomacke, & subuerteth the same, they cause dotting madnesse & foolish toys, and terrible dreames: it hurteth the lunges, the sinewes and the braine. And if one eate to much thereof, it dulleth the sight, and bringeth the people that vse thereof, in danger of Cankers, and the Leprie.

Of Natter Fitch, Arse de or Arwurt. Chap. xxxi.

Hedylaron. Securidaca. Arsefiche, or Arwurt.

Securidaca altera.

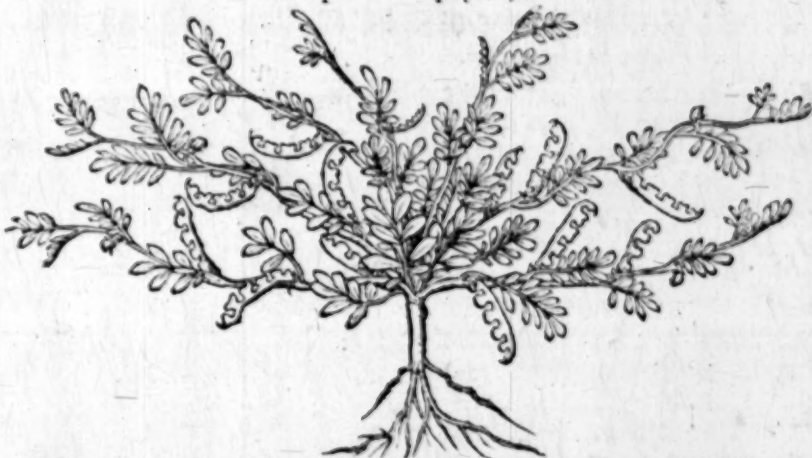


* The Description.

Securidaca hath small slender stemmes, whereupon grow small leaues spread abroad like to the leaues of Arachus, or the wilde Vetch, but smaller and rounder. The flowers growe thicke together, after the sayde flowers, there come long coddles, round and small, growing one agaynst another, bowing inward, & crooking or crompling like vnto homes, within whiche crooked coddles, is conteyned a flat seede with flower corners, like to a litle wedge. The roote is smal and tender.

The other Securidaca set forth by Matthiolus, in leaues is very well lyke to the aforesayd, neuerthelesse his coddles be longer, and not so much crooked: and for that consideration not very well appoaching to the description of Securidaca, set forth by Dioscorides.

Ferrum equinum. Horse shoe.



There is found another herbe with many stalkes, trayling vpon the ground, hauing at euery ioynt a leafe, or rather a branche of leaues, very well like to the leaues of the Lentil or Securidaca, but yet somewhat lesser, betwixt those leaues, & the trayling branches it beareth smal yellow flowers, in fashion lyke to the flowers of the Vetch or Lentill: the which afterward do change into flat huskes or coddles, the whiche are vpon one side full of deepe Chinkes, or Cliftes, and the graine or seede waxing ripe, the saide coddles do turne crooked vpon one side so that they beare the forme and fashion of a horse shoe. The seede also is crooked, and turned rounde like a Croissant or newe Moone.

¶ The Place.

Securidaca, as Galen saith, groweth in some places amongst Lentiles: or according to Dioscorides, amongst Barley and wheate, vnknown in this Countre, and is not known to growe but in the gardens of Herboristes.

The thirde kinde groweth in some places of Italie, and of Languedoc, alongst the wayes, and like vntoyled places.

* The Tyme.

Securidaca flowreth in this Countre, in July and August, and afterwarde the seede is ripe.

The Horse shoe flowreth in June, and July, and the seede is ripe in August.

¶ The Names.

The Pulse called in Greke *ἰσὺρα* in Latine Securidaca, of some also Pelecinon: in Douch and French it hath no name that I knowe. Turner calleth it in Englishe Arsch, or Arowyte, because Dioscorides saith the seede is lyke a two edged Aye.

The

3 The thirde kinde is called in Italian *Fer di Canalla*, that is to say in Latine, *Ferrum equinum*: and in English Horse shoe: in frenche *Fer de Chenal*: in Brabant *Peerts plere*. It shoulde seeme that this is a kinde of *Securidaca*: and therefore we haue placed it in this Chapter.

✱ *The Nature.*

The seede of *Securidaca* is hoate and drie of complexion.

The Horse shoe is in qualitie and vertue lyke to *Securidaca*, as you may knowe by his bitternesse.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The seede of *Securidaca*, openeth the stoppings of the liuer, the Spleene, and all the inwarde partes, and is very good for the stomacke, bycause of his bitternesse.

Of the like vertue are the newe leaues and tender croppes of the same.

Of Italian Fitcher or Goates Rue. Chap. xxij.

✱ *The Description.*

Galega.

This herbe is not muche vnlyke *Arachus* or the wild Uetche in stalkes and leaues: it hath round hard stalkes, and therevpon displayed leaues, made of diuers small leaues lyke to the leaues of *Vesleron* or *Arachus*, but muche greater and longer. The flowers be eyther cleare blew, or white, and do grow clustering together spike-wise, and like to the wild Uetche, after come long, small, and round coddies, wherein is the seede. The roote is meetely great, and doth not lightly die.

✱ *The Place.*

Galega in some Countries (as in Italy) groweth in the borders of feeldes, it groweth also in the wood called *Madrill* by Paris. We shall not lightly finde it in this Countrey, but sowne in the gardens of Herboristes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Galega flowreth in July and August, and forthwith the seede is ripe.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called of the Herboristes of these dayes, in Latine Galega, *Ruta Caparia*, and of some *Foenogracum sylvestre*. And some do also count it to be *Glaux*, or *Polygala*, but as I thinke it is nothing lyke any of them: it is called in English Italian Fitcher, and Goates Rue.

✱ *The Nature.*

Galega is of nature hoate and drie.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Galega, as Baptista Sardus writeth, is a singuler herbe against al venome and



and poyson, and against wormes to kill and driue them forth, if the iuyce of it be giuen to little children to drinke.

It is of like vertue fried in Oyle of Line seede, and bounde vpon the nauel of the childe.

They giue a sponesfull of the iuyce of this herbe euery morning to drinke, to young children against the falling sicknesse.

It is counted of great vertue, to be boyled in Vineger, and dronken with a little Treacle, to heale the plague, if it be taken within twelue houres.

Of the Pease Earthnut. Chap. xxiii.

Chamæbalanus.

✥ The Description

THE Earthnut hath three or foure little stalkes or tender branches, somewhat reddishe belowe next the ground, with clasping tendrilles, whereby it taketh holde vpon hedges, and al other things that it may come by. The leaues be small and narrowe. The flowers be of a fayre red colour, and of an indifferent good smell. After the fading of those flowers there come in their steede small coddges, in which is contained a small seede. The rootes be long and small, wherevnto is hanging here and there certeyne nuttes or kernels like Turneps, of an earthlike colour without, and inwardly white, sweete in taste, almost lyke the Chesnut.

The other kinde of Earthnut, called in some places, the litle Earthnut, shalbe described in the fifth part of this history, in the xxiiij. Chapter.

✥ The Place.

The Pease Earthnut, groweth abundantly in Hollande and other places, as in Brabant, neare Barrow, by the riuer Zoom, amongst the Come, and vppon, or vnder the hedges. It groweth in Richmond heath, and Coome parke, as Turner saith.

✥ The Tyme.

This herbe flowreth in Iune, and afterwarde the seede is ripe. In some places they drawe or plucke vp the rootes in May, and do eate of them.

✥ The Names.

This herbe is called in high Douche Erdnusz, Erckelen, Erdfeigen, Erdmandel, Icker Eychel, and Grund Eychel: in Brabāt Erdnoten, and of some Dypsen met steerten: of the writers in these dayes in Greeke, χαμβάλανος, Chamæbalanos: but this is not that Chamæbalanus, whiche is called ὄρας, and ἄνις: in Latine Glandes terrestres, that is to say, Earthnuttes. Some of the learned do count it to be Astragalus described by Dioscorides, and some hold it for Apios. But that it is not Apios, it is manifest ynough by the third Chapter of the thirde parte of this booke, where as we haue playnely set forth the right Apios.

✥ The



¶ *The Nature.*

The pease Earthenut is drie in the seconde degree.

✦ *The Vertues.*

The rootes of pease Earthenut, are boyled in many places of Hollande and Brabant, and eaten as the rootes of Turneps and Parsneps, and they nourish aswel: yet for all that they be harder of digestion then Turnep rootes, and do stop the belly, and running of the laske.

If these herbes be the right Astragalus, his roote wil prouoke vyne, and stop all fluxes of the belly, being boyled in wine and dronke.

The same receiued in the same manner, stoppeth also the inordinate course of womens flowers, and all vnnaturall fluxe of blood.

The same roote of Astragalus dried and made into powder, is very good to be strowen vpon olde sores, and vpon freshe newe woundes, to stop the blood of them.

Of Fenugrec. Chap. xxxiiij.

✦ *The Description.*

Fenugrec hath tender stalkes, rounde, blackishe, hollow, and full of branches, the leaues are diuided into three partes, lyke the leaues of Trifoil, or the threecleaued grasse. The flowers be pale, whitish, and smaller then the flowers of Lupins. After the fading of those flowers, there come by long coddies or huskes, crooked and sharpe pointed, wherein is a yellowe seede, the roote is full of small hanging heares.

✦ *The Place.*

The Herboristes of this Countreie, do sowe it in their gardens.

✦ *The Tyme.*

It flowereth in July, and the seede is ripe in August.

✦ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke τράγος: in Latine and in Shoppes Fœnum Græcum, of Columella Siliqua: in frenche Fenugrec, or Fenegrec: in high Douche Bockshorn, or kuhorne: in base Alemaigne fenigriek: in English fenegrec.

✦ *The Nature.*

The seede of fenugrec, is hoate in the second degree, and dry in the first, and hath vertue to soften and dissolue.

✦ *The Vertues.*

A The decoction of both of the seede of fenugrec, dronken with a litle vineger, expelleth al euil humours, that sticke fast to the bowels.

B The same decoction first made with Dates, and afterward with a litle Hony, vntil it haue gottē the substance or thicknesse of a Syrupe, doth mundifie & cleanse the bzeast, and is very good for greenes

Fœnum Græcum.



and

and diseases of the breast, so that the patient be not vexed with a feuer or the head ache: for such a syncope is hurtfull to the head, & to them that haue agues.

The meale of fenugreke, boyled in Meade or honied water doth consume, & soften, and dissolue colde harde impostumes and swellings. The same tempered or kneded, with Saltpeter and vineger, doth soften & waste the hardnesse, and blasting of the Mel.

It is good for women that haue either impostume, vlcet, or stopping of the Matrix, to bathe and sit in the decoction thereof.

The strapping or iuyce of fenugreke mingled with Goose grease, & put by, & vnder, in the place conuenient, after the maner of a mother Suppositorie, doth mollifie and soften all hardnesse, and paynes of the necke of the Matrix, or the naturall place of conception.

It is good also to washe the head with the decoction of fenugreke: for it f healeth y scurffe, and taketh away both nittes, and scales, or brand of the head.

The same layd to with Sulphur (that is, brimstone) & hony driueth away G pusses or little pimples, wheales, and spotted of the face: and healeth al man-ginelle and scurvie itche, and amendeth the stinking smell of the armpittes.

Greene fenugreke brused, or pounce with a litle vineger, is good agaynst y weake and feeble partes, that are without skinne, vlcerated, and rawe.

The seede of fenugreke may be eaten, being prepared as the Lupines, and I is then of vertue like, and looseth the belly gentily.

Men do also vse to eate of the young buddes and tender croppes in salades & with oyle & vineger (as Galen saith) but such meate is not very wholesome, for it ouerturneth the stomacke, & causeth headache, to be vled to much, or to often.

Of Cameline. Chap. xxxv.

Myagrum.

✿ The Description.

MYAGRUM or Cameline, hath straight rounde stalkes, of y height of two foote or more, diuiding it self into many branches or boughes. The leaues be long and narrowe, almost lyke to the leaues of Madder, at the highest of y stalkes, alögest by the grow smal flowers; and afterward smal cuppes, or seede vessels, almost lyke the knoppes of Lineseede, but flatter, within the which is inclosed a small yellowish seede, of the whiche an oyle is made, by pounding, and pressing forth of the same.

✿ The Place.

This herbe groweth in many places amongst wheat, and flaxe, and the most part of me do deeme it as an vnprofitable herbe: yet for all that it is sown in many places, bycause of the oyle which the seede yeeldeth, as in this Countrie, Zeelande, and the Countrie of Liege, or Luke beyonde Brabant.

✿ The Tyme.

It is sown in Marche and Aprill, and ripe about August.

Ct

✿ The



¶ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *μύαγρον*, of some also *μελάμπυρον*: in Latine Myagrum, Linum triticeum, and Melampyrum: in frenche and base Almaine, Cameline and of some Camemine: in high Douche Flaschdotter, and Leindotter: in English Myagrū, or Cameline: It should seeme that this herbe is Erysimon, wherof Theophrast & Galen, Lib. 1. de alimentorum facultatibus, haue written.

¶ *The Nature.*

Myagrum is of a hoate complexion.

¶ *The Vertues.*

The oyle of the seede of Cameline, or Myagrum straked, or annoynted vpon the body, doth cleare and polish the skinne from all roughnesse.

It is vsed at this day to prepare and dresse meate withal, as Rape oyle, and it may be vsed to burne in lampes.

Of medow Trifopl or three leaued grasse. Chap. xxxvi.

¶ *The Kindes.*

There be diuers sortes of Trefoples, the which for the more parte of them shalbe set forth in diuers Chapters. But that kinde wherof we shal now intreate, is the common Trefopl, growing in meadowes. The whiche is of two sortes, the one with redde flowers, the other with white, but for the rest there is no great difference in these two herbes.

¶ *The Description.*

Trifolium pratense.

Three leaued grasse of the medowe, hath a rounde tender stalke: and leaues somewhat rounde, alwaies standing together vpon a stemme, the flowers do grow at the top of the branches or stemmes, in tustes or knoppes tuffed, and set full of small flowers, of a red purple colour: lyke to a short tuffed eare, the whiche flowers once vanished, there commeth vp rounde see de inclosed in small huskes. The roote is long, and of a woody substance.

The Trefopl with the white flowers, is muche lyke to the aforesayde, but that his stalkes are somewhat rough and bea-rie, and the leaues be longer and narrower, and in the middle of euery leafe is sometimes a white spotte, or marke, lyke to the new Moone. The flower is white, in all thinges els lyke to the other, and groweth after the selfe same fashion.

¶ *The Place.*

These two Kindes of Trefoples, doo growe in all places of this Countrie, in meadowes, especially suche as stande somewhat high.

¶ *The Tyme.*

The three leaued grasse flowreth in May and Iune, and sometimes all the Sommer.



✱ *The Names.*

This kinde of Trefopl is called in Greeke τριφυλλον ἢ χαρτοκαπνικὸν γυνώμενον: in Latine Trifolium pratense: in frenche Trefle de pres, or Triolet: in high Douche Wísen klee, and fleyfchblum: in base Almaigne Claueren, and Ghemeyn Claueren: in English, Medow Trefople, or Common Trefople.

✱ *The Nature.*

The Trefopl is colde and drie, as one may easily know by the taste thereof.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Trefopl with his flowers, or by him selfe, boyled in Meade, or honied water, or wine, and dronken, doth slake and swage the hoate burning and fretting of the bowels and inwarde partes. Of the like vertue is the decoction therof, made in water, and powred into the body by glistre.

The same decoction dronken in due time, and season, stoppeth the white flowers in women.

The flowers or leaues of Trefople sodde in Oyle, and layd to in manner of a plaister, doth ripe hoate inflammations and swellinges, & other like tumors, and breaketh them, yea sometimes they do scatter and dissolue them cleane.

Of Sweete Trefopl. Chap. xxxvij.

✱ *The Description*

Lotus latius, or Urbana.



Sweete Trefopl hath a round hollow stalke, of two or three foote long or more, full of bowes and branches. The leaues do alwaies grow three and three together, euen as the common medow Trefopl, but somewhat longer, & iagged round about like a Sawe. At the top of the branches grow flowers, clustering together in knoppes, like the flowers of the medowe or common Trefopl, sauing that the tuftes or knappes, are not so great as the knappes of the other: after the fading of those flowers there come little huskes, or sharpe poynted heades, wherein the seede lyeth. Al the herbe, especially when it is in flower, is of a very good smel or sauour, the whiche as some say, looseth his sent or smell seuen times a day, & recouereth it againe as long as it is growing, but being withered and dried, it keepeth still his sauour, the whiche is stronger in a moyst and cloudy darke season, then when the wether is fayre and cleare.

✱ *The Place.*

In this Countrie men sowe the Sweete Trefopl in gardens, & where as it hath bene once sown, it groweth lightly euery yere of the seede which falléth, In Maister Riches garden.

✱ *The Tyme.*

This herbe flowreth in Iuly & August, during which time, the seede is ripe.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke λευκὸς ὑμπερβόλιος: in Latine Lotus urbana, & Lotus trifolium, and now a dayes Trifolium odoratum: in French Trefle odoriferant:



odoriferant in high Douch Siben gezept: and in base Almaigne, Seuen getide crupt, bycause that seuentymes a day it looseth his sweete sente and smell, and recouereth it againe. Turner calleth *Lotus vrbana* in English, Garden oz Sallet Clauer: we may call it sweete Trefoyl, oz three leaued grasse.

✠ *The Nature.*

Sweete Trefoyl, is temperate in heate and cold, & taking part of some litle drynesse.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The sweet Trefoyl doth swage & ripe, al cold swellings, being laid therto. & The iuyce of the same taketh away the spot oz white perle of the eyes, called B in Latine Argema.

The Oyle wherin the flowers of the sweet Trefoyl haue ben soaked, cureth C all new woundes, and buistinges, as some affirme.

Of wilde Lotus. Chap. xxviii.

✠ *The Kindes.*

There is commonly founde in this countrie, two sortes of wilde Lotus oz Trefoyl, with yelow flowers, one hauing Coddes, and the other none.

Lotus sylvestris.

Lotus sylvestris minor.

Wild Trefoyl. Yelow stone Clauer.

Petrie Clauer oz stone Trefoyl.



✠ *The Description.*

The first kinde of wilde Lotus is a litle low herbe, creeping alongst the ground. The leaues be somewhat lyke to the leaues of the common three leaued grasse, oz meadow Trefoyl, almost of an aube colour. The flowers be faire and yelow, fashioned like to the flowers of peason, but muche smaller: the whiche decayed and fallen away, there come vp three oz foure round coddes, standing togiether one by another, wherein is conteyned a round seede. The roote is long & reddish.

The

- 2 The seconde kinde hath rounde stalkes, and very small. The leaues be like to medow Trefopl. The flowers be yelow, growing thicke together in round knopped heades, the which do chaunge into a rounde crooked blacke seede, couered with a blacke huske or skinne. The whiche seede groweth rounde about the knoppes, orderly compassing the same.

¶ The Place.

These two kinds of wilde Lotus, or Trefopl do grow in this Countrey in drie places, alongst the feedes and high wayes.

¶ The Tyme.

These Trefoples are in flower, from after the moneth of Iune, al the rest of the Sommer, and in the meane season they peeelde their seede.

¶ The Names.

These Trefoples, are nowe called Loti syluestres, yet they be not the Lotus syluestris of Dioscorides, the which groweth very high, and hath seede lyke to fenugreck.

- 1 The first kind is called in high Douch, Wilden klee, Steenkle, Edelsteenkle, Vogels wicken, Unser frawen schuchlin: in frenche Trefle sauvage iaulne: in Brabant Steenclaueren, and Seelsteenclaueren, Wilde Claueren, and of some Vogels Witsen. Some take it for a kinde of Melilotus, and therefore it is called in Latine Melilotus syluestris or Melilotus Germanica: in Englishe, The wilde yelow Lotus, the Germaines Melilot, or the wilde yelow Trefopl.

- 2 The second is called in frenche Petit Trefle iaulne: in high Douch Seelkle, Kleiuer, Steenkle, and Seel wiken klee: in base Almaigne, Cleyn steenclaueren, and Cleyn geelclauere. This shoulde seeme to be a kind of Medica, wherof we shall speake hereafter.

¶ The Nature and Vertues.

These herbes are colde, drie, and astringent, especially the first: therfore they may be used aswell within the body, as without, in al greefes that require to be cooled and dried.

Of Melilot. Chap. xxix.

¶ The Kindes.

There is nowe founde two sortes of Melilot, the one whiche is the right Melilot, and the other whiche is the common Melilot.

¶ The Description.

- 1 **T**he true and right Melilot, hath rounde stalkes, the leaues jagged rounde about, not muche vnylike the leaues of fenugreck, alwayes growing three and three together like to the Trefopl. The flowers be yelow and smal, growing thicke together in a tuft, the which past there come in their places, a many of small crooked huskes or coddies, wherin the seede is conteyned. The roote is tender, and full of small hearie thredde.

- 2 The common Melilot hath rounde stalkes, about two or three foote long, full of branches. The leaues do alwayes grow by three and three, lyke to Trefopl, hacked rounde about lyke the leaues of fenugreck, or the right Melilot. The flowers be yelow, clustering together, after the fashion or order of spike, the whiche vanished, there come vp small huskes, whiche conteyne the seede. The roote is long, al the herbe with his flowers, is of a right good sauour, specially whan it is drie.

¶ The Place.

- 1 The right Melilot groweth plentifully in Italy, especially in the Countrey of Campania, neare the Towne of Nola. In this Countrey the Herboristes do sowe it in their gardens.

- 2 The common Melilot groweth in this Countrey in the edges and borders of fieldes, and medowes, alongst by diches, and trenches.

Melilotus Italica.
The right Melilot.



Melilotus Germanica.
The common Melilot.



✱ The Tyme.

These two kindes of Melilot do flower in July and August, during which time they peelee their coddies and seedes.

✱ The Names.

Melilot is called in Greke *melilotos* in Latine Melilotus, and Sertula Campana.

The first kinde of these herbes is taken at Rome and in Italy for Melilot, & therfore is called Melilotus Italica that is to say, Italian Melilot: in French *Melilot d'Italie*: and in Douche, Italianische, or Roomische Melilote.

The other kinde is called in Shoppes of this Countrie, and of Almaine Melilotus, and is bled for the same, and hereof it cometh to passe that men call it Melilotus Germanica: in frenche *Melilot vulgaire*: in base Almaine, Schemeyne, or Douche Melilote. Some do also call it Saxifraga lutea, that is saye, Yellow Saxifrage: and in high Douche, Grosse steinklee: in Englishe, The common and best knowen Melilot.

☉ The Nature.

Melilot is hoate, and partly of an astringent nature, and hath part of a digesting, consuming, dissolving, and riping power.

✱ The Vertues.

Melilote boyled by it selfe in sweete wine, or with the yolke of a roasted egge, or the meale of Fenugreek, or Linsced, or with the fine flower of meale, or with Cichorie, doth smage and soften all kindes of hoate swellinges, especially those that chaunce in the eyes, the matrix, or mother, the fundement, and geni.

genitoꝝ oꝝ coddēs, being layde thereto.

If it be layde to with Sawles oꝝ Chalke, oꝝ with good wine, it healeth the scurffe, and suche sores, as yeelde corrupt matter oꝝ fūthe.

The same rawe, and pounce, oꝝ sodde in wine, swageth the payne of the stomacke, and dissolueth the impostumes and swellinges of the same, being layde thereto.

The iuyce of the same dropped into the eares, taketh away the payne of them, and layde to the forehead with oyle of roses and vineger, cureth the head ache.

The comunon Melilote is vsed and found good for all suche thinges as the other serueth: it is most vsed to swage and slake payne, as the flower of Camomil is.

The same boyled in wine and dronke, prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone, and swageth the payne of the kidneyes, the bladder and belly: and ripeth flemme, causing it to be easily cast forth.

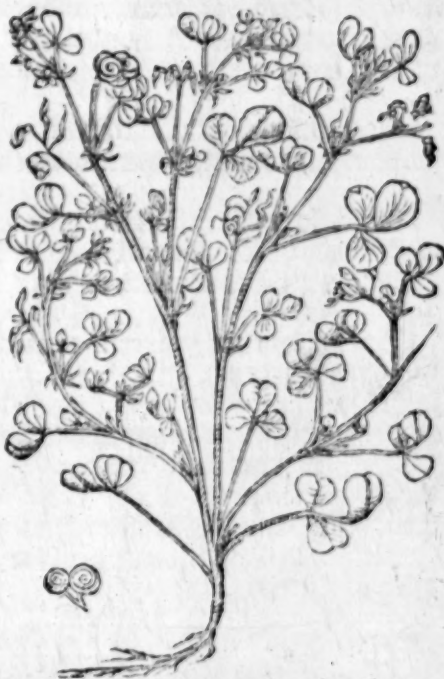
The iuyce therof dropped into the eyes, cleareth the sight, and doth consume, dissolue, and take away the web, pearle, oꝝ spot of the eye.

Of horned Clauer, oꝝ Medic fother. Chap. xl.

Medica.

Spanish Clauer.

Italian oꝝ Spanishe
Clauer.



✠ The Kindes.

There be three sortes of Medica, the which we haue seene in this Countrie. The first kind hath flat huskes, and turned oꝝ folded rounde together.

The other hath long, rough, & sharpe poynted huskes, turning in also together lyke a Rammes horne, oꝝ Snayle (as Turner writeth) otherwise one muche lyke to the other. There is also a thirde kinde, wherof both Turner and this Authoꝝ do write.

Et iiii

✠ The

✱ *The Description.*

1 **T**he first kind of Medica, hath many rounde tender stalkes, which grow not vpright, but are spread abroad vpon the ground, like the common medow Trefopl. The leaues be like them of the comun Trefopl. The flowers be small, of a pale yellowish colour, & for the most part they grow three and three together. The which once past, there grow vp flat huskes or coddcs, turned round together, like a water snayle, wherein the seede is conteyned, the whiche is flat. The roote is leane or slender, and withereth or perissheth in this Countrie, after that it hath once borne seede.

2 The second kind of Medica, is much like y other in stalkes & leaues. The cods only be not so flat, but longer, & sharpe pointed, wherein is a seede like to y other.

3 The third kind hath many stalkes, growing almost right vp, & thereon leaues like vnto the other. The flowers grow in tuftes almost like to the comun Trefopl, of coloz faire purple blew, sometimes yellow, & thereafter folow many round flat cods turned together, of y which eche asunder about the bignes of a Lentil. The roote of this is long, and continueth many yeres, especially in Spayne.

4 By sides these there is yet another kind of Medica or strange Trefopl, y which lieth not alongst the ground, but standeth vpright, a foote & a halfe or two foote long. It hath hard round stalkes, diuided into diuers branches, vpo the which grow meetly large leaues, gray & thicke, three vpo one stemme, almost like the leaues of Trefopl or fenugreek, but muche lesse. The flowers be white mixt with Crymsen or Carnation coloz. Al the herbe, aswel the stalkes as leaues, is whitish, and couered with a soft and gentle cotton, or woolly roughnesse.

✱ *The Place.*

These kindes of Trefopl growe in Spayne. They growe not of their owne kinde in this Countrie, but are sown in the gardens of Herboristes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Medica flowreth in this Countrie in Iuly, and within short space after cometh forth his crooked or crumpled huskes.

4 The fourth kind flowreth in this Countrie at the ende of Sommer.

✱ *The Names.*

1.2. The first two haue no certaine name which is knowē vnto vs, therfore haue we named them in Latine *Trifolia cochleata*: in Douche, *Gedrayde Clauer*: in French *Trefle au limaçon*: in English Horned Trefopl or Clauer, bycause their coddcs be turned as water snayles, wherein the seede is conteyned.

3 The third is called in Greke *μυδική*: in Latine *Medica*: in Spanish *Alfafa*, after the Arabian name *Fasfafa*, or *Alfasfafa*: with the whiche Medica of Auicenna is named: in Douch *Spaensche Clauer*: in English *Spanish Trefopl*.

4 The fourth kind is counted of some to be *Glaux*, of some to be *Anthyllis*, of others it is taken for *Polygala*.

✱ *The Nature.*

Medica is of a colde nature.

✱ *The Vertues.*

(& drying.

Medica is good against al hoate diseases, & impostumes that require cooling. This is also an excellent fodder for Oren and kine, and for the same purpose it was vbled to be sown of the Auncient Romynes in olde time.

Of the right Trefople or Treacle Clauer. Chap. xli.

✱ *The Description.*

Amongst al the sortes of Trefoples, y same here is the largest in leaues that we haue yet seene, it hath great round stalkes of a foote & a halfe or two foote long, ful of bzanches, vpo the which there grow alwaies three leaues together, vpon one footestalke or stemme, of a blackish colour, and muche greater then the leaues of the common Trefopl. The flowers growe

grow from the sydes of the stalkes vpon long stemmes, thicke tufting and clustering together, almost like the flowers of Scabiousse, of a deepe blew or skye colour. The seede is broade and rough, or a litle hearie, and sharpe at the ende. The roote is smal and slender.

✱ The Place.

Trifolium.

The Herboristes of this Countrie, do also sowe this kinde of Trefoyl in their gardens.

✱ The Tyme.

This Trefoyl flowreth in this Countrie in August.

✱ The Names.

This kinde of Trefoyl is called in Greke τριφυλλον, ὀστροφυλλον, μυιασδης, ἀσφάδιον, καὶ κνίκιον: in Latine Trifolium, & Trifolium odoratum, at this tyme they call it Trifolium foetidum, Trifolium bituminosum, in frenche *Vray Trefle*, and *Trefle puant*. in base Almaigne, *Groote Claueren*: in Englishe, *The right Trefoyl*, *stinking Trefoyl*, *Smelling Clauer*, *Treacle Clauer*, *Clauer gentle*, and *Pitche Trefoyl*. And this is that *Oxytriphylon*, of the which *Scribonius Largus* hath witten.

✱ The Nature.

This Trefoyl is hoate and drie in the thirde degree.

✱ The Vertues.

- A The leaues and flowers, or seede of this Trefoyl, dronken in water, is good for the payne of the syde, the strangurie, the falling sicknesse, the drop sicke, and for women that are sicke of the mother, or stuffing of the matric: for taken in such sort, it prouoketh vrine, and the menstrual termes or flowers.
- B The same leaues taken in the syrupe Ormel, helpeth against the bitinges of venomous beastes. The decoction of this Trefoyl, with his rootes is very good for the same, if the bitinges and stinginges of such hurtful beastes be washed therewithall.
- C Howsoever they do with great profite mingle the said leaues or rootes, with Treacles and Mithridates, and such lyke preseruatue medicines, whiche are vbled to be made agaynst poyson.
- D Also they say, that three leaues of this Trefoyl dronke a litle before the coming of the fit of the feuer tertian, with wine, do cure the same, & foure leaues so taken, do helpe agaynst the Quartayne.

Of Hares foote or rough Clauer. Chap. xliij.

✱ The Kyndes.

There be two sortes of Hares foote, the great & the smal, but in leaues and figure one is lyke to the other.

✱ The Description.

Hares foote hath a round stalke, & rough: the leaues are very like the leaues of Trefoyl or Trinitie grasse. The flowers grow at the top of the stalkes, in a rough spikie knap or eare very like to Hares foote. The roote is smal and harde.

✱ The Place.

Hares foote, especially the lesser, is very common, thzoughout all the feedes of this Countrie.

✱ The



✱ *The Tyme.*

Hares foote is most commonly in flower in July and August.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke λαγώπας: in Latine Lagopus: of some Leporis Cuminum now Pes Leporis and Trifolium humile: that is to say in english, Hares foote, Rough Clauer, & base Trefoyl: in french Pied de Lieure and Trefle bas: in high Douche Hasenfusz, Katzenklee, Katze: in base Almaine Hasenpootkens, Hasenvoetkens.

✱ *The Nature.*

Hares foote is drie in the third degree, and indifferent colde.

✱ *The Vertues.*

1 Hares foote boyled in wine and dronke, stoppeth the laske, and the bloody fluxe.

Of wood Sorrel or Sorrel de boys. Chap. xliij.

✱ *The Description.*

1 Oode Sorrel is a lowe or base herbe, without stalkes: the leaues do growe from the roote vpon short stemmes, and at their first coming forth are folden together, but afterwarde they spread abroad, and are of a faire greene colour, and fashioned almost like the Trefoyl, sauing that eche leafe hath a deepe cleft in the middle. Amongst the leaues, there growe also vpon short stemmes coming from the roote, little smal flowers, almost made like litle belles, of a white colour with purple veynes, all alongst, sometimes of a yelowishe colour: when they be fallen, there rise vp in their places sharpe huskes or cuppes, full of yelowishe seede. The roote is browne, somewhat red, and long.

2 Of this is founde yet another kind, the which beareth yelow flowers, and afterwarde small coddes.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in this Countie in shadowie wooddes, vpon the rootes of great olde trees, sometimes also vpon the brinks and borders of ditches.

✱ *The Tyme.*

This herbe flowreth in Aprill, and at the beginning of May.

✱ *The*

Oxys.



* The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *ὄξυς*: in Latine Oxys: in Shoppes Alleluya, & of some Trifolium acetosum, and Panis Cuculi Alimonia: in French Pain de Cocu: in high Douche Saurerklee, Buchklee, Buchamffers, Buchbrot, Gauchklee, and Gauchgauchklee: in base Almaigne Coerckoecks broot: in English Woodfozel, Sorel du bois, Alleluya, Cockowes meate, Sower Trifoly, Stubwurt, and Woodflower.

* The Nature.

This herbe is colde and drie lyke Sorrell.

* The Vertues.

Sorel du bois is good for them that haue sicke & feeble stomackes, for it drieth it and strengthneth the stomacke, and stirreth vp appetite.

It is good for corrupt sores, and stinking mouthes, if one washe with the decoction thereof.

Of Grasse. Chap. xliij.

* The Kindes.

Man shal finde many sortes of grasse, one lyke another in stemme, and leaues, but not in the knoppes or eares: for one hath an eare like Barley, the other lyke Millet, another like Panick, another lyke Turay, and such vnprofitable weedes that growe amongst corne. Some haue rough prickley eares, and some are soft and gentle, others are rough & mossie lyke fine downe or cotton, so that there are many sortes and Kindes of grasse: whereof we will make no larger discourse, but of suche Kindes onely, as haue bene vsed of the Auncient Physitions, and are particularly named Agrostis and Gramen.

* The Description.

Gramen. Couche grasse.

The grasse whereof we shall nowe speake, hath long rough leaues almost lyke the Cane, or Pole reede, but a great deale lesser, yet muche greater & broader then the leaues of that grasse which groweth comonly in meadowes. The helme or stemmes are small, a foote or two long, with fīue or sixe ioyntes, at the vppermost of þ stalkes there grow soft & gentle eares, almost like þ bushy eares of þ Cane or Pole reede, but smaller and slenderer. The roote is long and white, full of ioyntes, creeping hither & thither, & platted or wrapped one with another, & putting forth new springs in sundry places, & by the meanes hereof it doth multiplie and increase exceedingly in leaues and stalkes.

* The Place.

This grasse groweth not in meadowes & lowe places, lyke the other, but in the corne felde, & the borders therof, & is a noughty & hurtful weede to corne, the which the husbandmen would not willingly haue in their lande, or felde: & therfore they take much payne to weede and plucke vp the same.

* The Names.

This grasse is called in Greeke *ἀγροστής*. Agrostis, bycause it groweth in the corne



come feedes, whiche are called in Greeke *ἀγροί*, Agroi, therfore men may easily iudge, that the common grasse is not Agrostis.

This grasse is called in Greeke *ἀγρωσις*: in Latine Gramen: in French *Graine*, or *Dent au chien*: in base Almaigne *Ledtgras*, and *knoopgras*: and of the Countre or husbandmen *Pœen*: in English *Couche*, and *Couche grasse*.

✿ *The Nature.*

Couche grasse is colde and drie of complexion.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The roott of *Couche grasse* boyled in wine and dronken: doth swage and heale the gnawing paynes of the belly, prouoketh vyne, bringeth forth grauel, and is very profitable against the strangurie.

The same with his leaues newe bused, healeth greene woundes, and stoppeth blood, if it be layde thereto.

Of wall Barley or way Bennet. Chap. xlv.

✿ *The Description.*

Phoenix.

Phenix is a kind of vnprofitable Grasse, in care and leaues almost like *Juray*, or *Darnel*, but smaller & shorter. It hath leaues meetely long and large, almost like *Barley*, but smaller. The litter or stems is short, full of ioyntes, and reddish. The eares growe in fashion like *Juray*, but the litle knoppes or eares, stande not so farre asunder one from another.

There is yet another grasse much like to the aforesaid, which groweth almost throughout all meadows and gardens. Neuerthelesse his leaues be narrower, & the stalkes smaller, and are neuer red, but alwayes of a sad greene colour, and so is all the residue of the plant, whereby it may be very wel discerned from the other.



✿ *The Place.*

Phoenix groweth in the borders or edges of feedes, and is founde in great quantitie, in the Countre of *Liege* or *Luke*. And as *Dioscorides* writeth, groweth vpon houses.

✿ *The Tyme.*

Phoenix is ripe in July and August, as other grayne is.

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greke *Φοινίς*: in Latine *Phoenix*, and of some *Lolium rubrum*: in English *Wall Barley*, or *Way Bennet*: it may be called *Red-Ray*, or *Darnell*.

✿ *The Nature.*

Phoenix drieth without sharpnesse, as *Galen* writeth.

✿ *The Vertues.*

Phoenix taken with red wine stoppeth the fluxe of the belly, and the abundant

dant running of womens flowers, and also the inuoluntarie running of brine.

Some do write, that this herbe wrapped in a Crimison skinne, or peece of B leather, and bounde fast to a mans body, stoppeth bleeding.

Of Hauer Grasse. Chap. xlvj.

✱ *The Description.*

Bromus.

Bromus or Hauergrasse, is also an vnprofitable grasse, much like to Otes, in leaues, stemmes, and eares: sauing that the grasse or leaues be smaller, the stalkes or motes be both shorter and smaller, and the eares are longer, rougher, & more bristled or bearded, standing farther asunder one from the other.

✱ *The Place.*

It groweth in y^e borders of feedes, vpon bankes and Ramperes, & alongst by way sides.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It is to be found, in eare, wel neare all the sommer.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greke *Βρόμος*: in Latine Bromus: and as a difference from Otes (whose Greeke name is Bromus) they put to this addition, *Βρόμος πρία*, Bromus herba, and Auena herba. It had this name first, bycause of the likenesse it hath with Otes: it is called in frenche *Aueron*, or *Aueneron*, we may call it in Englishe, Hauer, or Ote grasse.

✱ *The Nature.*

Bromus is of a drie complexion.

✱ *The Vertues.*

This herbe and his roote boyled in water vntill the third part be consumed, & and afterwarde the same decoction boyled agayne with hony, vntill it waxe thicke, is good to take away the smel or stencche of the sores in the nose, if it be put in with a weeke or matche, but especially if you put to it Aloes.

The same also boyled in wine with dried roses, amendeth the corrupt smell of the mouth, if it be washed thoroughly therewithall.

Of Stitchwurt. Chap. xlvj.

✱ *The Description.*

This herbe hath round tender stalkes, ful of knots or ioyntes creeping by the ground, at euery ioynt grow two leaues one against another, hard, brode, and sharpe at the endes. The flowers be white, diuided into fiue small leaues, when they be fallen away there growe by litle round heades or knoppes, not much vnlike the knops or heades of Line, wherin the seeede is. The rootes be small and knottie, creeping hither, and thither.

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U The



✿ *The Place.*

It groweth in this Countrey alongst the ficldes, and vnder hedges and bushes.

✿ *The Tyme.*

A man may finde it in flowers in April and May.

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe hath the likenesse of the herbe called in Greke κραταιόγονον, κραταιόν, και κραταίος: in Latine Crataegonum, Crataeonum, and Crataeus: it is called in high Douche Augentroostgras: and the Brabanders folowing the same call it Dogentroostgras, that is to say, Grasse comforting the eyes. And may wel be named Gramen Leucanthemum.

✿ *The Nature.*

The seede of Crataegonum, heateth and dryeth.

✿ *The Vertues.*

- ¶ Men haue written, that if a woman drinke the seede of Crataegonum three daies together fasting after the purging of her flowers, that the childe which she may happen to conceiue within fourtie dayes after, shalbe a man childe.

Gramen Leucanthemum.



Of Bupleuros. Chap. xlviij.

✿ *The Description.*

- 1 **B**upleuron hath long narrow leaues, longer & larger then the blades of grasse: otherwise not muche vnlyke. The stalkes be of a three or foure foote long or more, rounde, byright, thicke, full of ioyntes, the whiche do part and diuide agayne, into many branches, at the toppe whereof there growe yellow flowers in round tuftes or heades, & afterward the seede, whiche is somewhat long.

- 2 There is another herbe much like to the aforesayd, in fashion and growing, sauing that his leaues which are next the ground, are somewhat larger, the steme or stalke is shorter, and the roote is bigger, and of a wooddy substance: in al thinges els lyke to the aforesayde.

✿ *The Place.*

- 1 This herbe groweth not of it selfe in this Countrey, but the Herboristes do sowe it in their gardens.
- 2 The seconde is founde in the borders of Languedoc.

✿ *The Tyme.*

It flowreth and bringeth forth seede in July and August.

✿ *The Names.*

- 1 The first is called in Greke βούπλευρον in Latine Bupleurum: we know none other name.
- 2 The seconde sort is called of the Herboristes of Prouince Auricula Leporis. It is very lyke that which Valerius Cordus nameth Isophyllon.

✿ *The*

Bupleuri prima species.
The first kind of Bupleures.



Bupleuri altera species.
The second kind of Bupleures.



✠ The Nature.

Buplerum is temperate in heate and drynesse.

✠ The Vertues.

This herbe in time past was vsed as pot herbe, and counted of Hippocra-tes, as a conuenient food, as Plinie writeth.

The leaues of the same ponde with salt and wine, and layde to, doth consume and driue away the swelling in the necke, called the Kinges euill.

It is also a speciall remedie against the bitinges of Serpentes, if the partie that is so hurt, doth drinke the seede of the same in wine, and wash the wound with the decoction of the leaues of the same.

They that vse it much do take Auricula Leporis, against the stone & grauell. D

Of Catanance. Chap. xlii.

✠ The Description.

This herbe is also like vnto grasse, it hath narrow leaues & smoth, like to the blades of grasse, but smaller, the whiche afterward being dried, do turne crooked or bend round towardes the ground. The stalkes be tender, smal, and short, vpon the which grow litle Crymsen flowers, and afterwarde long smal rounde coddess, in the whiche is conteyned a seede, somewhat reddishe.

Of this sort there is yet another kinde, the whiche hath no rounde coddess, but large and somewhat broad, in all thinges els lyke to the other.

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- The

¶ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in Copfes that be fencerall, and in pastures, but that with the broad coddess is found most commonly by the sea coast.

✦ *The Tyme.*

Catanance bringeth forth his flowers and coddess, in July and August, and sometimes sooner.

✦ *The Names.*

This grasse is muche lyke to that which the Greekes call *κατανάνκη* and the Latinistes Catanance and it should seeme to be the first kind of Catanance, described by Dioscorides.

✦ *The Nature and Vertues.*

Catanance was not vsed for medicine, in times past: neyther yet is vsed that I can tel of.

Of Moly. Chap. I.

✦ *The Description.*

Moly according as Dioscorides writeth hath leaues like grasse, but broader, and spreaden or laid vpon the ground. The flowers be white, in fashion like the stocke or wall Gelflowers, but smaller. The stalke is white of foure cubites long, at the top wherof there groweth a certayne thing fashioned like Garlike. The roote is small and rounde as an Onyon.

2 Plinie in the fourth Chapter of his xxv. Booke writeth of another Moly, whose roote is not bolefashion, or like an Onyon, but long and slender. His leaues be also lyke vnto grasse, and layd flat vpon the ground, amongst which springeth vp, a rounde, small, and playne stalke diuided aboue into many branches, wherevpon grow white flowers, not muche vnylike the flowers of stocke Gelflowers, but muche smaller. The rootes be long and small, and very threddie.

3 You may also reckon amongst the kindes of Moly, a sort of grasse growing alongst the sea coast which is very tender and smal, bearing smal, short, narrow leaues, and most commonly lying flat and thicke vpon the ground, amongst whiche commeth vp small short and tender stalkes bearing flowers at the top tuft fashion, of a white purple, or skie colour. The rootes of the same kinde be likewise long, smal, and tender.

✦ *The Place.*

2 The second Moly, as Plinie writeth, groweth in Italie in stonie places, the Herboristes of this Countrie do plant it in their gardens.

3 The grasse that groweth by the sea coast, is founde in some places of Zeelande, in lowe moyst places or groundes.

✦ *The Tyme.*

Plinies Moly, flowreth in this Countrie in July.

Catanance.



Liliago.
Phalangium.



Pseudo Moly.
Sea grasse.



The bastarde Moly flowreth most commonly all the sommer.

¶ The Names.

The first is called in Greeke $\mu\alpha\lambda\upsilon$, and in Latine Moly.

The seconde is called Plinies Moly, in Latine Moly Plinij, and is taken to be the right Phalangium, or Spiders worke of Dioscorides, and that in Greke $\varphi\alpha\lambda\alpha\gamma\gamma\iota\upsilon\omicron\mu$, is of Valerius Cordus named Liliago.

That kinde of grasse whiche groweth by the sea syde, is called in Greeke $\psi\upsilon\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\lambda\upsilon$, Pseudomoly, that is to say, Bastarde Moly. Neuerthelesse it is no kinde of Moly, but rather a kinde of grasse, the whiche you may well name Gramen marinum: some call it in Englishe our Ladies quishion.

¶ The Nature.

The true Moly, which is the first kinde, is hoate in the third degree, and of subtil partes.

* The Vertues.

The roote of Moly, eaten or dronken, prouoketh vrine, and applyed as a Pestarie or mother suppositoie, openeth the stoppings of the matrix or mother.

Moly is also excellent against enchauntementes, as Plinie and Homer do testifie, saying, That Mercurie reuealed or shewed it to Ulysses, whereby he escaped all the enchauntements of Circe, the Magicien.

Of the grasse of Parnasus. Chap. li.

¶ The Description.

This herbe hath litle rounde leaues, in fashion much vnlike the leaues of Iuie or Asarabacca, but farre smaller, and not of so darke a colour: amongst the which spring by two or three small stalkes, of a foote high, and of a reddish colour belowe, and bearing faire white flowers at the top, the which being past, there come by round knops or heads, wherein is conteyned a reddish seede. The roote is somewhat thicke, with many threddy stringes therunto annexed.

¶ The

¶ The

✠ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in moyst places, and is founde in certayne places of Brabant.

✠ *The Tyme.*

This herbe flowreth in July, and soone after peeldeth his seede.

✠ *The Names.*

Because of the likenesse that this herbe hath with the graspe called in Greeke *ἡπαρῖς* *ἢ τῶ παρνασίου γένους*: in Latine Gramen Parnasium: they call it in this Countrey, The graspe of Parnasus: in base Almaine Gras van Parnasus: Valerius Cordus nameth it *Hepatica alba*.

✠ *The Nature.*

The seede of Parnasus graspe is drie, and of subtrill partes.

✠ *The Description.*

The decoction of Parnasus graspe drunken, doth drie and strengthen the feeble and moyst stomacke and the moyst bowels, stoppeth the belly, and taketh away the desire to vomit.

The same boyled in wine or water, prouoketh vrine, especially the seede & thereof, the which doth not only prouoke vrine, but also breaketh the stone, and driueth it forth, if it be drunken.

The young leaues bruised, and layd to fresh woundes, stoppeth the bleeding & of the same, and healeth the woundes.

Of the iuyce of this herbe is made a singuler Collyrium, or medicine for the eyes, the whiche comforteth the sight, and cleareth the eyes, if you put vnto it as much wine as you haue of the iuyce, and halfe as much Myrre, with a litle Pepper and Frankensence. And for to keepe the sayd Collyrium a long tyme in his goodnesse, it must be put into a copper Bore.

Of Rushe. Chap. liij.

✠ *The Kindes.*

There are founde in this Countrey, foure or fute Kindes of vsual or common rushes.

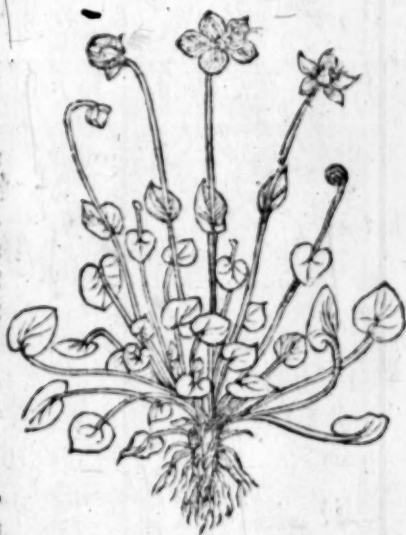
✠ *The Description.*

Rushes seeme nothing els, but lge twigs, shutes, or springs, that are slender, smooth, rounde, and without leaues, & the roote from whence they grow and spring vp, is large and enterlaced. The flowers & seede grow vpon one side, almost at the top of the shutes or rushes in tuftes or tassels.

- 1 The first kinde is full of white substance or pith, the whiche being drawen out, sheweth like long white soft or gentle threds, and serueth for Matches to burne in lampes, and of the same is made many pleasant deuises.
- 2 The seconde kind is somewhat rough and harder in handling then the first, and hath but litle pith within, and the the same not thicke nor close, so that in drawing it forth, it peeldeth small substance, wherefore the sayd pith is vnprofitable: but the Rushe being dried, is more plyant, and better to binde any thing withall, then any of the other sortes.
- 3 The third kind also hath not much pith, and groweth not farre apart from the rootes, but many together, as the flagge or gladen leaues, so that one rushe groweth out of another.

The

Hepatica alba.
Gramen Parnasi.



4 The fourth kinde is great, of eight or nine foote long, of the bignesse of ones finger, spongie within, as the flagge or water Lauer, whereof they vse to make Mattes: and of this kinde they do likewise make Mattes, which are called Rushe Mattes.

5 Besides these sortes of common rushes, there is also a strange, aromaticall, or sweete smelling rushe, the whiche is not to be founde in this Countrie, but onely in Apothecaries shoppes, vnder the name of Squinantum.

¶ The Place.

The Rushes grow in low moyst susses, or waterie places. The small kinde groweth onely in drye leane and sandy groundes, & barren Countreies, as is aforesayde: but the sweete rushe groweth in Arabia, Africa, and India.

* The Names.

Rushes are called in Greke $\chi\alpha\iota\nu$: in Latine Iunci: in frenche *loncs*: in Douche Bintzen: in base Almaigne Biesen.

- 1 The first kinde is called in Greeke $\chi\alpha\iota\nu\ \sigma\alpha\upsilon\alpha$: in Latine Iuncus laevis, of Plinie Mariscus: in base Almaigne Merch biesen, that is to say, The pith, or pithy Rushe: and in English, the Rush candle, or Candle rushe: Camels strawe.
- 2.3 The seconde is called in Douche Pleren Biesen, and the third Strop Biesen, the which are like a kinde of $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\chi\alpha\iota\nu$: in Latine Iuncus acutus: they be our common harde Rushes: in frenche *lonc agu*.

The small Rushe seemeth to be a kinde of $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\chi\alpha\iota\nu$, and Iuncus acutus, especially that kinde which is Sterile, or barren without flowers.

4 The fourth is called in Greke $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\chi\alpha\iota\nu$, and folowing the Greke Holoschoenus: in English, the pole Rushe, or bull Rushe, or Mat Rushe: in frenche *lonc a cabas*, that is to say, The frayle Rushe or panier Rushe, bycause they vse to make figge frayles and paniers therewithall: in base Almaigne Matten biesen: bycause they vse to make Mattes therewith.

5 The strange Rushe is called in Greeke $\chi\alpha\iota\nu\ \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\delta$: in Latine Iuncus odoratus, & Iuncus angulosus, the flower wherof is called in Greeke $\chi\alpha\iota\nu\ \sigma\upsilon\upsilon\delta$: in Latine Iunci flos, and Schoenu anthos: and from hence came that name Squinantum, whiche is the name whereby this kinde of Rushe is knowen in Shoppes: in English Squinant.

✱ The Nature.

The common Rushe is of a drye complexion.

✱ The Vertues.

The seede of the common Rush parched, & steeped in wine: stoppeth the laske, & and the redde flowers of women, and prouoketh vyne. But to be taken in to great a quantitie, it causeth headache.

You must search farther for the vertues of Squinant, which are not described in this place.



The fourth Booke of
Of Typha palustris. Chap. liij.

✠ The Description.



This herbe hath long, rough, thicke, and almost threesquare leaues, within filled with soft marow. Amongst the leaues sometimes groweth vp a long smooth naked stalke, without knottes or ioyntes, not hollowe within, hauing at the top a gray, or russet long knap or eare whiche is soft, thicke, and smooth, and seemeth to be nothing els but a thorn of gray wooll or flockes, thicke set and thronge together. The whiche at length when as the sayd eare or knap wareth ripe, is turned into a downe, and caried away with the wind. This downe or cotton is so fine, that in some Countreies they fill quishions and beddes with it, as Leonardus fuchsius writeth. The rootes be harde, thicke, and white, with many hanging threddees ouerthwart one another, and when these rootes are drie, then they burne very well.

Typha palustris. Reede Mare,
Cattes tayle, or Water torch.

Typhaa blque caule
The water flagge or Liuer.



✠ The Place.

This Typha groweth in this Countrey in shadowe pooles, and standing waters, and in the bynkes or edges of great riuers, and commonly amongst Reedes.

✠ The Tyme.

This Mare or torch is founde in July and August.

✠ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke $\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$ in Latine Typha, and of the writers in these

these dayes Typha palustris, as a difference from the other Typha called Typha cerealis, whiche is a kinde of grayne or corne, the whiche hath bene already described in the fourth Chap. of this booke, of some it is also called Typha aquatica, and Cestrum morionis. in frenche Marteau, Masse; in high Douche Martenbolben, and Liesknospen: in base Almaigne, Lisch Dodden, and Donsen. Turner calleth it in Englishe, Reede Hare, and Cattes tayle: to the which we may ioyne others, as Water Torche, Marche Betill, or Pestill, and Dunche downe, bycause the downe of this herbe will cause one to be deafe, if it happen to fall into the eares, as Matthiolus writeth. The leaues are called, Hattereede, bycause they make mattes therewith, to the whiche they onely serue when it bringeth forth neither stalkes nor cattes tayle. like as this plant peeldeth his cattes tayles, so likewise be the leaues not necessarie to make any thing thereof.

✱ The Nature.

This herbe is colde and drie of complexion.

✱ The Vertues.

The downe of this herbe mingled with Swynes grease well washed, healeth burninges and scaldinges with fire or water.

Men haue also experimented and proued, that this cotten is very profitable to heale broken or holowe kibes, if it be layde vpon.

Of Pole Reede, or Canes. Chap. liiiij.

✱ The Kindes.

Harundo Vallatoria.

The common Pole Reede.

THESE are diuers kindes of Reedes, as Dioscorides and Plinie do write, whereof the sixth kinde is very common and well knownen in this Countrie.

✱ The Description

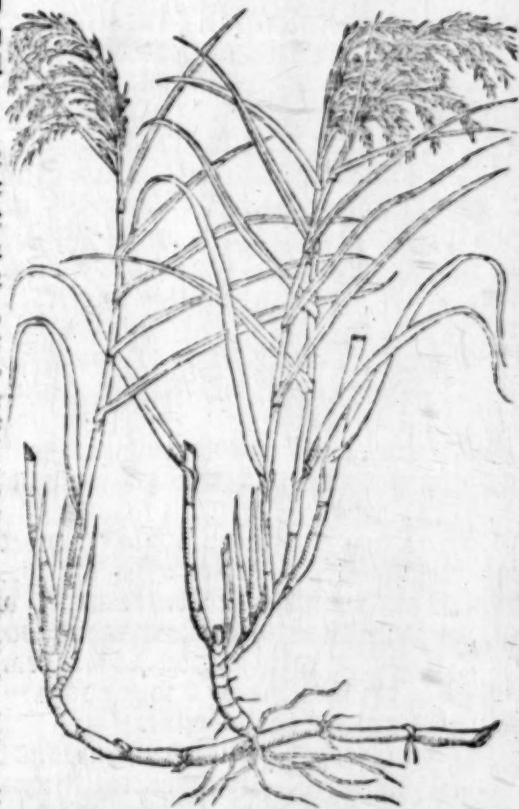
THE common Reede or Cane hath a long stalke or strawe full of knotted ioyntes, wherevpon grow many long rough blades or leaues, and at the top large tufts, or cares spread abroad, the whiche do change into a fine downe or cotton, and is carried away with the winde, almost like the cares of Mill or Millet, but farre bigger. The roote is long & white, growing outwardly in the bottome of the water.

7 The Cane of Inde, or y Indian Cane, is of the kind of Reedes, very high, long, great, and strong, the which is vsed in temples & Churches to put out light of candelis, whiche they vse to burne befoze their Images.

8 To these we may ioyne that Cane, whereof they make Sugar, in the Ilandes of Canare, and els where.

9 Besides these sortes, there is another aromatical, and sweete smelling kind, vnknownen in this Countrie.

✱ The



✠ *The Place.*

The common Reede or spier groweth in standing waters, and on the edges and borders of riuers.

✠ *The Names.*

This plante is called in Greke κάλαμος: in Latine Harundo, or Arundo, and Calamus: in frenche *Canne*, or *Rosau*: in high Douche Rosh: in base Almaine Riet: in English, Common Pole Reede, Spier, or Cane Reede.

- 1 The first kinde is called νάσος, Nactus, of this kinde in tines past they made arrowes and darteres.
- 2 The seconde is called κάλαμος βύλις, Arundo scemina, this kinde dyd serue to make tongues for pipes, shaulmes, or trumpettes.
- 3 The thirde is called συγγίγας, Syringias, Fistularis, of whiche they make pipes and flutes.
- 4 With the fourth men did write in tines past, as they do now vse to do with penne and quilles of certayne birdes, the whiche for the same purpose were named Calami
- 5 The fifth kinde is called δ'οναξ, Donax, κάλαμος κύπριος, Arundo Cypria.
- 6 The sixth, which is our comun Canereede, is called in Greke κάλαμος φραγμαίτης, that is to say in Latine, Arundo vallatoria, and Arundo vallis, and Arundo sepicularis: in Englishe Cane Reede, Pole Reede, Spier, and the Reede or Cane of the vally.
- 7 The seuenth is called κάλαμος ινδικός, and Arundo Indica: in frenche *Canne*: in base Almaine, Riet van Indien, and of some also, Riet van Spaengien: in English Spanish Canes, or Indian Reede.
- 8 The Sugar Cane, hath none other particuler name, but as men do nowe cal it Arundo saccharata, or Arundo sacchari, that is to say in Englishe, Sugar Reede, or Sugar Cane: in frenche *Canne de sucré*: in Douche *Suycker Riet*.
- 9 The Aromaticall and sweete Cane, is called in Greke κάλαμος αρωματικός: in Latine Calamus odoratus, Calamus Aromaticus, Arundo odorata, altogether vnknewen in shoppes, for that whiche they vse to sel for Calamus Aromaticus, is no reede nor roote of a reede, but is the roote of a certayne herbe lyke vnto the Yellow flagge or bastard Acorus, the whiche roote is nowe taken for the right Acorus.

✠ *The Nature.*

The Cane Reede is hoate and drie, as Galen sayth.

- 9 The Aromaticall and sweete Cane, is also hoate & drie in the second degree.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The roote of Cane Reede or Spier, pound smal and layd to, draweth forth all thornes and splinters, and mingled with vineger it swageth the paine of members out of ioynt.

The greene tender leaues finely stamped and layde to, healeth cholerique inflammations or wilde fier, also hoate swellinges and impostumes.

The ashes of the Pole Reede mingled with vineger and layde to, healeth the roome and scales of the head, whiche do cause the heare to fall of.

The Aromaticall or sweete Calamus being drunken, prouoketh vyne, and boyled with Parsley seede, is good agaynst the strangurie, the payne of the rapnes, the bladder and dropisie.

The same taken in any kind of wayes, is very agreeable to all inner partes, as the stomacke, the liuer, the spleene, the matrix, & agaynst tursinges or ruptures.

✠ *The Danger.*

The downe that is in the top of the Cane reede, or in the tufting tassels thereof, if it chaunce to fall into the eares, bringeth such a deafenesse, as is hard to be cured.

✠ *The*

Of Reede Grasse. Chap. lvi.

✱ The Description.



Reede grasse hath long narrow leaues, two edged or sharpe on both sides, with a sharpe crest or backe, rayed vp, so that they seeme almost triangled or three square. The stalkes growe amongst the leaues, to the height of two or three foote or more, and do beare about the vpper part of the stalkes rounde pickley knoppes, or boulettes, as bigge as a Nut. The roote is ful of hearie stringes.

✱ The Place.

It groweth in this Countrie in moyst meadowes, & in the borders, or bynkes of ditches & riuers.

✱ The Tyme.

It bringeth forth his boulettes, or pickley knoppes in August.

✱ The Names.

This herbe is called in base Almaigne Rietgras, and therefore some take it for a kinde of grasse which Dioscorides calleth in Greeke καλαμώγρως is, Calamagrostis: in Latine Gramen Arundinaceum: in Englishe, Reede grasse. With the which it hath no likenesse, and therefore it serueth better to be named Platanaria, and lykewise it is not lyke vnto Sparganium, but it is more lyke that Butomon of Theophrastus, that likewise in Greeke is called Βούτομον.

✱ The Nature.

It is of a colde and drie complexion.

✱ The Vertues.

Some write, that the knoppes or rough buttons of this herbe boyled in wine, are good agaynst the bitinges of venemous beastes, if it be either drunken, or the wounde be washed therewith.

Of Katteel grasse. Chap. lvi.

✱ The Kindes.

There be two Kindes of this grasse, one which beareth redde flowers, and leaues finely iagged or snipt, the other hath pale yellow flowers, and long narrow leaues snipt like a sawe rounde about the edges.

✱ The Description.

The first kind hath leaues very smal iagged, or dented, spread abroad vpon the ground: The stalkes be weake & smal, wherof some lye along trayling vpon the ground, & do beare the litle leaues: the rest do growe vpright, as high as a mans hand, & vpon them grow the flowers from the midle of the stemme round about, euen hard vp to the top, of a browne red or purple color, somewhat like to y flower of the red nettle. The which being fallē away, there grow in their place litle flat powches or huskes, wherein the seede is contained, which is flat, & blackish. The roote is smal & tender.

The



Platanaria.



- 2 The seconde kind hath a straight stemme, set about with narrow leaues, snipt rounde about vpon the edges. The flowers growe rounde about the stemme, at the highest of the stalke, fashioned like the flowers of the first kinde, sauing that they be of a fainte or pale yellowe colour, or whitishe, after the whiche there come bp litle flat pouches or purses, couered as it were with a litle bladder, or flat skin, open before like the mouth of a bladder. Within the litle purses is the seede, the whiche is flat, yellowe or brownish. The roote is small and short.

✠ The Place.

- 1 That with the red flowers groweth in moyst meadowes, and is very noysome to the same.
2 That with the pale or yellowe flowers, groweth in drie meadowes, and in the sceldes also, and is to them very euill and hurtful.

✠ The Tyme.

- 1 That with the red flowers, flowreth in May, and his seede is ripe in Iune.
2 The other flowreth in Iune and Iuly, and almost all the sommer.

✠ The Names.

- 1 The first is called of the writers in these dayes, Fistularia, and Crista, and of some in Greeke φθιριον, Phthirion: in Latine Pedicularis, that is to say, Louse herbe: in high Douch Braun Leuzkraut, bycause the cattell that pasture where plentie of this grasse groweth, become full of lice. They call it also in high Douch Kodel, and Browne Kodel: in base Almaine, Rooede Ratelen: some take it for ἀλεκτορολόφος, Alektorolophos of Plinie: in Englishe, Redde Rattel.

- 2 The other kind is called of the writers in these dayes Crista gallinacea, and Crista galli, bycause that in proportion of flowers and pouches, it is like to Red Rattel: in high Douch Geel Kodel: in base Almaine, Geel and witte Ratelē, & of some Hanekammekens, that is to say, Hennes Commes, or Corecombes: also yellowe or white Rattel. This may wel be that herbe, whereof Plinie writeth in his xviij. booke, the xxviii. Chapter, and there is called Nimmulus, the which is very hurtfull to meadowes.

✠ The

The Nature.

Both of these herbes are colde, drie, and astringent.

The Vertues.

Redde Rattel is taken of the Physitions in these dayes, against the fluxe & menstruall, and all other issue of blood, boyled in wine and drunken.

The other kinde hath no peculier vertue that I knowe.

3

Of the Thistle Chameleon. Chap. lviij.

The Kindes.

Chameleon is of two sortes, as Dioscorides writeth, the white and the blacke.

The figures which my Author attributeth to Leucacantha, wil agree well with this description, and they be so placed of Matthiolus.

The Description.

The great Chameleon, hath great brode prickley leaues, not much vnlike the wilde Thistle, but rougher & sharper, the which leaues are greater, stronger & grosser, then the leaues of the blacke Chameleon: amongst which leaues there riseth immediately from the roote, a prickley head or bowle, almost like the heades of Partichokes, and beareth a purple thronned flower like velvet. The seede is almost lyke the seede of bastarde saffron. The roote is long, and white within, of a sweete taste, and aromaticall smell.

The blacke Chameleons leaues, are also almost lyke to the leaues of the wilde Thistle, but smaller and finer, and sprinkled or spotted with red spotted. The stemme is reddish or browne red, of the bignes of a finger, & groweth to the height of a foote, wherby grow round heades with smal prickley flowers of diuers coloures, whereof eche flower is not much vnlike the flowers of the Hyacinthe. The roote is great & firme, or strong, blacke without and yellowish within, sharpe and biting the tongue, the which for the most part is found, as it were already tasted or bitten.

The Place.

The white Chameleon groweth vpon hilles and mountaynes, & such lyke vntoyled places. Yet for all that it despyeth good grounde. It is founde in Spayne in the region of Arragon by the high way sides.

The blacke groweth in dyce soyles, and places neare the Sea.

The Names.

The first kinde is called in Greeke χαμαιλέον λευκός: in Latine Chamaeleo albus, of Apuleius Carduus syluaticus, of some also Erisiceptum, Ixia, Carduus varinus, Carduus irinus, Carduus lacteus. Matthiolus sayth, that the Italians call this herbe Carlina in Spayne Cardo pinto: in frenche Carline.

The seconde kinde is called in Greeke χαμαιλέον μέλας: in Latine Chamaeleo niger, of some Pancarpon, Vlophonon, Cynomazon, Cynoxylon, Ocymoides, Cnidos coccus, Carduus niger, Verulago, Vstilago, &c. Both these Kindes are vknownen in this Countre.

The Nature.

Chameleon is temperate in heate and drynes, specially the blacke, the which is almost hoate in the seconde degree, and altogether drie in the thirde degree.

The Vertues.

The roote of the white Chameleon drunken with redde wine wherin Origanum hath bene sodden, killeth and bringeth forth large or brode wormes.

The same boyled in good wine, is very good for such as haue the Droopie, &

&c and

and strangurie, for it delayeth the swelling of them that haue the Dropsie, and dispatcheth vrine.

It is good against al kindes of venome or popson that may be giuen.

The roote of the blacke Chameleon, is not very meete to be receiued inwardly: for it is indued with a certayne hidden euill qualitie, as Galen sayth, and therefore it was neuer ministred of the Ancientes, but in outward medicines.

The same with a litle Copperose and Swines grease, healeth the scabbe, and if you put thereto of Brimstone and Rosen or Tarre, it wil heale the hoate running or creeping scabbe or scurffe, foule tetters, and all noughtie itche or manginess.

The same layde to in the Sonne but onely with Brimstone, putteth away the creeping scabbe and tetters, white spottes, sonne burning, and other such deformities of the face.

The decoction of this roote boyled in water or vineger being holden in the mouth, healeth the tooth ache. The lyke propertie hath the roote, broken or brused with Pepper and Salt, to be applyed and layde vpon the noughtie tooth.

Of Sea holly. Chap. lviij.

✠ The Kindes.

In this Countrie is founde two kindes of Eryngium, the one called the great Eryngium, or Eryngium of the Sea, and the other is called but Eryngium onely.

Eryngium marinum.
Sea Holly.



Eryngium vulgare.
The hundred headed Thistel.



✠ The

✱ *The Description.*

THE great Eryngium hath great, large, whitish, somewhat rounde and thicke leaues, a litle crompted or cronkeled about the edges, set here and there with certayne prickles rounde about vpon the edges, the sayde leaues be of an aromaticall or spicelike taste. The stalkes be rounde, and growe about the height of a foote, of a reddish colour belowe neare the ground, vpon the toppes of the branches come fourth round knoppie and sharpe prickley heades, about the quantitie of a nut, set rounde about full of small flowers, most commonly of a Celestiall or skie colour, and in this Countrey they haue small tippes or white markes. And harde ioyning vnder the flowers grow fine or sixe small prickley leaues, set in compasse round about the stalkelike a starre, the whiche with the vppermost part of the stemme are altogether of a skie colour in this Countrey. The roote is of ten or twelue footel long, and oftentimes so long, that you cannot drawe it by whole, as bigge as ones finger, full of ioyntes by spaces, and of a pleasant taste.

The seconde kinde hath broade crompted leaues, al to pounced and tagged, whitish, a set rounde about with sharpe prickles. The stalke is of a foote long, with many branches, at the toppe whereof growe rounde, rough, and prickley bullettes or knoppes, like to the heades of Sea Holly or Huluer, but muche smaller, vnderneath which knoppes grow also fine or sixe small narrow sharpe leaues, set rounde about the stemme after the fashion of Starres. The roote is long and playne or single, as bigge as a mans finger, blackish without, and white within.

✱ *The Place.*

Erynge, as Dioscorides writeth, groweth in rough vntoyled feedes: it is founde in this Countrey in Zealand, & Flaunders, vpon bankes, and alongst by the Sea coast.

The common Erynge groweth also in this Countrey in the like places: it groweth also in Almaine alongst by the riuer Rhene, and in drie Countreies by the high wayes. There is plentie growing about Strasbourge.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Both these kindes do bring fourth their flowers in this Countrey, in June and Iuly.

✱ *The Names.*

The first kinde of these Thistles is called in Greeke ἐρύγγιον in Latine Eryngium: Plinie calleth it also Erynge: the writers of our tyme cal it Eryngium marinum: the Arabians with the Apothecaries cal it Iringus: in Almaine Crupswortele, and Endeloos, and in some places of Flaunders, Heere wortele: in Englishe, Sea Holme, or Huluer, and Sea Holly.

The other kinde is called in English, the Hundred headed Thistel: in French Chardon a cent testes: in high Douch Hansstrew, Brachen distel, and Rad distel: in base Almaine Crupdistel: in the Shoppes also it is now called Iringus. This without doubt is a kinde of Eryngium, the whiche may also very be well called Centumcapita.

✱ *The Nature.*

Sea Holly is temperate of heate and colde, yet of drie and subtil partes.

The hundred headed Thistell, is hoate and drie as one may easly gather by the taste.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The first leaues of Eryngium are good to be eaten in Salade, and was for that purpose so used of the Ancientes, as Dioscorides writeth.

The rootes of the same boyled in wine and dronken, are good for them that be troubled with the Colique and gripings of the belly, for it cureth them, and driueth forth windinesse.

The same taken in the same manner, bringeth forth woinens natural sicknesse.

It is good to drinke the wine wherein Sea Holly hath boyled, against the Stone and grauel, and against the payne to make water, for it prouoketh vyne, driueth forth the stone, & cureth the infirmities, that chaunce to the kidnepes, if it be dronken fiftiene dayes together one after another.

The same rootes taken in the same manner, are good for suche as be liuer sicke, and for those that are bitten of any venemous beastes, or haue receiued or dronke poyson, especially if it be dronken with the seede of wilde Carrot.

It doth also helpe those that are troubled with the Crampe, and the falling of sicknesse.

The greene herbe is good to be pounde, and layde to the bytinges of venemous beastes, especially to the bitinges of frogges.

The Apothecaries of this Countrey do vse to preserue and comfit the roote of Eringium, to be giuen to the aged, and olde people, and others that are consumed or withered, to nourishe and restore them againe.

The roote of Centumcapita, or the Thistel of a hundred heades, is likewise comfited, to restore, nourishe, and strengthen, albeit it cometh not neare by a great way, to the goodnesse of the other.

Of Starre Thistel or Caltrop. Chap. lii.

✠ The Description.

Carduus stellatus.



Starre Thistell hath softe frised leaues, deeply cutte or gayse, the stalkes grow of a foote and a halfe high, full of branches, wherevppon growe small knappes or heades like to other Thistelles, but muche smaller, and set rounde about with sharpe thornie prickles, fashioned lyke a Starre at beginning, either greene or browne fedde, but afterwarde pale or white: when those heades do open, they bring forth a purple flower, & afterwarde a small flat and round seede, the roote is long and somewhat browne without.

¶ The Place.

This Thistell groweth in rude vntoyled places, & amongst the waies, & is founde in great quantitie, about the Hartre Towne of Inwarpe, nere to the riuer Scelde, and amongst by the newe walles of the Towne.

✠ The Tyme.

This Thistell flowreth from the moneth of Iuly, vntill August.

* The



✿ *The Names.*

This herbe is nowe called in Latine Carduus stellatus, and Stellaria, also Calcitrapa : and some take it for πολυκανθός, Polyacanthus of Theophrast, the which Gaza calleth in Latine Aculeosa, they call it in frenche *Chausseirape* : in high Douch, Wallen Distell, and Raden Distel : in base Almaigne, Sterre distel: in English, Starre Thistel, or Caltrop.

✿ *The Nature.*

This Thistel also is of a hoate nature, as the taste of the roote doth shewe.

✿ *The Vertues.*

They vse greatly to take the powder of the seede of this Thistel in wine to drinke, to prouoke vyne, and to driue forth grauel, and against the strangury.

Of the Teasel. Chap. lx.

✿ *The Kindes.*

The Cardthistel or Teasel is of two sortes, the tame & the wild. The tame Teasel is sowne of fullers and clothworkers to serue their purposes, the wilde groweth without husbanding of it selfe, & serueth to smal purpose.

Dipsacum sativum.
fullers Teasel.

Dipsacum sylvestre.
wilde Teasel.



The Cardthistel his first leaues be long, and large, hacket round about with natches, lyke the teeth of a sawe, betwixt those leaues riseth a holowe stalke of thre foote long or more, with many branches, set here and there with diuers hooked sharpe prickles, and spaced or seuered

Ex iij

uered

uered by ioyntes, & at euery of the sayd ioyntes, grow two great long leanes, the which at the lower endes be so closely ioyned and fastened together, round about the stalke, that it holdeth the water, falling either by rayne or dewe, so sure, as a dike or balon. At the top of the branches growe long, rough, and prickly heades, set full of hookes: out of the same knops or heades, grow smal white flowers placed in Celles and Cabbins, like the honie Combe, in whiche Chambers or Celles (after the falling away of the flower) is found a seede like Fenil, but bitter in taste. The knoppes or heades are holow within, and for the most part hauing wormes in them, the whiche you shall finde in cleauing the heades. The roote is long, playne, and white.

2 The wild Teasel is much like to the other, but his leaues be narrower, and his flowers purple, the hookes of this Teasel be nothing so harde, nor sharpe as the other.

3 There is yet another wilde kinde of these Carde Thistels, the which grow highest of al the other sortes, whose knopped heades are no bigger then a nut, in all thinges els lyke to the other wilde kindes.

✱ *The Place.*

1 The tame Teasel is sown in this Countrie, and in other places of Flaunders, to serue Fullers and Clothworkers.

2 The wild groweth in moyst places, by brookes, riuers, & such other places.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Carde Thistel flowzeth for the most part in Iune and Iuly.

✱ *The Names.*

This kinde of Thistel is called in Greeke *σι-τα-ξ* in Latine *Diplacum*, and *Iabrū Veneris*, of some also *Chamaeleon*, *Crocodilion*, *Onocardion*, *Cneoron*, *Meleta*, *Cinara fustica*, *Moraria*, *Carduus Veneris*, *Veneris lauacrum*, & *Sciaria*: in Shoppes *Virga Pastoris*, and *Carduus Fullonum*. in French *Verge de berger*, *Cardon a Foulon* or *A Carder*: in high Douche *Karten distel*, *Bubenstrel*, *Weberkatten*: in base Almaigne, *Caerden*, and *Volders Caerden*: in Englishe, *Fullers Teasel*, *Carde Thistell*, and *Venus bath* or *Balon*.

1 The tame Teasel is called *Diplacum sativum*, and *Diplacum album*.

2 The wilde Teasel is called *Diplaca sylvestris*, or *Purpurea*.

✱ *The Nature.*

The roote of Carde Thistell (as Galen saith) is drie in the seconde degree, and somewhat scouring.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The roote of Teasell boyled in wine, and afterwarde pounde vntill it come to the substance or thicknesse of an oymtent, healeth the chappes, riftes, and fistulas of the fundement. But to preserue this oymtent, ye must keepe it in a boxe of Copper.

The small wormes that are founde within the knoppes or heades of Teaselles, do cure and heale the Quartayne ague, to be woyn or tyed about the necke or arme, as *Dioscorides* writeth.

Of Artechokes. Chap. lxi.

✱ *The Kyndes.*

1 There is now found two kindes of Artechokes, the one with brode leaues, and nothing prickley, which is called the right Artechoke, the other whose leaues be all to gashed full of sharpe prickles and deepe cuttes, which may be called the Thistell, or prickley Artechoke.

✱ *The Description.*



The right Artechoke hath great long broade leaues, like the leaues of our Ladys Thistel, but blacker, greater, & without prickles, amongst the whiche springeth vp a stalke garnished or set here and there with the

Cynara. Artechokes.

Cynaræ aliud genus.
Prickley Artechokes.

the like leaues, but smaller, bearing at the top great rounde scaly heades, the whiche at their opening beare a purple flower or blossom, and after it peeldeth seede, like to the seede of our Ladies Thistel, but greater. The roote is long and grosse.

² The Thistell or prickley Artechoke, hath great long leaues, very much and deeply cut vpo both sides (euen to the very sinewes which depart the leaues) and full of sharpe cruel prickles. The stalke is long, vpon the which grow scaly heades, almost like the others.

They are both of one kinde, & not otherwise to be accounted: for oftentimes of the seede of one springeth the other, especially the Thistell Artechoke cometh of the seede of the right Artechoke. Whiche thing was very well knownen of Palladius, who commaunded to breake the point of the seede, for bycause it shoulde not bring forth the prickley kinde.

¶ The Place.

These two kindes growe not in this Countrie of their owne accord, but are sown and planted in gardens.

✻ The Tyme.

The right & prickley Artechokes, bring forth their great heades in August.

✻ The Names.

¹ This kinde of Thistell, especially the first sorte, is called of Galen in Greeke κύναρα. of Bath. Σκόλιμος: in Latine Cynara, Cinara, Carduus, & Carduus satiuus, of writers of our time, Arocum, Alcoralum and Articolalus: in frenche Artichaut: in Italian Articoca: in high Douch Strobildorn: in Brabāt Artichauts,

¶ Et uij

following

folowing the frenche: the heades be called in Greeke *σπονδυλι*. Spondyli: in Engliſhe, the great and right Artechok.

2 The other is called *Cinara acuta*: in french *Chardonnerette*: in Brabant, *Char-dons*. It may be wel Engliſhed, the Chiſtel oz prickley Artichoke.

¶ The Nature and Vertues.

The heades of Artechokes are vnholſome to be eaten, as Galen writeth in his booke, *De Alimentis* and of harde digeſtion, wherefore they engender noughtie humours, eſpecially being eaten rawe and vnprepared. Therefore they muſt be boyled after the order of *Asparagus*, in ſome good broth of beefe oz other fleſh, then ſerue them with a ſauſe of butter oz oyle, ſalt and vineger: ſome ble them rawe with pepper and ſalt, and the powder of *Coriander*, and ſo they peeide a natural pleaſant and kindly ſweeteneſſe in taſte. They are not vſed in medicine, as my Authoz in folowing *Dioſcorides* and Galen writeth.

Some write, if the young and tender ſhelles oz Nuttes of the Artechok *B* (being firſt ſtrieped oz ſoked in ſtrong wine) be eaten, that they prouoke vyne, and ſtirre by the luſt of the body.

Alſo they write, that the roote is good agaynſt the rancke ſinel of the arme. *C* pittes, if after the taking cleane away of the pith, the ſame roote be boyled in wine and dronken. For it ſendeth forth plentie of ſtinking vyne, whereby the ranke and raminuſhe ſauour of al the body is amended.

The ſame boyled in water and dronken, doth ſtrengthen the ſtomacke, and ſo confirme the place of naturall conception in women, that it maketh them apt to conceaue male Children.

The firſt ſpringes oz tender impes of the Artechok ſodden in good broth with Butter, doth mightely ſtirre by the luſt of the body both in men and women, it cauſeth ſluggiſhe men to be diligent in Sommer, and wil not ſuffer women to be ſlowe at winter. It ſtapeth the inuoluntarie courſe of the naturall ſeede in man oz woman.

Of our Ladyes Chiſtell. Chap. lxiij.

¶ The Deſcription.



Our Ladyes Chiſtel hath great, broade, white, greene leaues, ſpeckled w many white ſpots, & ſet rounde about with ſharpe prickles. The ſtalkeſ be long, as bigge as ones finger, at the top whereof grow rounde knapped headdes with ſharpe prickles, out of the ſame knappes come forth fayre purple flowers, and after them within the ſame heades groweth the ſeede incloſed oz wrapt in a certayne cotton oz downe. The which is not much vnlyke the ſeede of wilde *Carthamus*, but leſſer, rounder, and blacker. The roote is long, thicke and white.

Spina alba.

Our Ladyes Chiſtel.



¶ The

* The Place.

Our Ladyes Thistel groweth of his owne kinde in this Countreie, almost in euery garden of pot herbes, and is also founde in rough vntoyled places.

* The Tyme.

It flowreth in Iune and Iuly, the same yere it is first sowne, and when it hath brought forth his seede, it decayeth and starueth.

* The Names.

This Thistell is called in Greeke *ἀκυνθα λινκή*: in Latine Spina alba, of some also Agriocinara, Donacitis, Erysilceptrum, Spina regia, and Carduus Ramptarius: of the Arabian Physitians, Bedeguar: in Englishe, Our Ladies Thistell: in frenche, *Chardon nostre Dame*: in high Douche. *Harien Distel*, and *Frauwen Distel*: in base Almaigne, *Onser Vrouwen Distel*: in shoppes, *Carduus Mariae*.

* The Nature.

The roote of our Ladies Thistel, is dry and astringent. The seede is hoate, and of subtile partes.

* The Vertues.

The roote of our Ladyes Thistel dronke in wine, is good for them that spit A blood, and for those that haue feeble stomackes, and lose bellies.

Taken in the same sort, it prouoketh vrine, and driueth it forth.

It consumeth colde and soft swellinges, being layde therevnto.

The wine wherein it hath bene boyled, swageth the tooth ache.

The seede is giuen with great profite, to children that be troubled with the crampe, or the drawing awry of any member, and to suche as are bitten with Serpentes, or other venemous beastes.

Spina peregrina.

Of the Globe Thistel.
Chap. lxiij.

* The Description.

This thistel hath also great broade leaues, of a sadde greene colour aboue, or in the vpper side, and next the grounde they are rough, & of a grayish colour, deeply iagged and hacket rounde about, the indented edges are full of sharpe & prickley pointes. The stalke is rounde, and blackishe, as bigge as ones finger, and of foure or fve foote long, wherupon grow faire round heades, and rough, bearing rounde about a great many of smal whitish flowers mixt with blew. The roote is browne without.

* The Place.

This Thistell is a stranger in this Countreie, and is not founde but in the gardens of Herboristes, and such as loue herbes.



70 The

✱ *The Tyme.*

It flowreth in June and July, a yere after it hath bene sown.

✱ *The Names.*

The Thistel is called of the writers in these dayes, in Latine, Spina peregrina: of Valerius Cordus, Carduus Sphaerocephalus: in high Douche Welſch Distel, or Romisch Distel: in base Almaigne, Roomſche Distel, & Uremde Distel, that is to say, the Romaynes Thistel, or the strange Thistel. Now this Thistel was called of the Auncientes, we knowe not, except it be Acanthus syluestris, wherewithall it seemes to be much like. Turner calleth it Ote Thistel, or Cotton Thistel: in folowing Valerius Cordus, we may also call it Globe Thistell, because the heades be of a rounde forme lyke to a Globe or bowle.

✱ *The Nature.*

This strange Thistel is hoate and drie, the whiche may be perceiued by the strong sinell, in rubbing it betweene your handes: also it may be discerned by the sharpe taste thereof.

✱ *The Vertues.*

This Thistell is not in vse that I knowe, except as some do write, that in Italy they boyle the round heades with flesh, and eate them like Hartechokes.

Of white Cotton Thistel. Chap. lxiij.

✱ *The Description.*

Acanthium.

A Canthium is not muche vnylike our Ladies Thistell, it beareth great large leaues all mangled and cut by the edges, and set full of sharpe prickles, couered and layd ouer with a fine Cotton or soft downe. The stalke is great & thicke set full of prickley stings, at the top of the stalkes are rough heades, in fashion like to the heades of our Ladies Thistel. The roote is great and thicke.

✱ *The Place.*

This Thistell groweth here by the high wayes and borders of feeldes, and in sandy vntoyled places.

✱ *The Tyme.*

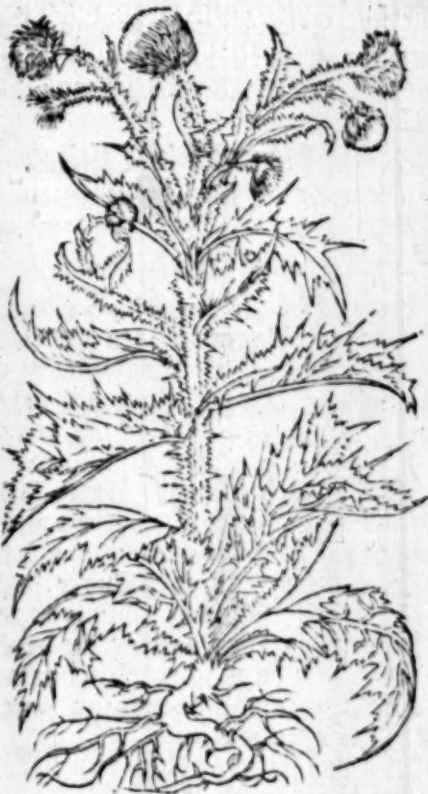
It flowreth from the moneth of June, vnto the ende of August, and sometimes longer.

✱ *The Names.*

This Thistel is called in Greke ἀκανθισμός: in Latine Acanthium: in high Douche Welſch wege Distel: in neather Douche lande, Witte wech Distel, and Wilde or Groote witte Distel: in frenche Chardon argentin, or Chardon saluage: in Engliſhe White Cotton Thistell, Wilde white Thistel, and Argentine, or Silver Thistel.

✱ *The Nature.*

This Thistel is hoate of complexion.



✱ *The Vertues.*

Dioscorides and Galen write, that the leaues or rootes of Acanthium Dionken, are good for such as are troubled with the cricke or shrinking of sinewes, by meanes of the Crampe.

Of Branke Urline. Chap. lxxv.

✱ *The Kynnes.*

Branke Urline called Acanthos in Greeke, is of two sortes, as Dioscorides sayth, to wit, the garden and wilde Branke Urline.

✱ *The Description.*

The tame Acanthus hath great large leaues, of a sadde greene color, thicke and grosse, smooth, & deeply cut in, rent, or iagged by the sides or borders, lyke the leaues of white Sennie, or Roquet. The stalke is long, of the bignesse of ones finger, covered with long, little, and sharpe poynted leaues, euen all alongst vnto the toppe: amongst the leaues doo growe fayre white flowers, and after them broade huskes, wherein is founde a yellowish seede. The rootes be long and symie.

The wild Acanthus is lyke to the wild Thistle, rough and prickley, but smaller then the aforesayde, as Dioscorides writeth. It is of leaues, flowers, and seede, growing vpwarde, lyke vnto the tame.

✱ *The Place.*

Branke Urline groweth in gardens, and in moyst stonie places, as Dioscorides sayth. In this Countrey it is founde but onely in the gardens of Herboristes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The garden Branke Urline, flowreth in this Countrey in Iuly and August, and sometimes later.

✱ *The Names.*

The tame or garden Branke Urline, is called in Greeke *ἀκανθὸς καὶ ἀκανθάς* in Latine Acanthus, and Acantha, of some Paderota, Herpacantha, Melamphyllon, Topiaria, Marmoraria, and Crapula: in the Shoppes of Italy and France, *Branca Vrsina*: in Englishe, Branke Urline: in frenche, *Branche Vrsine*: in high Douche, Bernklaw: in base Almaigne, Beerenclaww. It is knowen in the Shoppes of this Countrey, for they vse in steede of the same, the herbe described in the next Chapt. Cooper in his Dictionarie, calleth it Branke Urline, Beare Biche, and not Bearefoote, as some haue taken it.

The wilde is called of Dioscorides, Acanthus sylvestris, that is to say, the wilde Acanthus.

Acanthus sativus.
Branke Urline.



✱ *The*

* *The Nature.*

The roote of Acanthus is drie, and temperate in heate.

* *The Vertues.*

The rootes of Acanthus taken in drinke, do prouoke vrine and stoppe the belly. They be excellent for suche as be troubled with crampes or drawing together of sinewes, and for such as be broken, and those that haue the drylike or consumption, or consuming feuer.

The same Greene is good against burning, and members out of ioynt, and with the same is made very good playsters agaynst the gowte of the handes and feete.

2 Dioscorides saith, that the wilde Acanthus hath the same vertue. C

Of Doueh Branch vsine. Chap. lxvi.

* *The Description.*

THE wilde Carrot, or Cow Parsnep, hath great rough blacke leaues, much clouen & diuided, into fine or sixe lesser leaues. The stalke is long, round, and holowe within, full of ioyntes, and sometimes of an inche thicke at the top of the stalkes growe spokie flowers, which are white, & after cometh wild Carrot, or Cow Parsnep. the seede whiche is broade and flatte. The roote is white and long.

Branca vrsina Germanica.

* *The Place.*

The wilde Carrot groweth alongst the borders of feeldes, and in lowe grassie places and meadowes.

* *The Tyme.*

This herbe flowreth in June and Iuly, and in this space the seede is ripe.

* *The Names.*

This herbe is called in high and base Al-maigne, Branca vrsina, and of some writers of our time Pseudacanthus, or Acanthus Germanica: in frenche *Panaiz sauvage*: in Douche Bernclaw, or Berntailz: in Brabant, Beerenclaww: in English, wild Carrot, or Douche Brank vsine.

Some take it to be the herbe called in Greeke *σπονδύλιον*: in Latine Spondylium. Turner calleth it Cowe Parsnep, or Medo Parsnep.

* *The Nature.*

Medow or Cow Parsnep, is of a manifest warine complexion.

* *The Vertues.*

Douche Branch vsine doth consume and dissolue colde swellinges, if it be bruised and layde therevpon.

The people of Polonia, and Lituania, vse to make drinke with the decoction of this herbe and leauen, or some suche lyke thing, the whiche they vse in steede of Bier, or other ordinarie drinke.

Turner ascribeth moe Vertues to his Spondilion.



Of Carline Thistel. Chap. lxxij.

✠ The Kindes.

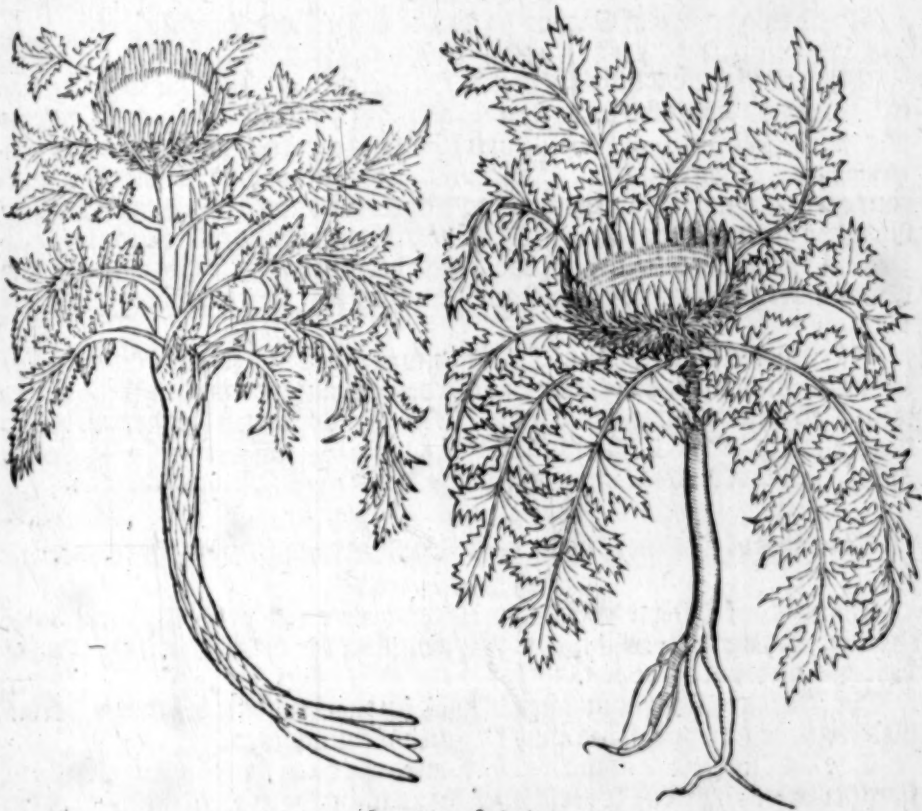
Of this kind of thistel there be two sorts. The one beareth white flowers vpon a stalke of a handfull and a halfe long, or somewhat more. The other beareth a red flower without stemme.

Leucacantha. Carlina.

White Caroline Thistel.

Spina Arabica. Carlina minor.

The Arabian thistel, or the lesser Caroline.



✠ The Description.

The white Carline hath long, narrow, rough, and prickley leaues, deeply cut and mingled vpon both sides or edges, and they haue red sinewes or ribbes in the middest of the leaues, from amongst those leaues springeth vp a stemme or stalke of a handfull and a halfe long, or somewhat more, bearing suche leaues as aforesayd, vpon whiche stemme groweth a round flat head, set round about with sharpe prickles, lyke the shelles or huskes of the Chestnut, the which head or knappe is open, & wide aboue in the middle, and throme lyke Veluet, and rounde about that Veluet, throm, or Crowne, standeth a pale or inclosure, of proper small white leaues, whiche is the flower: the flowers being past, you shall finde a narrowe gray seede amongst the fine heare or downe. The roote is long and rounde, most commonly split, & diuided through the middest, of a pleasant smell, and sharpe bitter taste.

The seconde kinde is lyke the other in leaues and rootes, but it is smaller. The flowers be of a fayre redde colour lyke the rose, and growe harde by the
 P p leaues,

leaves, immediatly from the roote without stalkes, almost lying harde by the ground. The roote is reddish, and of a strong smell.

✱ *The Place.*

- 1 The white Carline groweth in many places of Italy, and Douchlande vpon high rough hilles. The Herboristes of this Countrie do sowe it in their gardens.
- 2 The other lyke wise groweth in many places of Italy and Douchland, and in Fraunce, as Ruellius writeth, it is yet vnknownen to vs.

✱ *The Tyme.*

These two kinde of Carline do flower in July and August.

✱ *The Names.*

- 1 The first of these Thistles is called in Greeke *Λιχάκανθα* (the whiche name is distinct, and separated from *Acantha leuce*, as Dioscorides writeth) of some it is called *Polygonatum*, *Phyllon*, and *Ischias*, of the Auncient Romaynes *Spina alba*: now we they call it *Carlina*, or *Carolina*, by cause of Charlemaigne Emperour of the Romaynes, vnto whom an Angel first shewed this Thistel, as they say when his armie was stricken with the pestilence: some call it also *Cardopatum*: in Frenche, *Carlina*: in high Douch, *Eberwurtz*, *Grosz Eberwurtz*, and *Wailz Eberwurtz*: in base Almaine, *Euerworzele*, *Witte Euerworzele*, and *Carlina*.

- 2 The other is also a kinde of Carline, and is called in Frenche, *Petite Carlina*: in high Douch, *Klein Eberwurtz*: and in base Almaine according to the same it is called *Euerworzele*, and *Clepe Carlina*. Some learned fryers of Rome do thinke it to be that Thistel, whiche is called in Greeke *ἀκανθα ἀραβική*: in Latine *Spina Arabica*, of some *Acanthis*, and of the Arabian Physitions *Suchaha*.

✱ *The Nature.*

The roote of Carline is hoate in the first degree, and drie in the thirde.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The roote of Carline boyled in wine, is very good for the olde greefes of the side, and against the *Scriatica*, if you drinke thre little cupfulles of wine wherein it hath bene sodden.

The same taken in lyke manner, is good for them that are bursten, and troubled with the Crampe, or drawing together of the sinewes.

The same made into powder and taken to the quantitie of a Dramme, is of singular vertue against the Pestilence, for as we may reade, al the hoast of the Emperour Charlemaigne, was by the helpe of this roote preserued from the Pestilence.

The same roote holden in the mouth, is good against the tooth ache.

The same layde to with vineger, healeth the scurffe and noughtie itche.

The lesser Carline is the Thistel, which Dioscorides calleth *Spina Arabica*, and of the Arabian Physitions *Suchaha*, it stoppeth all issue of blood, the inordinate course of womens flowers, and the falling downe of Rheumes and Catarrhes vpon the lunges and inwarde partes, so that it be eaten. Cooper saith that *Leucacantha* is a kinde of Thistel with white prickly leaves, called in English, *Saint Marie Thistel*. Wherein he hath folowed Matthiolus, if their allegations be true, this place is to be amended. Seeke for Matthiolus *Carlina* in the Chapter *Chameleon*, where as he reciteth the tale of the Emperour Charlemaigne. The figures here expressed, Matthiolus vseth to *Chameleon*, and to *Leucacantha*, he hath giuen the figure of *Saint Marie*, or our Ladyes Thistel, whereof we haue before written. Chapt. 63.

Of wilde Caroline. Chap. lxxviii.

✱ The Description.

Carlina sylvestris.

This Thistel hath long narrow leaues, deeply cut vpon both edges or sides, and prickley, much lyke to the leaues of Carlina: from the middest of which leaues groweth vpon a straight rounde small stemme, about a foote high, set full of such leaues as are before described, at the toppe whereof growe three or foure round heades or moe, set full of sharpe prickles lyke the huskes of the Chestnut, the which at their opening do spreade very brode in the middle, and about the roundnesse therof it beareth litle pale yellowish leaues whiche is the flower. To conclude, the knoppes with their prickles, flowers, and seede, do much resemble the heades or knoppes of Caroline, sauing they be smaller & paler turning towardes yellowe. The roote is small and hoate vpon the tongue.



✱ The Place.

This Thistel groweth in this Countrey, in rude vntoyled places, about the high wayes.

✱ The Tyme.

It flowreth in July and August.

✱ The Names.

This Thistel is called in high Douch, Drey-distel, frauwen Distel, and Seurw Distel, and in base Almaigne likewise, Dreydistel. It shoulde seeme, that this is a sorte or kinde of Carline, and therefore we call it Carlina sylvestris, that is to say, wilde Carline. It may be ἀκόρνα, Acorna of Theophraste.

✱ The Nature.

This Thistel is hoate of complexion. But what vertue or working it is of, is yet vnknownen.

Of wilde bastarde Saffron. Chap. lxxix.

✱ The Description.

This Thistell is not muche vnlyke Carthamus, that is to saye, the right Bastarde Saffron. The leaues be rough and prickley, the little heades or knoppes are deckte, with many small narrow leaues, sharpe pointed and pricking out, of which growe threddy or thrommed flowers, lyke as in Carthamus, of a faynt yellowish colour, but much paler, than the flowers of Carthamus. The flowers past, there is founde within the knoppie heades, a seede lyke the seede of Carthamus, but browner.

✱ The Place.

This Thistel groweth not of it selfe in this Countrey, but is sownen in the gardens of Herboristes.

✱ The Tyme.

This Thistel flowreth very late in August and September.

By ij

C The

* The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke ἀτρακτύλις, ἡγο κνίς. ἀγρία: in Latine, Atractilis, Sylvestris Cnecus, Fulus agrestis, Colus rustica, of some also Amyron, Aspidion, Aphedron, and Presepium: they call it now a dayes, Sylvestris Carthamus: in french, *Quenoille rustique, Saffran bastard sauvage* in Douch Wilde Carthamus: unknownen in Shoppes: in Englishe, Wilde Carthamus, or Wilde bastarde Saffron.

* The Nature.

Wild bastard Saffron hath a drying qualitie, and partly digestiue.

* The Vertues.

- A The tender Croppes, leaues, and seede of this Thistel, wel brayed with Pepper and wine, is very good to be layde to the bitinges of Scorpions.
- B Men say also (as Dioscorides hath written) that such as be stongue with the Scorpion, do feele no payne nor greefe so long as they beare this herbe in their handes, but as soone as they let it goe, the ache and payne taketh them agayne.

Of Blessed Thistel.

Chap. lxx.

* The Description.

Blessed Thistell hath long rough hoare leaues, deeply cut, and parted on both sides or edges. The stalkes be also rough & hearie, creeping or rather lying vpon the ground, and set full of smal leaues, but lyke the other, it beareth rough knoppes or heades, beset rounde about with long and sharpe poynted, little prickley leaues, out of whiche growe the flowers, of a faint yellowish colour. The whiche being past and gone, there is founde in the knoppes, a long gray seede (bearded with bristles at the vpper ende) laid and wrapped in a soft downe or Cotton. The roote is long and tender full hearie thredde.

* The Place.

This Blessed Thistell is sown in gardens.

70 The



✠ *The Tyme.*

It flowreth in Iune, and Iuly.

✠ *The Names.*

This herbe is also taken of Plinie, and Theophrast, for a kind of Atractilis, and they call it Atractilis hirsutior. It is now called in Shoppes Carduus benedictus, and Cardo benedictus, and accordingly in frenche they call it *Chardon benist*: in high Douch Cardobenedict and Belegueter Distel: in base Almaigne Cardobenedictus: in Englishe, Blessed Thistel, and Carduus benedictus.

✠ *The Nature.*

Blessed Thistel is hoate and drie of complexion.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The Blessed Thistel taken in meate or drinke, is good agaynst the great payne, and swimming giddinesse of the head, it doth strengthen memorie, and is a singuler remedie against deafenesse.

The same boyled in wine and dronken hoate, healeth the griping paynes of the belly, causeth sweate, prouoketh vrine, driueth out grauel, and moueth womens flowers.

The wine, wherein it hath bene boyled, doth cleanse and mundifie the infected stomacke, and is very good to be dronken against feuer quartaynes.

The powder thereof dronken in wine, doth ripe and digest cold steme in the stomacke, and purgeth, and bringeth vp that which is in the breast, scouring the same, and causeth to fetch breath more easily.

To be taken in like manner, it is good for such as begin to haue the Drysick or consumption.

A Nut shell full of the powder of Carduus benedictus, is giuen with great profite against the pestilence: so that suche as be infected with the sayde disease, do receiue of the powder, as is abouesayde, within the space of xxiii. houres, and after ward sweate, they shalbe deliuered incontinent. The like vertue hath the wine of the decoction of the same herbe, dronken within xxiii. houres after the taking of the sayde sicknesse.

The Blessed Thistel, or the iuyce thereof, taken in what sorte soeuer it be, is a singuler good agaynst al popson, so that whatsoeuer he be that hath taken popson, he shall not be hurt therewithall, if immediatly he take of Carduus benedictus into his body, as was proued by two young folke, whiche when they could not be holpe with treacle, yet were they made whole by the vse of blessed Thistel, as Hierome Bock writeth.

The iuyce of the same dropped into the eyes, taketh away the rednesse, and dropping of the eyes.

The greene herbe pound and layd to, is good agaynst al hoate swellings, Erysipilas, and sores or botches that be harde to be cured, especially for them of the pestilence, and it is good to be layd vpon the bitings of Serpentes, and other venemous beastes.

Of Scolymus, or the wilde Thistel.

Chap. lxxi.

✠ *The Kindes.*

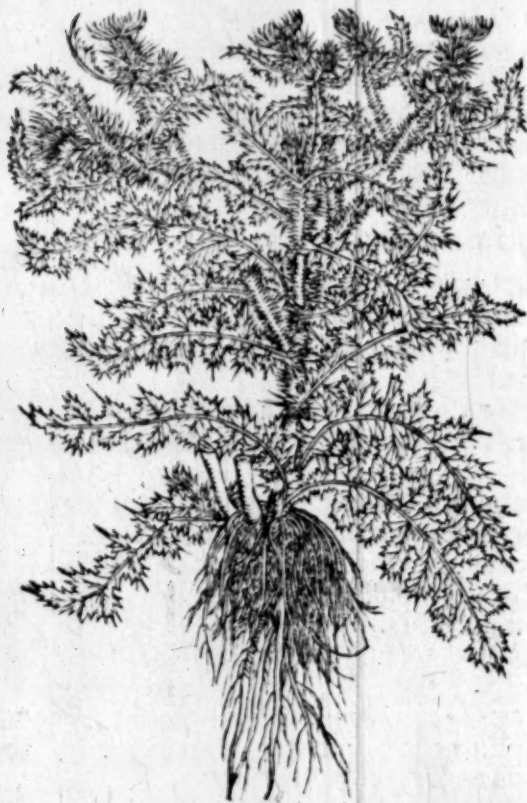
In this Countrie there is founde three sortes of wilde Thistelles, commonly growing by the way sydes, and in the borders of feeldes, and in wooddes, the whiche are all comprised vnder the name of wilde Thistelles.

By iii

¶ The

Scolymus.
Carduus syluestris. Wild Thistel.

Cardui syluestris tertium genus.
The third kind of wild Thistel.



✱ The Description.

- 1 **T**he first kinde of these Thistels groweth about a foote & a halfe high, it hath a round stem ful of branches, and set with prickley leaues, like the leaues of Acanthium, but smaller, and nothing at all frized or Cottonie, & of a browner colour, at the top of the stalke grow round rough knops, set round about full of sharpe prickles, in fashion lyke to a Hedge Hogge, the whiche being open, do shewe forth a faire purple flower, within the whiche groweth the seede lyke to the seede of the other Thistelles, but smaller. The roote is long and browne, and very full of threddees, or sucking stringes.
- 2 The second kinde groweth three or foure foote high, and beareth a rounde naked stemme, with a few branches. The leaues be like to the leaues aforesaid, set on euery syde with sharpe prickles, but they be smaller, and not so large as the leaues of the other. The knoppes smal and somewhat long, not very sharpe or pricking: the whiche when it openeth, putteth forth a purple flower. The roote is blacke and of a foote long.
- 3 The third kind of wild Thistel groweth also to the length of three or foure foote, hauing a straight stemme, without many branches, but set full of cruell prickles, the leaues are lyke to them of the seconde kinde. The knoppes of this Thistel, are smaller then the knoppes of the seconde. The flowers are purple. The seede is white and very smal. And for his roote, it is nothing els but smal hearie sucking stringes.

✱ The Place.

These Thistels grow in all places of this Countrey, by the way sides, & in the

the feedes. The second and the third sort are lykewise founde in meadowes.

✠ *The Tyme.*

The Thistels flower in July and August.

✠ *The Names.*

1. These Thistels be called Cardui sylvestres, that is to say, wild Thistels, & the two first sortes are of that kind of wild Thistels, called in Greke *σκόλιμος*, & of Plinie in Latin *Carduus sylvestris*, & also *Limoniū*, of some *φύρακα καὶ πυράκανθα*, *Pherusa*, and *Pyracantha*. Cooper calleth this, wild Artichoke and Cowthistel.
- 3 The third is also a kinde of wild Thistel, yet it is not *Scolymus*, but it may be wel called *Carduus Alpinus*, that is to say, Alpe Thistel.

✠ *The Nature.*

The wilde Thistel is hoate and dry in the second degree, as Galen writeth.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The roote of the wilde Thistel, especially that of the second kinde, which is blacke and long, boyled in wine & dronke, purgeth by vrine, and driueth forth all superfluities of the blood, & causeth the vrine to stinke, & to be of a strong smel: also it amendeth the stench of the armepittes, and of all the rest of the body.

The same layd to with vineger, healeth the wild scurffe, & noughty scabbe. Plinie writeth, that in some places men do vse to eate this roote, & the first buddes or tender croppes of the same, as Galen reporteth, but it nourisheth but little, and the nourishment that it peeldeth, is waterie and nought.

Of Tribulus. Chap. lxxij.

✠ *The Kindes.*

Theophrast and Dioscorides haue described two Kindes of Tribulus, the one of the lande, whiche is also of two Kindes. The other of the water, called Saligot.

✠ *The Description.*

Tribulus terrestris Theophrasti prior.



The first kind of *Tribulus terrestris*, hath long branches, ful of ioyntes, spread abroad vpon the ground, garnished with many leaues, set about with a sort of litle round leaues, stading in order one by another, all fastened and hanged by one sinewe or ribbe, lyke the leaues of *h Ciche* pease, amongst whiche growe small yelow flowers, made & fashioned of fure small leaues, almost like the leaues of *Tormetil*, or white *Tansy* called in Latine *Potentilla*, the whiche doo turne to a square fruit, ful of sharpe prickles, wherein is a Nut or kernel, the roote is white & ful of chredy stringes.



By iiii

The

2 The Saligot or water Tribulus, hath long slender stalkes growing vp, and rising from the bottom of the water, and mounting aboue the same, weake and slender, beneath vnder the water, hauing here and there certaine tuftes or tassels, full of small stringes and fine threddie heares, but the sayde stalk is big or great in the vpper part, where as the leaues grow forth vpon long stemmes: the said leaues be large and somewhat round, a litle creaued and toothed rounde about, amongst, & vnder the leaues groweth the fruite, which is triangled, harde, sharpe pointed, and prickley. Within the whiche is contained a white kernel or nut, in tast almost lyke to the Chestnut.

✿ The Place.

1 The first groweth by the way sides, and neare vnto waters, in vntoyled places. It is founde in Italy and some places of fraunce. It groweth abundantly in Thracia.

2 Saligot is found in certayne places of this Countrey, as in stues & pondeges of cleare water.

✿ The Tyme.

Grounde Tribulus bloweth in June, and after that it bringeth forth his prickley seede.

✿ The Names.

1 The first of these plantes is called in Greeke *ῥιβύλλον*, & *ῥιβύλλον* in Latine, Tribulus, and Tribulus terrestris. This is the first kinde of Tribulus terrestris, or grounde Tribulus described of Theophrastus. for he setteth forth two sortes as we haue before sayde, that is to say, one bearing leaues lyke Ciche peason, whereof we haue nowe geuen you the figure to beholde, and the other hauing prickley leaues, for which cause it is called in Greke *φυλλόκανθος*, Phyllacanthus, that is to say, the prickley leafe. The seconde kinde seemeth to be that kinde of Grounde Tribulus which Dioscorides speaketh of in his fourth booke, whiche kinde is yet to vs vnknown.

2 That whiche groweth in the water, is called in Greeke *ῥιβύλλον ὑδατός*: in Latine Tribulus aquaticus: in French *Chastaignes d'eau*, and Saligot: in high Douch Wassernusz, Weihernusz, Stachelnusz, Spitz nusz: in base Almaigne, Water Roten, and of some Winckylers: in English, Water Nuttes, and Saligot.

✿ The Nature.

Grounde Tribulus is colde and astringent, is Galen writeth.

3 The Saligot is also of the same complexion, but moyster.

✿ The Vertues.

The greene Nuttes or fruite being dronken, is good for them whiche are troubled with the stone and grauell.

The same dronken or layde to outwardly, helpeth those that are bitten of biters. And dronken in wine, it resisteth all venome and poyson.

The



The leaues of Saligot or water Tribulus, are very good to be laide plaster. & wise vpon all vlcers, and hoate swellings.

They be good also agaynst the inflammations and vlcers of the mouth, the D putrefaction, and corruption of the Iawes or gummes, and against the kings euill, and swellings of the throte.

The iuyce of them is good to be put into collyries, & medicines for the eyes.

They vse to giue the powder of the Rutes to be dronken in wine, to suche as as pisse blood and are troubled with grauell.

Also in time of scarfitie they vse to eate them as foode, but they nourish but a litle, and do stoppe the belly very muche.

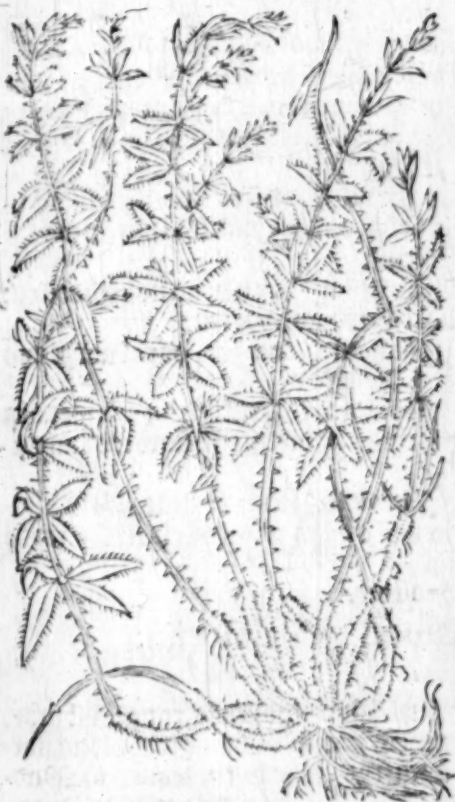
Of Madder. Chap. lxxij.

* The Kindes.

There be two sortes of Madder, the tame Madder, the whiche they vse to plant and sowe, and the wilde Madder, which groweth of his owne kinde.

Rubia satiuia. Garden Madder.

Rubia syluestris. Wilde Madder.



* The Description.

THE husbanded or garden Madder hath long stalkes or branches, square, rough, and full of ioyntes, and at euery ioynt set rounde with greene narrow leaues fashioned lyke a Starre, the flowers growe about the top of the branches lyke as in the wilde Madder, of a faynt colour changing vpon yellow, after which commeth a rounde seede, at the first greene, then red, and at the last blacke. The roote is very long, small, and red.

The wilde Madder is lyke to that of the garden, but it is smaller, and not so rough. The flowers are white. The roote very smal & tender, and sometimes also reddish.

* The

* The Place.

- 1 The husbanded Hadder is planted in Zeelande and flauanders, and in some places of Brabant, by Berrow, in good and fertill ground.
- 2 The wilde groweth generally of it selfe, amongst the feeldes vnder hedges and bushes.

* The Tyme.

They do both flower in Iuly and August.

* The Names.

- 1 Hadder is called in Greke *ῥυβία* in Latine Rubia: in Shoppes, Rubia tinctorum: in high Douche, Rodte: in base Almaine, Kotte, & most commonly Mee, and they call the powder of the Kotte, Meecrappen: in French, Garance: in English, Hadder.
- 2 The wilde is called Rubia syluestris, and of some learned men is thought to be Alysson, of Plinie it is named Mollugo.

* The Nature.

Garden Hadder is drie of Complexion.

* The Vertues.

The roote of garden Hadder, boyled in Meade or honied water and Dronken, openeth the stopping of the liuer, the melt, the kidnepes, and matrix: it is good against the Jaunders, and bringeth to women their despyed sicknesse.

The same taken in the like manner, prouoketh vyne vehemently, in somuch that the often vse thereof causeth one to pisse blood.

The decoction of the same Dronken, or the powder thereof Dronken in wine, dissolueth clotted or congeled blood in the body, and is good for such as are fallen from high, and are brused or bursten within.

Men giue the iurce of the roote to such as be hurt with venemous beastes: D and also the wine wherein the rootes and leaues haue boyled.

The seede thereof taken with Ormel, or honied vineger, doth swage and make lesse the Helt, and healeth the hardnesse thereof.

The roote put by vnder into the natural place of conception, in manner of a pessarie, or mother suppositoie, bringeth forth the birth, the flowers, and secundines.

The roote brused or pounce very small, healeth al scurvie itche and manginess or foulness of the body, with sportes of diuers colours, especially layde to with vineger, as Dioscorides teacheth.

The wilde Hadder is not used in Medicine.

Of Goosegrasse or Cliuer. Chap. lxxiiij.

* The Description.

Cliuer or Goosegrasse hath many smal square branches, rough & sharpe, full of ioyntes, about whiche branches, at euery ioynt growe long narrow leaues after the fashion of Starres, or lyke the leaues of Hadder: but smaller and rougher, out of the same ioyntes grow litle branches, bearing white flowers, and afterwarde rounde rough seedes. most commonly two vpon a stemme. All the herbe, his branches, leaues, and seede, do cleaue and sticke fast to euery thing that it toucheth: it is so sharpe, that being drawen alongst the tongue, it wil make it to bleed.

* The Place.

This herbe groweth in all places in hedges and bushes.

* The Tyme.

It flowreth and beareth seede al the Sommer,

* The

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greke ἀπαρίνη, and of some φυλάνδροπον, καὶ ὀμφαλόκαρπος: in Latine, Aparine: in Frenche, Grateron: in high Douche, Klebkraut: in base Almaigne, Cleefcrup: in Englishe, Goose-grasse, Cliuer, and Goosehare.

✱ *The Nature.*

Clyuer is drie of complexion.

✱ *The Vertues.*

A They drinke the iuyce of the leaues & seede of Goosegrasse, against the bitings, and stingings of venemous beastes.

B The same dropped into the eares, healeth the payne and ache of the same.

C This herbe pounce, and layde vnto freshe woundes stoppeth the bleeding of the same, & pounce with Hogges grease, it dissolueth & consumeth the disease of the necke, called the kinges euil. and al hard kernelles and wennes wheresoeuer they be, if it be laid therto, as Turner writeth,

Of Gallion. Chap. lxxv.

✱ *The Description.*

Gallion hath small, rounde, euen stemmes, with very small narrow leaues, growing by spaces, at the ioyntes round about the stemme, starre fashion, and like Cliuer, but muche lesser, and gentler, very smothe, and without roughnesse. The flowers be yellow, and growe clustering about the toppes of the branches like to wilde Madder, the roote is tender, with hearie theddes or strings hanging at it.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in vntoyled places, and hilly groundes, as vppon Roetselberch by Louaine.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It flowzeth in Iuly, and August.

✱ *The Names.*

This Herbe is called in Greke γάλλιον: and in Latine Gallium: of some Galation, & Galerium: in Spanishe, Terna Coia leche: in French, Petit Auguet: in Douch, Walstroo: and as Matthiolus and Turner write, Unser Frauen Wegstro, and of some Megerkraut: we may also name it Petr Auguet, Cheese running, or our Ladies bedstraw,

✱ *The*

Gallion.



✱ *The Nature.*

Gallion is hoate and drie of complexion.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The flowers of Gallion pounce, and layde vpon burninges, drawe forth the inflammation and heate, and heale the sayde burninges.

The same layde vnto woundes, or put into the nose, stoppe bleeding.

The leaues of Gallion mingled with Oyle of rooses, and set in the Sonne, and afterwarde layde vpon wearied members, doo refreche and comfort them. The rootes prouoke men to their naturall office in Matrimonie. The herbe may serue for Rennet to make Cheese: for as Matthioli vpon Dioscorides writeth, the people of Tuscanie or Petruria doo vse it to turne their milke, because the Cheese that they vse to make of Hewes and Goates mylke, shoulde be the pleasanter and sweeter in taste.

Of Woodrowe or Woodrowel. Chap. lxxvi.

✱ *The Description.*

Asperula.



Woodrowe hath many square stalkes, full of ioyntes, at euery knot or ioynt, are seuen or eight long narrow leaues, set rounde about lyke a starre, almost like the leaues of Clouer or Goosegrasse, but broader, and nothing rough. The flowers grow at the toppe of the stemmes or branches of a white color, and pleasant of smell (as all the herbe is.) The seede is round, and somewhat rough.

✱ *The Place.*

In this Countrie they plante it in all gardens, and it loueth darke shadowie places, and deliteth to be neare olde moyst walles.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Woodrowe flowreth in may, and then is the smell most delectable.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Latine Asperula, Cordialis, Herba Stellaris, and Spergula odorata: in high Douch, Hertsfreydt, and Walmeyster: in base Almaigne, Walmeester: in Frenche, *Muguet*, by the whiche name it is best knowen in most places of Brabant. Some woulde haue it a kinde of Liuerwort, and therefore it is called of them in Latine Hepataria, Hepatica, Iecoraria, and in high Douche Leberkraut. The ignorant Apothecaries of this Countrie do call it Iua mulca, and do vse it in steede thereof, not without great errour.

✱ *The Nature.*

Woodrowe taketh part of some heate, and drynesse, not much vnlike to Gallion.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Woodrowe is counted a very good herbe to consolidate and glewe togiether woundes, to be vsed in lyke maner, as those herbes we haue described in the ende of the first booke.

Some say, if it be put into the wine whiche men doo drinke, that it reioyleth the hart and comforteth the diseased liuer.



Of Golden Croswort or Muguet.**Chap. lxxvij.*** *The Description.*

Croswort is a pale Greene herbe, drawing nere to a yellow Dopingay colour, couered or set full of fine cotton or soft heares, hauing many square stalkes, full of knottes or ioyntes. The leaues be litle, smal, and short, alwayes foure growing together, standing one against another, in fashion lyke to a Crosse at euery ioynt: aboue the said leaues growe vp from the sayde ioyntes, many smal yellowish flowers, growing round about, & compassing the stem lyke Crownettes or garlands: and euery of the sayd litle proper flowers, are parted againe into foure diuisions fashioned like to a smal Crosse. The rootes be nothing els, but a sort of smal tender thyeds.

* *The Place.*

Croswort groweth of his owne accorde, by trenches, and water courses, and is founde vnder hedges in moyst places.

* *The Tyme.*

Croswort flowreth almost all the sommer long, especially from May vnto August.

* *The Names.*

This herbe is called of the Herboristes of these dayes in Latine *Cruciata*, that is to say, Croswort: in frenche, *Croyslee*: in high Douche, *Golden Walmaker*, that is, Golden Muguet: in base Almaigne, *Crusette*.

* *The Nature.*

It is drie and astringent.

* *The Vertues.*

Cruciata hath a very good propertie to heale, ioyne, & close together wounds, & agreeable for all manner of woundes both inwarde and outwarde, if it be sodde in wine and dronken.

They giue the wine of the decoction of this herbe, to folke that are bursten; & and lay the boyled herbe right against, or vpon the bursten place, as some, who haue made experience thereof, do affirme.

Of Buckes Beanes. Chap. lxxviij.* *The Description.*

Marish Trefoyl hath brode, smothe, thicke leaues, alwayes three together vpon one stemme, in fashion, quantitie, thicknesse, and proportion of leaues, lyke to the comon beane. The stalke is smal, of a foote and a halfe, or two foote long, at y top wherof grow white flowers, and afterwarde rounde huskes or knoppes, conteyning a yelowishe browne seede. The roote is long, white, and full of ioyntes.

* *The Place.*

Marish Trefoyl groweth in lowe moyst places, in pooles, and sometyme on riuier sydes.

* *The Tyme.*

It flowreth in May, and in June the seede is ripe.

Zz

* *The*

* The Names.

Trifolium palustre.

This herbe is called of the writers nowe a dayes, Trifolium palustre: in Brabant, Bockboonen, that is to say, Bockes Beanes: bycause it is like the leaues of the common Beane: it shoulde seeme to be *ισόπυρον*. Isopyrum, whiche some doo also call Phasiolon, bycause of the lykenesse it hath to Phasiolos, as Dioscorides writeth. Matthiolus confesseth that he neuer sawe the right Isopyron.

* The Vertues.

The seede of Isopyron is good against the cough, and other colde diseases of the breast, to be taken with Beade or Hydromel: it is also good to be taken in like manner of such as spet blood, and are lyuer sicke.

Of Foretayle. Chap. lxxix.

* The Description.



Foretayle hath blades and helme almost lyke wheate, as Theophrastus writeth, but smaller and better, like the blades & stems of Couche grasse, at the top or end of the stemmes growe small soft hearie eares or knoppes, very like to Foretayle.

* The Place.

Foretayle groweth not in this Countrey: but in certayne places of fraunce, in fieldes and alongst the sea coast.

* The Tyme.

This herbe flowreth in June and July.

* The Names.

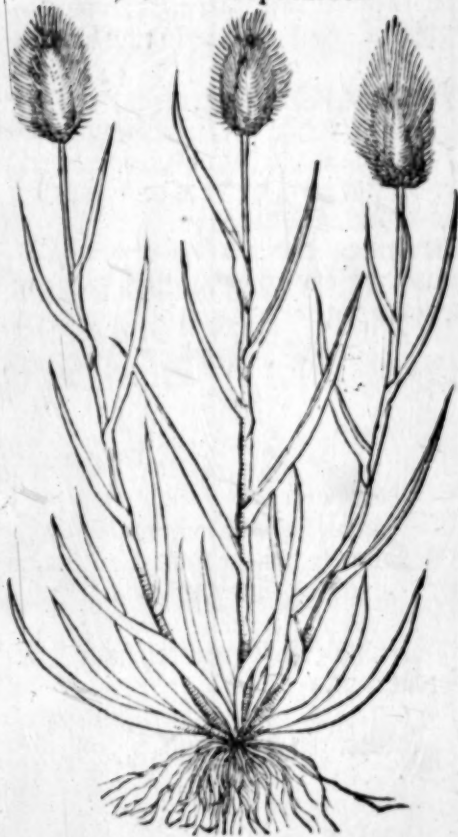
Theophrast calleth this herbe in Greeke *άλωπίκρη*, that is to say in Latine, Cauda vulpina: in Englishe, Foretayle: in frenche *Queue de Renarde*: in high Douche, *Fuchs schuantz*: in base Almaigne *Wollen steert*.

* The Nature and Vertues.

The Ancientes haue made no mention at all, of the nature, and vertues of this herbe,



Alopecuros.



Of

Of Tragacantha. Chap. lxx.

Tragacantha.

✱ The Description.

Tragacantha hath many branchie boughes and twigs, slender, and pliant, so spreade abroad vpon euery side, that one plante

doth sometime occupie the roome of space of a foote, or a foote and a halfe in compasse. The leaues be as smal as the Lentil leaues, whitish, and somewhat mossie or heary, set in rewes, directly aunswearing one leafe agaynst another, all alongst a small twigge or slender branche, neither greater nor lesse, but like the boughes and leaues of Lentilles. The flower is also lyke the blowing of y^e Lentil, but much smaller, almost lyke the blossom or flower of Ciche peason, whitish, and sometimes marked with purple lines or strakes. The seede is inclosed in smal huskes, almost like to the wild Lotus or Trefoyl. The whole plant on euery side is set ful of sharpe prickley thornes, harde white and strong. The roote stretcheth it selfe alongst, in length vnder the ground, like to the roote of the common Liquerise, yelow within, and blacke without, rough and limmer, and harde to breake, the which roote being layde in some feruent hoate place, or in the Caniculer dayes laid in the Sonne,

it getteth a white gumme, which is founde sticking fast vpon it.

✱ The Place.

Tragacantha groweth in Media, and Creta, as Plinie sayth: it is also found in other Countries, as in Prouince about Marselles, where as I haue seene great store.

✱ The Tyme.

Tragacantha flowreth in April, the seede is ripe in Iune, & in the Caniculer dayes the gumme is founde cleauing to the roote.

✱ The Names.

This plant is called in Greeke *ραγακάνθα*: in Latine Tragacantha: and Hirci spina: vnknewen in Shoppes, euen amongst them where as it groweth.

The gumme also whiche commeth from it, is called in Greeke *ραγακάνθα*: in Latine Tragacanthæ lachryma: in Shoppes, Gummi Dragaganthi: in English, Gumme Dragagant.

✱ The Nature.

Tragacantha, as Galen writeth, is of nature like to gumme Arabique, that is to say, of a drie and clammie complexion.

✱ The Vertues.

Gumme Dragagant is good against the cough, the roughnesse of the throte & the hoarsenesse and roughnesse of the voyce, being licked in with honie. For the

Z z ii same



same purpose (that is to say for the roughnesse of the throte and sharpe Arterie or wind pipe) They make a certaine electuarie in shops, called *Diatragaganthū*.

They drinke it stieped in wine the quantitie of a dramme, against the paine of the kidnepes, and excoziation or knawing of the bladder, in putting thereto Hartes horne burnt and washed.

The sayd gumme is put into Collyres, and medicines that are made for the eyes, to take away the acrimonie and sharpnesse of the same: it doth also stoppe the pores and conduites of the skinne.

Ficus Indica.

✱ *The Choise.*

You must chuse that whiche is cleare and shining, final, firme, and close, well purified and cleene from al manner filth, and sweat.

Of *Ficus Indica.* Chap. lxxxi.

This strange kind of plante cometh forth of one leafe set in the ground, and sometimes it groweth high, and is named of *Plinie* *Opuntia*, now in these dayes *Ficus Indica*.

That *Euphorbium* cometh forth lyke wise of one leafe, but yet it is separated from this kind, for the leaues of *Euphorbium* be long, rounde, and thick, fashioned like vnto Cucumbers, set on the sides with thornes. Of that *Euphorbiū* writeth *Ioannes Leo* in his historie of *Aphrica*, and is spoken of before in the second part of this booke in p. cxvi. Chap.

Of *Buprestis.* Chap. lxxxij.

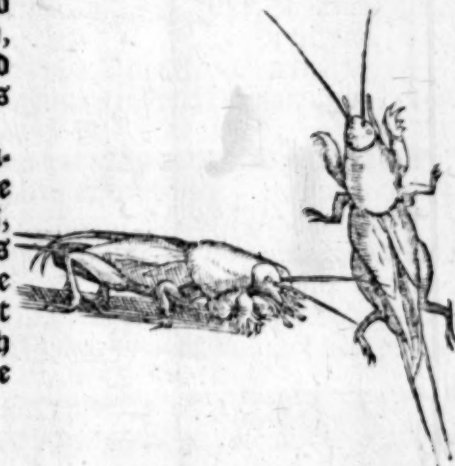
This worme is called in Greeke *Βούρυστις* and in Latine *Buprestis*, in some places of the lowe Countrie he is called *Uremol*. And is called *Buprestis*, bycause it is hurtfull to catel, as namely vnto Oxen and kpen. And is founde in certayne places of Holland, and lyke wise sometimes in Brabant, and Flaunders: where the kpen sometimes are bitten of them.

This worme is of the kinde of *Scarabeen* or *Horswornes*, the whiche are named *Cantharides*, or *Spanishe flies*, and hath winges lyke vnto these, and is of forme and bignesse such as the figure doth shewe. And this figure haue we set here, bycause that some haue set forth another worme, not lyke vnto the true *Buprestis*.

The end of the fourth Booke.



Buprestis.



The fyfth part of the Historie
of Plantes treating of the differences, fashions, names,
vertues, and operations of herbes, rootes, and frutes, whiche are
dayly vſed in meates:

Set foorth by Rembertus Dodonæus.

Of Orache. Chap. i.

✠ *The Kindes.*

Orache as Dioscorides writeth, is of two sortes: the garden Orache, and the wilde Orache.

Atriplex sativa.
Garden Orache.



Atriplex sylvestris.
Wylde Orache.



✠ *The Description.*

Garden Orache hath long straight stalkes, rounde next the roote, and square aboue with many branches. The leaues be (almost triangled) long and broade, of a feynt yelow, or white colour, as if they were ouerstrowen with meale or flower, especially those leaues that are yet yong and new sprong vp. The flowers growe at the top of the branches a number clustering together, small and yelow, and afterwarde commeth the seede, which is broade, and couered with a litle skinne or rime. The roote is full of hearie stringes.

There is also another kinde of Garden Orache, whose leaues, stalkes, and

flowers

flowers, be of a browne red colour, but in all thinges els lyke to the leaues, stalkes and flowers of the white Orache both in bignesse and proportion.

2 The wilde Orache hath also a long stalke moulded or crested, with leaues not muche vnlyke the leaues of the garden Orache, but somewhat lesser, and creuised or a little snipt rounde about. The flowers be yellowishe. The seede is harde, and groweth thicke clustering together, lyke as the seede of the garden Orache. The roote is full of heares.

Of this wilde kinde, there is also founde another sort, the whiche groweth not very high, but remayneth lowe, and spreade abroad into many branches. It hath little long narrow leaues nothing snipt or creuished about. The flowers, seede, and rootes are very muche lyke vnto the wilde kinde before described.

✠ *The Place.*

The garden Orache groweth amongst other pot herbes in gardens. The wilde Orache is founde alongst the feeldes and wapes.

✠ *The Tyme.*

Orache flowreth in Iune and Iuly, and almost all the sommer.

✠ *The Names.*

It is called in Greeke ἀτρίπλεξ: in Latine Atriplex: of some Chrysolachanon. that is to say in Latine, Aureum olus: in frenche, Arroches, or Bonnes Dames: in high Douche, Holten, and Hiltten: in base Almaigne, Helde: in English, Orache.

1 The garden Orache is called in Greke ἀτρίπλεξ κισσώδη: in Latine Atriplex sativa, and Hortensis: in high Douche, Heymisch Holten, Zam Holten, and Garden Holten: in base Almaigne, Tain Helde.

2 The wilde is called ἀτρίπλεξ ἀγρία, and Atriplex sylvestris: in high Douche, Wilde Holten, Ackermolten: in base Almaigne, Wilde Helde.

The lesser wilde kinde is called in high Douche, Kleyn Scheissmilten: in base Almaigne, Cleyne Helde.

✠ *The Nature.*

Orache is colde in the first degree, and moyst in the seconde, especially garden Orache, the whiche is more colder and moyster, than the wilde Orache.

✠ *The Vertues.*

Orache eaten in pottage as other herbes, doth soften and loose the belly.

The seede of Orache taken in Meade or Honied water, doth open and comfort the stopped lyuer, and is good against the Jaundize, or Swellfought.

Greene Orache brused, is very good to be layde vpon inflammations and choate swellinges. that of the garden, at the beginning of the swelling or inflammation: and the wilde, at the ende or going away of the same.

With Saltperer, honie & vineger, it is layd to Cholerique inflammations, called Wilde fier (bycause it doth wast and consume the member it is in): and also to the gowte.

✠ *The Danger.*

The often vse of Orache engendreth many infirmities, ouerturneth the stomacke, and causeth diuers spottes, freckles, or pimples to arise in the face, and all the rest of the body. Also it is harde of digestion, as sayth Diocles, and Dionysius.

the Historie of Plantēs.
Of Blites. Chap. ij.

547

✥ The Kindes.

There be two sortes of Blites, the great and the small, and euery of them is diuided againe into two Kindes, whereof the one is white, and the other redde, and both common in this Countreie.

✥ The Description

I. **T**he great white Blite groweth two or thre foote high, & hath grayish, or white rounde stalkes. The leaues be playne and smoth almost lyke the leaues of Orache, but not so soft, white, nor mealie. The flowers growe like Orache, and after them cometh the seede inclosed in litle flat huskie skinned.

B. The great red Blette is much lyke the other, sauing that his stalkes be very red, and the leaues of a browne Greene color, changeable vpon redde, and so is the seede also.

I. The lesser Blite with the Greene stalk, is full of branches, and groweth vp sodenly. The leaues be long and narrowe or smal, not much vnlike y leaues of Beetes, sauing they be farre smaller. The flowers be browne turning towardes redde. The seede groweth clustering together lyke Orache seede. The roote is full of hearie stringes.

B. The smal red Blite hath stalkes red as blood, and so are his leaues and rootes, in so muche that with the iuyce of this herbe, one may write as faire a red, as with roset made of Brasill: otherwys it is lyke the rest of the Kindes of other Blites.

Blitum maius. The great Blite.
Blitum rubeum. The red Blite.
Blitum album. The white Blite.



¶ The Place.

This herbe groweth wilde, and in some gardens amongst pot herbes, and where as it hath once taken roote, it commeth vp euery yeere, wherefoze it is counted but a weede, or vnprofitable herbe.

✥ The Tyme.

It is founde most commonly in flower about midsomer.

✥ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *Βλῖτον*: in Latine, Blitum: in frenche, Blette, and *Pourée rouge*: in high and bafe Almaigne, *Haier*: in Englishe, Blite, and Blittes.

¶ The Nature.

This herbe is colde and moyst.

✥ The Vertues.

Blites eaten in pottage do soften the belly, but it hurteth the stomacke, and nourisheth not;

Of Goose foote. Chap. iij.

Pes Anserinus.

✱ The Description

Goose foote groweth a foote and a halfe high, or two foote in length, the stalke is straight and full of branches, the leaues be brode and deeply cut rounde about, almost like to a Sanders foote, wherefore it is so named. The flowers be small & reddish. The seede groweth clustering lyke the Orache seede. The roote is full of hearie threddees.

✱ The Place.

This herbe groweth wilde, and in vntopled places, alongst by the way sides, and is taken but as a weede or vnprofitable herbe.

✱ The Tyme.

You shal finde it flouyng in June, and Iuly.

✱ The Names.

This herbe is called of the writers in our tyme Pes Anserinus: in high Douche, Genszfulz: in frenche, Pied d'oyson: in balse Almaigne, Gansenboet, and of some Schweinstod, & Seutod, that is to say, Swines bane, bycause the Hogges eating of this herbe, are immediatly baned, or taken with the Murren, so that within short space they die.

✱ The Nature.

This herbe is cold almost in the third degree.

✱ The Vertues.

A This herbe in operation is much like Horel or Nightshade and may be vsed outwardly to all thinges wherevnto Nightshade is required.

Of the ranke Goate or Stinking Motherworpe.
Chap. iij.

✱ The Description.

This herbe also is somewhat lyke Orache, but in al thinges smaller. This is a little lowe tender herbe with many long branches trayling on the ground. The smal leaues are whitish, as though they were ouerstrowen with meale, lyke to y leaues of Orache, but much smaller, neither much greater then the leaues of Marierom gentil. The seede is smal and white, and groweth clustering together like the seede of Orache. All the herbe stinketh like rotten corrupt fishe,



Tragium Germanicum.



or lyke

or lyke stinkingfishe broth, or lyke a ranke stinking Goate.

¶ *The Place.*

It groweth in this Countre in sandie places by the way sides.

¶ *The Tyme.*

You may finde it in flower and seede, about midsomer.

¶ *The Names.*

This herbe hath no particuler Latine name, wherefore bycause of his stinking sauour, we do call it in Greeke τραγυον in Latine Tragium, that is to say, Goates herbe. And bycause you shal reade in Dioscorides of two other herbes called Tragia, to make some difference betwixt them, we do name this Tragium Germanicum: in frenche, *Blanche putain*: in base A linaigne, Bocerupt: some call it Vuluaria, by whiche name it is knowen of the Herboristes of this Countre: Valerius Cordus calleth it Garofinos: I haue named it in Englishe, The ranke stinking Goate, or stinking Motherwort. And is taken of some to be that stinking herbe, that of Plautus is named Nautea.

¶ *The Vertues.*

The smel of this herbe is good for women that are vexed with the rising by A of the mother: and for the same greefe, it is good to be layde vpon the nauell.

Of Beetes. Chap.v.

¶ *The Kindes.*

There be two sortes of Beetes, the white and red. And of the red sorte are two Kindes, the one hauing leaues and roote lyke to the white Beete, the other hath a great thicke roote, and is a stranger amongst vs.

Beta candida. White Beete.

Beta nigra. Redde Beete.



¶ *The*

✱ *The Description.*

1 **T**he white Beete hath great brode playne leaues, amongst the whiche riseth by long crested or streked stalke. The flowers grow amongst by the stalkes one vpon another, like little Starres. The seede is rounde, harde, and rough. The roote is long & thicke, and white within.

2 The common redde Beete is muche lyke vnto the white, in leaues, stalkes, seede, and roote: sauing that his leaues and stalkes are not white, but of a swart browne red colour.

3 The strange red Beete is like to the common red Beete, in leaues, stalkes, seede, proportion, & color, sauing that his roote is muche thicker, and shorter, very well like to a Rape or Turnep, but very redde within, and sweeter in tast then any of the other two sortes.

✱ *The Place.*

They sowe the Beete in gardens amongst pot herbes. The strange redde Beete is to be founde planted in the gardens of Herboristes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Beetes doo seede in August, a peere after their first sowing.

✱ *The Names.*

Beetes are called in Greeke *τινταρι, καινταρι*: in Latine & in Shoppes, Beta: in frenche, Bete, Jotte, Porée: in high Douch, Mangolt: in base Almaigne, Beete.

1 The white kind is called Sicula, and of some Sicelica, or Siela, of the writers in our time, Beta candida. in Englishe, The white Beete: in french, Bete blanche: in high Douche, Weisser Sangolt: in base Almaigne, Witte Beete.

2 The common red Beete is called Beta nigra: in french, Bete rouge: in Douch, Roter Mangol, and Roode Beete.

3 The thirde is called Beta nigra Romana, that is to say, The Romayne or strange red Beete: in frenche, Bete rouge Romaine, or Estrangere: in Douch, Roomsche roode Beete: of some, Rapa rubra: albeit this is no kind of Rape or Nancan.

✱ *The Nature.*

Beetes are hoate, drie, and absterfiue, especially the white Beete, the which is of a more absterfiue and clensing nature.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The iuyce of the white Beete dronken, openeth the belly, and clenseth the stomacke, but it must not be vsed to often, for it hurteth the stomacke.

The same with hony powred into a mans nose, purgeth the braine, and openeth the stoppings of the nozethylles, and swageth the headache.

The same powred into the eares, taketh away the paynes in the same, and also the singing or humming noyse of the same.

The rawe leaues of Beetes pounce and layde to, heale the white scurffe, so that the place be first rubbed well with Saltpeter.

Beta nigra Romana.
The strange red Beete.



The same raw leaues pound are very good to be laid vpon spreading sores, & vpon the roome or noughty scales and scurffe, which causeth the heare to fall of.

The leaues sodden, are layd to as an emplaister, vpon burninges and scaldinges, hoate inflammations, and wheales comming of choler and blood.

The broth of Beetes scoureth away the scurue scales, nittes, and lice of the head, being washed therewithall, and is good for mouled or kybed heeles, to be stued or soaked in the same.

The rootes of Beetes put as a suppositoie into the fundement, doth soften the belly.

Beetes vsed in meates nourisheth but little, but it is good for them that are splenitike: for being so vsed, it openeth the stoppings of the liuer & melt or spleene.

The common red Beete boyled with Lentils, and taken before meate, stoppeth the belly.

The roote of the Romaine or strange red Beete, is boyled and eaten with oyle and vineger before other meates, and sometimes with pepper, as they vse to eate the common Parsenep.

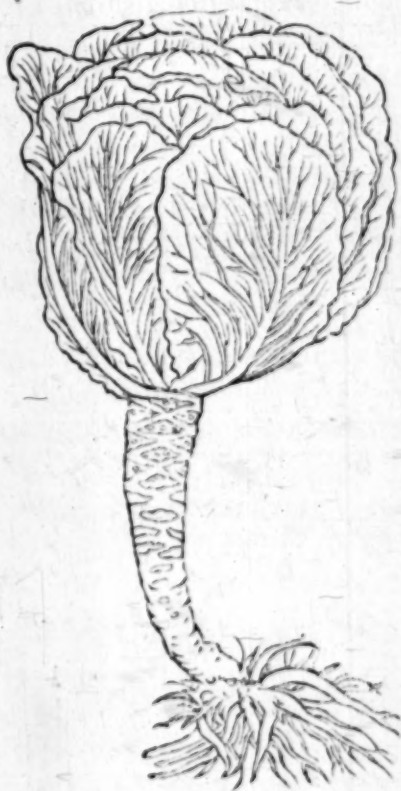
Of Colewurttes / and Cabbage Cole. Chap. vi.

✱ The Kindes.

There be diuers sortes of Colewurttes, not muche lyke one another, the which be al comprehended vnder two Kindes, whereof one kinde is of the garden, and the other is wild. Agayne, these Colewurttes are diuided into other Kindes. for of the garden Colewurttes, some be white, and some be red, and yet of them againe be diuers Kindes.


Brassica Tritiana, siue Capitata.

Brassica Pompeiana, aut Cypria.



¶ The

✠ *The Description.*

1  **T**HE first kinde of white Colewurttes, is the common white lofed oz close Cabbage, y which hath great large leaues, ful of grosse beynes, ribbes, oz sinewes, whereof the first leaues before the closing of the Cabbage, are of a white greene colour, but the others folowing next vnder them, are as white as snow, the which do grow so closely layd, & folden harde one with, and vpon another, that they are lyke to a great globe, oz round bowle. These Colewurttes (winter being once gone & past) do spreade abrode by vnfolding them selues, and doo bring forth both flowers and seede, as the other Colewurttes doo.

2 The seconde kinde of white Colewurttes, is that whiche they call Sanoie Colewurttes. It is very much like to the white lofed Cabbage, & so it closeth, but nothing so firmly, neither is it so great nor so round as the aforesayd: but it abideth smaller, and in shape longer. This kind of Colewurttes cannot abide the colde, for most commonly it decayeth as soone as it beginneth to freese. Reuerthelesse the winter being caulme, as it was in the yeere of our Redeeiner M.D.LX. after winter it bringeth forth his stalke with fayre white flowers, and afterwarde his seede in small coddess lyke to the other Colewurttes.

3 The third kind of white Colewurttes is very strange, and is named flowrie oz Cypresse Colewurttes. It hath grashe leaues at the beginning lyke to the white Colewurttes and afterwarde in the middle of the same leaues in the steede of y thicke Cabbaged, oz lofed leaues, it putteth forth many smal white stemmes, grosse and gentle, with many short branches, growing for the most part al of one height, thicke set and fast throng together. These little stemmes so growing together, are named the flower of these Colewurttes.

4 The fourth kinde hath grayish oz white greene leaues, as the other white Colewurttes haue, but they remayne still without closing oz gathering to a rounde head oz croppe: yet it beareth a great round knoppe like a Turnep, the which groweth right vnder the leaues, euen hard vpon the ground, & is white within lyke a Turnep, and is euen so drest and prepared to be eaten.

5 There is also a very strange kinde of Cole, whiche is also set amongst the white kindes of Colewurttes, and is now called swart, oz blacke Colewurttes. It hath long high stemmes, and great, broade, swartgreene leaues, the which are vneuenly wrinkled, oz crompted. The flowers be yellowe. The seede and coddess are very well lyke the other Colewurttes.

✠ *The Description of the redde Colewurttes.*

1 The first kinde of red Colewurttes, hath great, brode, and smoth, brownish, darke, red greene leaues, with reddish ribbes, oz beynes going through them. The flowers be yellow, and the coddess oz huskes be long and slender, the seede is small and round, browne without, and yellow within, muche like to Rape seede, but it is bigger.

2 The seconde kinde his leaues at the beginning are lyke to the leaues of the former, but afterwarde the middle leaues do gather them selues together, and lie one vpon another like the white Cabbage oz lofed Cole, the whiche be of a red oz purple colour.

3 The thirde kinde of red Colewurttes his leaues be al to cut, and iagged, els it is like both in colour, flowers, and seede to the first.

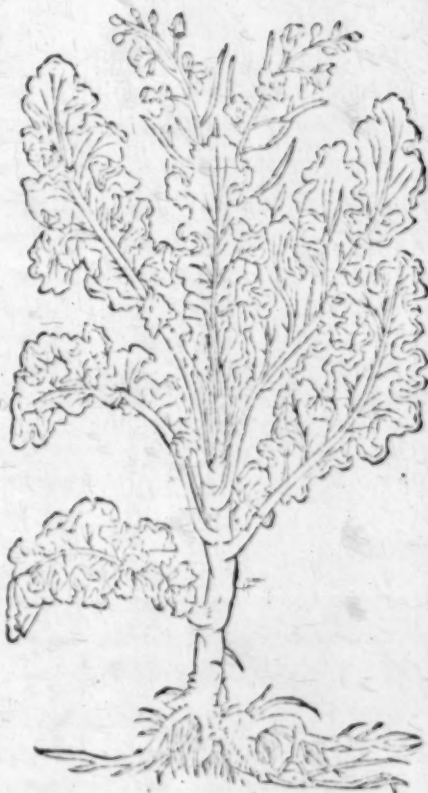
4 The fourth kinde his leaues be rust, crompted, and drawen together oz curled, the rest is lyke to the former red kindes.

5 The fifth kind of red Colewurttes, is the least of them al, and almost like the wilde Cole, his stalkes and leaues are muche smaller, then the first, but in all thinges

Brassica Cumana sine rubra.
Red Colewurttes.



Brassica Sabellica sine crispa.
Ruffed, or curled Colewurttes.



things els lyke. This sorte of Coleworthe is not bled in meates, but is sowne for the seede onely, from which they do drawe forth an oyle, whiche is dayly and commonly solde for Rape oyle.

✠ *The Place.*

All these kindes of Colewurttes, are planted in gardens of this Countrie. But the fifth kinde is sometimes sowne in the feeldes lyke Rapes.

✠ *The Time.*

The best Colewurttes, are they whiche be sowne in Marche, and planted againe in May: for they wil be redy to be eaten in winter, and if they abyde the winter, they wil flower in March and April, and the seede is ripe in May. But some kindes, especially the white Cabbage Cole, or losed Colewurttes, is also sowne in August, and planted againe in Nouember, & then it closeth or loseth in June, Iuly, and August, and after that time it is good to be eaten.

✠ *The Names.*

Garden Colewurttes are called in Greeke *κράμβη κίρπαι*: in Latine *Brassica* latine: in Shoppes, Coles: in high Douche. Kolen: in base Almaine Koolen.

¹ The first kind of white Colewurttes, is called in Latine (of Plinie) *Brassica Tristiana*, of the writers in our dayes, *Brassica sessilis capitata*, and *Imperialis*: in French, *Chous cabus*: in high Douche, Kappskraut: in base Almaine, Witte Sluytkoolen, & Kabuskoolen: in Englishe, White Colewurttes, Losed Cabbage, and Great rounde Cabbage Cole.

² The second kind is called of Plinie in Latine, *Brassica Lacuturia*: in French, *Aaa* *Chous*

Chous de Sauoye: in bafe Almaigne, Sauoy Koolen.

- 3 The thirde kinde is called in Latine, *Brassica Pompeiana*, of the writers in our time, *Brassica Cypria*: in Italian, *Caulis flores*: in frenche, *Chous flors*: in bafe Almaigne, Bloemkoolen: in English, flowrie Cole, or Cypres Cole-wurtes.
- 4 The fourth kinde is nowe called *Rapæ Caulis*, that is to say, Rape Cole: in frenche, *Chou Naneau*: in bafe Almaigne, Raepkoolen.
- 5 The fifth kinde is called *Caulis nigra*: in Italian, *Nigre Caules*: that is to say, Blacke Cole: in frenche, *Chou noir*. in Douche, Swerte Koolen.
- 1 The first kind of the red Cole is called of Cato in Greeke *κράμβη λία*: of Plinie in Latine, *Brassica Cumana*: in frenche *Chous rouges & poly*: in high Douche, Breyter roterkolen: in bafe Almaigne, Groote roo koolen.
- 2 The second kinde is also called *Brassica lacuturria*: in french, *Chou cabu rouge*: in bafe Almaigne, Rooskens, and Roode Sluytkoolen.
- 3 The thirde kinde with the iagged leaues, is called in Greeke *σπινωειδής*: in Latine *Brassica Apiana*: in bafe Almaigne, Ghehackelde koolen: that is to say, Cole with the iagged leaues.
- 4 The fourth kind of red Cole, is called *Brassica Sabellica*, and of such as write in these dayes, *Brassica crispa*: in frenche, *Chous Crespues*: in high Douche, Krause r kol: in bafe Almaigne, Ghecronkelde koolen: in English, Wrinkled or rusted Cole.
- 5 The fifth and smallest, is called in high Douche, Aleinder kolen, that is to say, the small and slender Cole: in frenche *Petit Chou*. in bafe Almaigne, Slooren. This is the thirde kinde of Colewurtes described by Cato, the whiche is properly called in Greeke *κράμβη*, Crambe.

* *The Nature.*

Colewurtes are hoate and drie in the first degree, and of a clensing or scouring facultie, especially the red kinde.

* *The Vertues.*

The iuyce of Colewurtes taken by it selfe, or with Saltpeter, softeneth the belly, and causeth one to go to the stoole: the like propertie hath the first water, wherein the Colewurtes haue ben boyled.

The iuyce of Colewurtes dronken with wine, is good against the bitinges of Serpentes.

The same layde to with the meale of fenugrek, helpeth members troubled with the gowte.

It doth cleanse and heale olde rotten sores.

The same put vp into the nolethilles, purgeth the brayne and head.

The same mingled with vineger and put warme into the eares, is good against deafenesse, and against the humming or ringing of the same.

The same as a pessarie, put vp into the natural places of women, prouoketh the flowers.

The same boyled as a Syrupe with honny, & often licked in, is good against hoarsenesse and the cough.

The decoction or broth of Colewurtes, especially of the first kinde, and of the very worste or meanest sorte of redde Colewurtes, haue all the aforesayde properties, the whiche taken eyther alone or with Sugar, doth both lightly and gently loose and soften the belly, and prouoketh womens natural sicknesse.

The same broth is also good for all woundes: for if they be often washed therewith, it doth both mundifie and heale them.

The

The young leaues eaten raw with vineger, or perboyled, do open the belly & very gently, and cause to make water, and are very good also to be eaten of suche as be splenitique.

The same taken after meate or meale, in the same manner, do cure Dron. & kennesse, and the headache proceeding of the same.

The same alone, or with parched Barley meale, are very good to be layde vnto blacke and blew marks that come of stripes, and al other hoate inflammations or swellings.

The same leaues sod and layde to with hony, are good for consuming and filthy sores.

The seede of Colewurt taken in Meade or watered honie, doth kyll and expel al sortes of wormes.

The stalkes burned to ashes, and mengled with old swines grease, is good to be layde to the olde paynes or ache in the side.

¶ The Danger.

Colewurtes eaten, engender grosse and melancholique blood, especially the red kinde. The white are better to digest, and engender more agreeable and better nourishment, especially when they haue ben twice boyled.

Of Wilde Colewurtes. Chap. viij.

¶ The Description.

Brassica sylvestris.



Wilde Colewurtes in leaues and flowers are much lyke to the small Colewurtes, or they cal Crambe, sauing that his leaues and stalkes be whiter and a litle hearie, & in taste much bitterer.

¶ The Place.

This Colewurt groweth in high rough places by the sea side, as Dioscorides writeth. There is much of it founde in many places of Zelande vpon high bankes cast vp by mans hand.

¶ The Names.

This kinde of Cole is named in Greeke *αραβική ἀγρία* & of some *Halmiridia*: in Latine *Brassica sylvestris*, and *Brassica rustica*: that is to say, Wilde Colewurtes, or Countrie Colewurtes: in base *Almaigne*, *Zee koolen*, and wilde *Zee koolen*: and of some writers nowe a dayes, *Caulis marinus*, and *Brassica marina*: albeit this is not that *Brassica marina*, whereof Dioscorides writeth, whiche we haue described already in the third part of this worke, amongst those kinds of plātes called *Windweeds*, or *bindweedes*.

¶ The Nature.

This kind of Cole is very hoate and dry of complexion, & stronger in working then the great Colewurtes.

¶ The Vertues.

The wild Cole in operation is lyke to the garden Colewurtes, but stronger & and more abstersiue or scouring, and therefore nought to be vsed in meates.

The leaues thereof newly gathered and stamped, do cure and heale greene wounds, and dissolue tumours and swellings, being layde therevpon.

A a ij

Of



The fyfth Booke of
Of Spinache. Chap. viij.

✱ The Description.

Spinachea.



Spinache hath a long leafe, Sharpe pointed, of a browniſhe or greene colour, ſoft, gentle, full of ſap, and deeply cut with large ſlittes vpo both ſides about the largeſt parte or neather ende of the leafe. The ſtalke is round and holow within. Some of the plantes haue flowers cluſtering or thicke ſet alongſt the ſtalkeſ, and ſome bring forth ſeede without flowers in thicke heapes or cluſters full and plenteous, and for the moſt part pricklep.

✱ The Place.

It is ſowen in gardens amongſt pot herbes.

✱ The Tyme.

They uſe to ſow Spinache in March, and April, and it ſlowreth and beareth ſeede within two monethes after the ſowing. They alſo uſe to ſow it in September, & that continueth all the winter without bearing ſeede vntil the ſpring time.

✱ The Names.

This potherbe, or rather Salet herbe, is called of new wyters Spanachea, Spinachea, Spinacheum olus, & of ſome Hiſpanicum olus: of Ruellius & certayne others Scutlomalache: of the Arabians, Hiſpanach: in frech, *Eſpinars*: in high Douche, *Spinet*: in Peaſher Douche *Spinagie*: in Engliſhe, Spinache.

✱ The Nature.

Spinache is colde and moyſt of complexion.

✱ The Vertues.

Spinache doth loſe the belly, and the broth of the ſame is of lyke vertue. The ſaine laid vnto hoate ſwellinges, taketh away the heate, and diſſolueth the ſwelling.

Of Dockes and Sorrel. Chap. ix.

✱ The Kindes.

Dioſcorides ſetteth forth foure Kindes of Lapathum, byſides the fifth which groweth in ditches and ſtanding waters, called Hippolapathum, the whiche ſhalbe deſcribed alſo in this Chapter.

✱ The Description.

The firſt kind of Lapathū or Rumex hath long, narrow, hard, & ſharpe pointed leaues, amongſt which come vp round holow browne ſtalkeſ with knees, ioyntes or knots, ſet and garniſhed with the like leaues. At the vpper part of the ſayde ſtalkeſ grow many litle pale flowers one aboue another, and after them is found a blackiſh triangled ſeede, lapt in a thynne ſkinne. The roote is long, playne and yelow within.

The ſecond kind called Patience, doth not differ much from the abouesaid, ſauing that his leaues be greater, larger, ſofter, and not ſharpe pointed. The ſtalkeſ be long and thicke, growing foure or fiue foote high. The flowers yelowiſh. The ſeede is red and triangled. The roote is long, ſmal and yelow.

The



Oxylapathum Sharpe poynted Patience. Lapathum fatium Patience.



3 The thirde kinde of Lapathum, is muche lyke to the first, yet for all that the leaues be shorter and larger most commonly layde alongst and spread vpon the ground, almost like the leaues of Plantayne, the stalke groweth not al so high.

Of this kinde is a red sort, the whiche hath faire red stalkes or purple, the leaues be browne and full of red veynes, out of the which (being brused) cometh forth a red iuice or liquer, but els like to the other in stalkes, leaues, and seede.

4 The fourth kinde called Sorrel, hath long, narrow, sharpe pointed leaues, and broade next the stemme, very sharpe and eger in taste almost lyke vineger. The stalke is rounde and slender, vpon the whiche growe small flowers, of a brownered colour. The seede is browne, triangled and muche lyke the seede of poynted Patience. The roote is long and yelow.

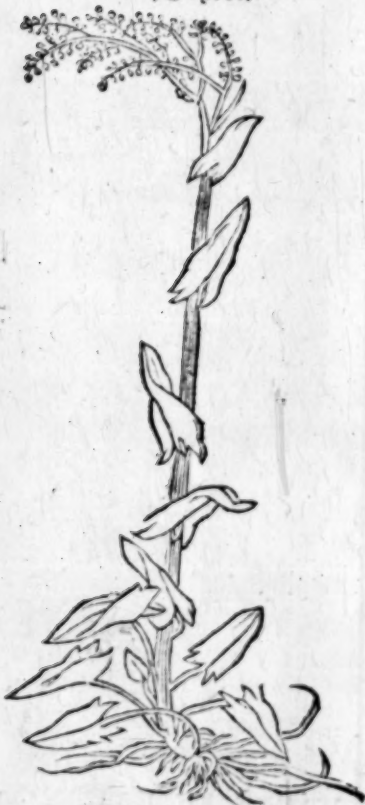
Of this sort is found another kind called Romaine Sorrel, the which hath short leaues, in a manner round, somewhat cornered and whitish, almost lyke to Iuie leaues, but much smaller, and neither thicke nor harde. The stalkes be tender, vpon whiche groweth seede like the other.

There is yet another sort of Sorrel, whiche is smal and wild, and therefore called Sheepes Sorrell. The same in leaues, flowres, stalkes, and seede, is muche like to the great Sorrel, but altogether smaller. The leaues be very small, and the little stalkes are slender of a spanne long, the whiche sometimes both with his flowers and seede sheweth a blood red colour, and somtimes the leaues be red lyke wise: sometimes also you shal finde them as white as snow.

5 The fifth kinde which groweth in waters and ditches, hath great leaues long and harde, muche like the leaues of poynted Patience, but muche larger.

Oxalis.
Soyrel.

Oxalis Romana. Tours Soyrel
oz Romaine Soyrel.



The stalkes be rounde growing, foure or five
foote long or more, the lede is like to Patience.
The roote is thicke and pale, of a faynt red co-
lour within. ❀ *The Place.*

Oxalis parua. Sheepes Soyrel.

- 1 The sharpepointed Docke or Patience,
groweth in wette moyst meadows, & marshes.
- 2 The Docke called Patience, is planted in
gardens.
- 3 The thirde kind groweth in dry places, and
about wayes and pathes.
- 4 The red Patience is founde amongst pottle
herbes, growing in gardens.

Soyrel is commonly sown in gardens, and
is to be found also growing wylde in some me-
dowes and shadowy places.

Sheepes Soyrel loueth dry soyles.

The fifth kinde groweth in ditches & stan-
ding waters, and is plentiful in this Countrie.

❀ *The Tyme.*

All these kindes of Lapathum, doo flower in
June & Iuly. ❀ *The Names.*

All these herbes haue but one Greke name, that is *ῥαπιδιον* in Latine Rumev,
and Lapathum in Shoppes Lapatium.



The

- 1 The first kinde is called in Greeke *ῥυάκιστος*: in Latine, *Rumex acutus*: in Shoppes, *Lapatium acutum*: in frenche, *Parelle* in high Douche, *Hegelwurtz*, *Grindewurtz*, *Streiffwurtz*, *Zitterwurtz*: in base Almaigne, *Patich*, and *Peerdick*,
- 2 The second kinde is called *ῥυάκιστος ἡμερος*: in Latine, *Rumex sativus*, of some newe writers *Rhabarbarum monachorum*, of Galen also *Hippolapathon*: in frenche, *Patience*. in base Almaigne, *Patientie*.
- 3 The third kind is called in Greke *ῥυάκιστος ἄγριος*: in Latine, *Lapathū sylvestre*, that is to say, *Wilde Docke*, or *Patience*: in base Almaigne, *Wilde Patich*.
The red kinde is called in Latine, *Lapathum nigrum*: and of some late writers, *Sanguis Draconis*: in frenche *Sang de Dragon*. in Douche, *Draken bloet*: in Englishe, *red Patience*.
- 4 The fourth kinde is called in Greeke *ῥυάκιστος*: in Latine, *Oxalis*: in Shoppes, *Acetosa*: in frenche, *Ozeille*, *vinette*, or *Salette*: in high Douche, *Saur Ampffer*: in base Almaigne, *Surckele*: in English, *Sorrell*.
Romayne Sorrel is vndoubtedly a kinde of *Oxalis*: and it shoulde seeme to be that kind wherof the Auncients haue bled and written most properly, called *ῥυάκιστος*, *Oxalis*. The later writers do call it *Oxalis Romana*, and *Acetosa Romana*: in frenche, *Ozeille Romaine*, and *Ozeille de Tours*: in Douche, *Roomsch Surckele*.
The least of these kindes is called *Oxalis parua*: in Shoppes *Acetofella*: in frenche, *Petit Ozeille*, and *Ozeille de brebis*: in high Douche, *Klein Saurampffer*: in Brabant, *Schaeps Surckele*, and *Uelt Surckele*: in Englishe, *small Sorrel*, and *Sheepes Sorrel*.
- 5 The fifth kind, which groweth in ditches, is called in Greeke *ῥυάκιστος ἡμερος*: in Latine, *Hippolapathum*, or *Lapathum magnum*, or *Rumex palustris*: in frenche, *Grande Parelle*, or *Parelle de marez*: in high Douche, *Wasser Ampffer*: in base Almaigne, *Groote Patich*, or *Water Patich*: in Englishe, *Great Sorrel*, *Water Sorrel*, and *Horse Sorrel*.

✠ *The Nature.*

These herbes are of a reasonable mixture betwixt colde and heate, but they be drie almost in the thirde degree, especially the seede which is also astringent.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The leaues of all these herbes sodden and eaten as meate, do lose and soften the belly gently, and the broth of them is of lyke vertue.

The greene leaues pounce with oyle of Roses, and a little Saffron, do digest and dissolue the impostumes and tumours of the head (called in Latine *Meliceris*) if it be layde therevnto.

The seede of Dockes and Sorrel drunken in water or wine, stoppeth the laske and bloody fluxe, and the wambling paynes of the stomacke.

The same is also good agaynst the bitinges and stunginges of Scorpions, so that if a man had first eaten of this seede, he shoulde feelee no payne, albeit he were afterwarde stong of a Scorpion.

The rootes of this herbe boyled in wine & drunken, do heale the Jaundise, prouoke brine, and womens flowers, and do breake and driue forth the stone and grauell.

The rootes of these herbes boyled in vinegar, or brused rawe, doo heale all scabbednesse and scurvie itche, and all outwarde manginessse and deformitie of the skinne, being layde therevnto.

The decoction or broth of them, is also very good agaynst all manginessse, wilde festering and consuming scabbes, to make a steeve or broth to washe in.

Aaa iiii

The

The wine of the decoction of them doth swage the tooth ache, to be kept in the mouth, and to walsh the teeth therewith: it swageth also the payne of the eares, dropped therein.

The rootes also boyled and laid to the hard kernels, and swelling tumours I behinde the eares do dissolue and consume them.

The same pounce with vineger doth heale and waste the hardnesse of the h melt of spleene, and pounce by them selues alone, and layde vpon the secrete places of women, doth stop the immoderate flure of the wombe, or flowres.

Some write that this roote hanged about the necke, doth helpe the kinges A euill or swelling in the throte.

Of Lamplana.

Chap. x.

✿ The Description.

Lamplana.



Lamplana is a wild worthe or potte herbe, hauing large leaues of a whitish or pale greene colour, deeply cutte vppon both sides like the leaues of Rape or Sennie, but a great deale smaller. The stalkes growe two foote high, & are diuided agayne into many small branches: at the toppe whereof growe many smal yellow flowers, almost lyke to the flowers of the least Hawkeweede.

■ The Place.

Lamplana groweth most commonly in al places, by high way sides, and specially in the borders of gardens amongst worttes and poherbes.

✿ The Tyme.

It flowreth almost al the sommer.

■ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greke λαμπάνη: in Latine, Lamplana, & of some Napiū.

✿ The Nature.

Lamplana is somewhat abstersiue or scouring.

✿ The Vertues.

Lamplana, as Galen writeth, takē in meate, engendreth euill iuice, and noughtie nourishment: yet Dioscorides sayth, that it nourisheth more, and is better for the stomacke, then the Docke or Patience.

Being layde to outwardly, it doth clense and mundifie the skinne. and therfore is good against the scurue itche.

Of Algood. Chap. xi.

✿ The Description.



Algood, hath long large thicke leaues, almost like to the leaues of Sorrel, but shorter and broder, the stalke is grosse of a foote high, vpon which groweth the seede clustering together, almost like to Drache. The roote is great, long, thicke and yellow.

■ The Place.

Algood groweth in vntoyled places, about wayes & pathes, & by hedges.

✿ The



✱ *The Tyme.*

You shall find it in flower in June and July.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Latine Tota bona: & of some also *Χρυσολάχανον*, Chrysolachanon, that is to say in Latine, Aureū olus, for his singuler vertue: in frēch, *Toute bonne*: in high Douch, *Guter Hērich*, & *Schmerbel*: in base Alunaigne, *Goede Heinrich*, *Lammekens oore*, and of some Algoede: in English, *Good Henry*, and *Algood*: of some it is taken for *Mercurie*.

✱ *The Nature.*

Algood is drie & absterfiue or scouring.

✱ *The Vertues.*

A Algood taken as meate or broth, doth soften the belly, and prouoketh the stoole.

B This herbe greene stamped, and layde to, healeth old sores, and greene wounds, and killeth and bringeth forth wormes, that ingender in the same. *Matthioli. lib.*

2. Dioscor. Chap. 162. Radicis succus illitus scabiem tollit, & Cutis maculas extergit, præsertim si cum aceto misceatur. Quidam eam quoque præferunt aduersus venenosorum animalium morsus.



Of Endiue and Succory. Chap. xij.

✱ *The Kindes.*

Endiue according to Dioscorides, and other Auncient writers of Physicke, is of two sortes, the one called Garden Endiue or Succorie: and the other wild Succorie. Wherof the garden Endiue or Succory is diuided againe into two sortes or Kindes, one hauing brode white leaues, and the other narrowe iagged leaues. Likewise of the wilde kinde are two sortes, one kind hauing blew flowers, the other hath yellow flowers.

✱ *The Description.*

The white garden Succorie with the brode leaues, hath great, long, large, & soft, whitegreene leaues, not much vnlike the leaues of some sorte of Letuce. The stalke is rounde set with the like leaues, whiche growe vp sodenly, bearing most commonly blew flowers, and sometimes also white. After the flowers foloweth the seede, whiche is white. The roote is white and long, the which withereth and starueth away, the seede being once ripe.

The second kind of garden Succorie hath long narrow leaues, sometimes creuished or slightly toothed about the edges. The stalke is round, the flowers blew, lyke to the flowers of the aforesayde. The roote is white and long, full of sappe, and dieth not lightly, albeit it hath bozne both his flowers and seede.

The thirde kinde called wilde Endiue, hath long leaues of a sad greene colour, and somewhat rough or hearie, the which be sometimes parted with reddish vaynes. The stalkes, flowers, & seede, are very much lyke to garden Succorie,

Intubum fatium latifolium.

White Succorie.



Intubum fatium angustifolium.

Garden Succorie.



corie, and so is the roote, the which lasteth a long time, & doth not lightly perish.

- 4 The fourth kind, which is the wild yellow Succorie, is also like to Succorie in stalkes and leaues, the stalkes be a cubite long or more, full of branches. The leaues be long, almost like the leaues of wilde Endiue, but larger. The flowers be yellow, fashioned like the flowers of *Dent de lyon*, but smaller. The roote is of a foote long, full of white sap or iuyce, which cometh forth whan it is hurt.

✠ The Place.

- 1.3 The first and seconde kinde, are planted in the gardens of this Countrie.
 3 The thirde groweth in drie, grassie, and vntoyled places, and sometimes also in moyst groundes.
 4 The fourth kinde groweth in meadowes, and moyst waterie places, about diches and waters.

✠ The Tyme.

These herbes flower at Midsummer, and sometimes sooner or rather, especially the white Endiue, the whiche being timely sown in Marche, flowreth bytymes. Therefore the gardiners which would not haue it to flower, but are desirous to haue it great and large, do sowe it in July and August: for being so lately sown, it flowreth not al that yeere, but wareth large and great: a little before winter they plucke it by from the ground, and bind together the toppes, and burie it vnder sande, and so it wareth all white, to be eaten in Salades with oyle and vineger.

✠ The Names.

These herbes be called in Greeke *οψις*: in Latine Intuba: of some *πικρις*, and Picridæ.

- 1 The first kinde is called Intubum fatium latifolium: and of some Endiua:

Intubum sylvestre, Cichorium.

Hedypnois. Yellow Succorie.



in shoppes Scariola: in frenche, Scariole, Endine: in high Douch, Scariol: in base Almaine, the common Countrey folke do call it Witte Endiue, the which are better acquainted with the right Endiue, the ignorant Apothecaries, who in steede of Endiue, do vse the wilde Lettuce: in English, garden Succorie, or white Endiue with the brode leaues.

2 The second is also a kind of garden Endiue, or Intubum sativum, & is called Cichorium sativum, & hortenle: in shoppes Cicorea domestica: in English, garden Succorie: in frenche, Cichorée: in high Douch, Zam Wegwarten: in base Almaine, Tamme Cicoreye.

3 The thirde kinde is called in Greeke $\pi\iota\chi\omicron\rho\iota\varsigma$ & $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota\sigma\sigma\iota\omicron\nu$: in Latine, Cichorium, Intubum sylvestre, of some Ambubecia: in shoppes, Cicorea sylvestris: in french, Endiue sauuage: in high Douche, Wilde Wegwarten: in base Almaine, Wilde Cicoreye: in English, Wilde Endiue.

4 The fourth kind with the yelow flowers is called of Plinie Hedypnois: in high Douch, Seelwegwart: in french, Cichorée iaulne: in base Almaine, Seel Cicoreye: in English, Yelow Succorie.

¶ The Nature.

These herbes be colde and drie almost in third degree, especially the wilde, which is more drie, and of a scouring or absteriue facultie.

¶ The Vertues.

These herbes eaten, do comfort the weake and feeble stomacke, and do coole & refresh the hoate stomacke, specially the wild Endiue, which is most agreeable and meetest for the stomacke and inward partes.

The

The same boyled and eaten with vineger, stoppeth the laske or fluxe of the belly proceeding of a hoate cause.

The iurce or decoction of Succorie dronken is good for the heate of the liuer, against the Jaundise, and hoate feuers, and Tertians.

The greene leaues of Endiue and Succorie brused, are good against hoate inflammations and impostumes, or gathering together of euill humours of the stomacke the trembling or shaking of the hart, the hoate gowte, and the great inflammation of the eyes, being layde outwardly to the places of the greefes.

The same layd to with parched Barley meale are good agaynst cholerique inflammation, called Erysipelas, and of some S. Antonies fier, or Phlegmon.

The iurce of the leaues of Endiue and Succorie, layd to the forehead with oyle of roses and vineger, swageth headache.

The same with Ceruse (that is, white leade) and vineger, is good for all tumours, impostumes and inflammations whiche require cooling.

Of Sowthistel. Chap. xiiij.

* The Kindes.

Sonchus is of two sortes, the one more wilde, rough, and prickley, called Sowthistel, or milke Thistell, the other more soft and without prickles, which we may call Hares Lettuce, or Connies milke Thistell.

Sonchus tyluestrior, aspera.

Sonchus tenerior, non aspera.

Rough milke Thistell.

Tender or sweete milke Thistell.



✿ The Description.

Sowthistell hath long brode leaues, very deeply cut in vpon both sides, and armed with sharpe prickles. The stalke is crested, holowe within, spaced by ioyntes or knobbes, couered or set with the like leaues. At the toppe

toppe of the stalk growe double yelow flowers, lyke Dandelion, but muche smaller: when they be past, there come vp white hoare knoppes or downie heades, which are caried away with the wind. The roote is long and yelow, full of hearie stringes.

2 The tender Milke thistel, is muche lyke to the aforesayd in leaues, stalkes, flowers and seede: but the leaues be somewhat broder, & not so deeply iagged or cut in vppon the borders, and they haue neither thornes nor sharpe prickles, but are al playne without any roughnesse.

✠ The Place.

These herbes doo growe of them selues both in gardens amongst other herbes, and also in the feeldes, and are taken but as weedes, and vnprofitable herbes.

✠ The Tyme.

Milke thistel and Sowthistel, do flower in Iune and Iuly, and most commonly all the sommer.

✠ The Names.

These herbes be called in Greeke σόνχη in Latine, Sonchi: of the later writers Cicerbita, Lactucella, Lacterones: of Serapio and in shoppes, Taraxacon.

1 The first kinde is called Sonchus asperior, or syluestrior: in high Douche, Senzdistel, Mosdistel: in Brabant, Gansendistel, & Melckweye: in frenche, Lacteron, and Laceron: in Englishe, Sowthistel, and rough Milke thistel.

2 The seconde kinde is called Sonchus non aspera, or Sonchus tenerior, of Apuleius lactuca leporina: in frenche, Palais de lieure: in high Douche, Hasenkol: in base Almaigne, Hasen Lattouwe, Hasen struyck, Damwdistel, Canijnen-crypt: in English, the tender or soft Milke thistel.

✠ The Nature.

These herbes be colde and drie of complexion, especially being greene and newe gathered: for being dry or long gathered, they are somewhat hoate, as Galen sayth.

✠ The Vertues.

The iuyce of eyther of these herbes dronken, swageth the gnawing paynes of the stomacke, prouoketh vrine, and breaketh the stone, and is of a soueraigne remedie against the strangurie and the Jaunders.

The same dronken, filleth the breastes of Nurles with good and holesome milke, and causeth the children whom they nourish, to be of a good colour. Of the same vertue is the brothe of the herbe dronken.

The iuyce of these herbes do coole and refreshe the heate of the fundement, and the priue partes of the body, being layde thereto with cotton, and of the cares, being dropped in.

The greene leaues of Milke thistel, are good agaynst all hoate swellinges and impostumations, especially of the stomacke being brused & layd ther vpon.

The roote with his leaues being pounce, and layde to as an emplayster, is good against the bynges and stinginges of Scorpions.

Of Hawke Weede. Chap. xiiij.

✠ The Kindes.

Dioscorides setteth forth two kinds of Hawke weede, the great and the small: of the smaller are also three sortes.

✠ The Description.

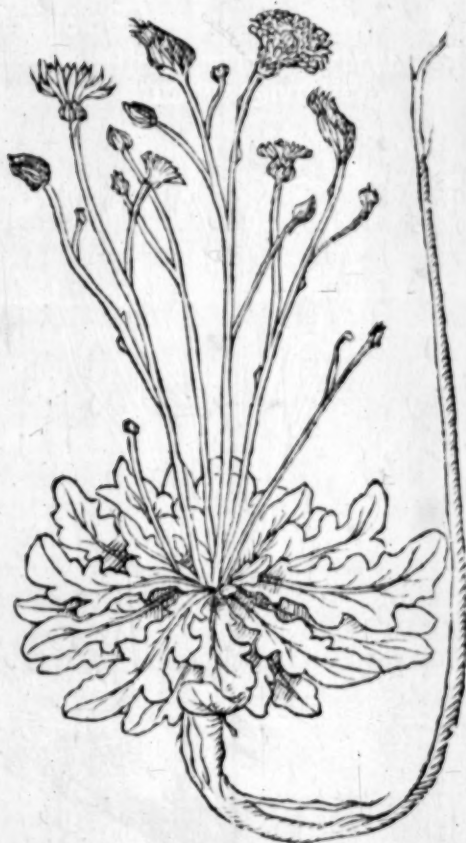
THE great Hawkeweede putteth forth a rough stalk something red-dish, and holow within. The leaues be long, very muche iagged, and deeply cut vppon the sydes, eche cut standing wide, or a great waye one from another, and set with sharpe prickles, almost lyke the leaues

Bbb of

Hieracium maius.
Great Hawkeweede.



Hieracium minus primum.
Wilde Succorie.



of milke Thistel, at the toppe of the stalke growe long knoppes, the whiche bringe forth yellowe double flowers, lyke the flowers of milke Thistel, the whiche do change into rounde cotton or downie bawles, which are blown away with the winde. The roote is not very long, but it hath threddey stringes hanging at it.

2 The first kinde of the lesse Hawkeweede hath long leaues, diuided and cut on the edges, almost lyke the leaues of Dandelion, but not so bigge nor so deeply cut, and lying flat vpon the ground, from amongst those leaues shooteth vp smoth naked brownish stalkes, bringing forth double yellow flowers in the top, the whiche do turne into downe bawles or globes and do flee away with the winde. The roote is long and slender, smoothe, and white.

3 The seconde kinde of the lesser Hawkeweede is lyke vnto the aforesayde in stalkes and flowers, the leaues do also lye spread vpon the ground, but they be smaller narrower and more deeply cut, then the leaues abouesayde. This Hawkeweede hath no deepe downeright roote, but sheweth as though it were gnawen or bitten, lyke to the roote of Devils bit, whereof we haue written in the first booke of this historie of Plantes, and it is full of stringes.

4 The third is the least of al three, his leaues be much lyke to the first Hawkeweede, and so be his flowers, stalkes and rootes: but altogither lesse. The leaues be altogither smoothe and naked, and not so brownish as the leaues of the first Hawkeweede.

✂ The

✱ *The Place.*

These herbes grow in vntoyled places, as the borders of corne fieldes, in meadowes, high wayes, and the brinckes of ditches.

✱ *The Tyme.*

These herbes doo flower from Iune to September.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *ἰερὰ κίτρινος*, of some *σπέρχης*: in Latine, *Accipitrina*: that is to say, *Sperhawke herbe*, or *Hawkeweede*, *Apuleius* calleth it *Lactuca syluatica*, *picris*, and *Thridax agria*.

1 The first kinde is called in Greeke *ἰερὰ κίτρινος τὸ μέγα*: in Latine, *Hieracium magnū*: of some *Sonchites*, *Lampuca*, or *Sitheleas*: in frenche, *Cichorée sauuaige* in high Douche, *Grosz habichkraut*, in base Almaine, *Groot hauickscrypt*: That is to say, the great Hawkeweede.

2 The lesser kind is called in Greke *ἰερὰ κίτρινος τὸ μικρόν*: in Latine, *Hieracium paruum*: of some *Intybum agreste*, or *Lactuca minor*: in high Douche, *Klein Habichkraut*, that is to say, the lesser Hawkeweede: in base Almaine, *Cleyn Hauickscrypt*.

The seconde lesser kinde is also called of some *Morsus Diaboli*: in Douche *Teuffels abbisz*: that is to say in English, *Diuels bit*: and in frenche, *Mors de Diable*. by cause his roote is eaten or bitten lyke the *Scabiousse Diuels bit*.

✱ *The Nature.*

These herbes be colde and drie.

✱ *The Vertues.*

These herbes in vertue and operation, are muche like to *Sowe Thistel*, or *Sonchus*, and being vsed after the like manner, be as good to al purposes.

They be also good for the eyesight, if the iuyce of them be dropped into the eyes, especially of that sort whiche is called *Diuels bit*.

Of Iangdebeefe. Chap. xv.

✱ *The Description.*

This herbe hath great broade leaues, greater and broader then the leaues of *Borache*, set ful of soft prickles, from whiche leaues cometh by a tender weake brittle and triangled stalke set with leaues of the same sort, but smaller. At the toppe of the stalke growe many small leaues, thicke set and harde throng together round about the stalke, from amongst whiche litle leaues cometh a rough round Thistles knoppe, bearing a purple flower, the whiche is caried away with the wind. The roote is thicke and crooked hauing many stringes.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in the meadowes of this Countrey, and in most places by water brookes or ditches.

Bbb ij

✱ *The*

Hieracium minus alterum.
Bellow Deuils bit.



* *The Tyme.*

This Thiftel flowreth in August.

* *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *κείριον* *κείριον*: in Latine, Cirfium, of some Buglossum magnum, and Spina mollis: in Brabant, Groote Dauw distel, vnknewē in shoppes, some take Cirfion to be Lang-debeefe. T.lib. 1. fol. 143.

* *The Nature.*

It is colde and drye of vertue like Sonchus.

* *The Vertues.*

A Andreas the Herborist writeth that the roote of Cirfium tyed or bounde to the diseased place, swageth the ache of the beynes (called Varix) being to muche opened or enlarged and fylled with grosse blood.

Of Condrilla, Gumme Succorie.
Chap. xvi.

* *The Kindes.*

There be two sortes of Condrilla, as Dioscorides writeth, the great and the small.

* *The Description.*

Condrilla is somewhat lyke to wyld Endiue: his leaues be long, grayish, and deeply cut vpon both sides, the stalke is small, of a foote long or somewhat more, in the litle stalkes of Condrilla, is founde a gumme lyke Masticke, of the bignesse of a beane, where vpon growe round knoppes, which after their opening bringeth forth faire flowers, whiche in collour and making are much like to the flowers of wild Endiue: but much smaller. The roote is long and white like to Succorie.

2 The other Condrilla hath long leaues deeply indented vppon both sides lyke to the leaues of the wilde Endiue, and for the most parte spreade abroad vpon the ground, amongst which leaues grow vpon smal playne holow stalkes, carrying fayre yelow double flowers the whiche past they turne into rounde blowballes, like to fine downe or cotton, and are carried away with the wind. The roote is long and slender yelowish and ful of milke, which commeth forth when it is cut or broken.

* *The Place.*

1 The great Condrilla is not common in this Countrey, but is to be founde in the gardens of Herboristes.

2 The lesser which is our Dandelion, groweth in al partes of this Countrey, in medowes and pastures.

* *The Tyme.*

The great Condrilla flowreth in May, and in June. Dandelion flowreth in April and August.

* *The Names.*

1 The first kinde of these herbes is called in Greeke *κονδρίλλα*: in Latine Condrilla:



Condrilla Gumme Succoie.

Condrilla Dandelyon.



drilla : of Plinie Condrillon, and Condrillis: of some also Cichorion, and Seris : of the later writers Condrilla maior : in this Countrey Condrilla, and Gumme Succoie : in Douche, Condrilla.

The seconde kinde is called in Greeke *κονδρίλλα ἑρπικα* in Latine, Condrilla altera. in shoppes, Dens leonis, and Rostrum porcinum: in frenche, *Pisse-en-lit* in high Douche, *Kozlkraut*, *Pfaffenblat*, *Pfaffen rosin* : in base Almaine, *Papencruyt*, *Hontstroosen*, *Cankerbloemen*, and *Schoftbloemen* : in Englishe, Dandelyon.

* The Nature.

These herbes be colde and drie lyke Endiue and Succoie.

* The Vertues.

The iuyce of the great Condrilla taken by it selfe or with wine, stoppeth the A laskie, especially coming of the heate of the liuer.

The same bruised and eaten with his leaues & rootes, is very good agaynst the bitinges of venemous Serpentes.

The seede of Condrilla doth strengthen the stomacke, and causeth good digestion, as Dorotheus writeth.

Dandelyon in vertue and operation is much like Succoie, and it may be D alwayes vsed in steede thereof.

It layeth downe the staring heares of the eyebrowses, and causeth newe e heares to grow, if the iuyce be often layd to the place.

Of Groundwell. Chap. xvij.

* The Kindes.

Although Dioscorides and other the Ancients haue set forth but one sort

Bbb iij

of

of Erigeron, yet for al that, the later learned wryters do set out two kindes, the one great, and the other smal: vnto which we haue ioyned a third kind. Wherfoze Erigeron is now to be counted of thre sortes.

Erigeron primum, & secundum.

Erigeron tertium.

The first & second kindes of Groundswel.

The third kind of Groundswel.



✿ The Description.

The great Groundswel, hath rough whitish leaues, deeply iagged and knawen vpon both sides, like to the leaues of white Mustard or sennic. The stalke is two foote high or moze: at the top whereof growe smal knoppes, which do open into smal yelow flowers the which are sodenly gone, & changed into downie blowhawles like to the heades of Dantdelion, and are blowen away with the winde. The roote is hearie, and the whole herbe is of a strange smell.

² The lesser Groundswel hath greene leaues, whiche be also much tozre, and deeply iagged vpon both sides like the leaues of the great groundswel, but a great deale smaller, greener, smother, and not so rough. The stalke is a spanne long, at the toppe whereof growe yelow flowers, whiche do also chaunge sodenly into hoare heades or blowhawles, and doo flye away with the winde. The roote is hearie, and hath no proper smell.

³ The third Groundswel hath a straight slender stemme, of a browne purple colour and set full of fine cotton or downie heares: the leaues be long and narrow. At the top of the stalkes grow smal knoppes, out of which come smal pale yelow flowers, the whiche incontinently after their opening do change, and become so sodenly gray or white, that he that taketh not the better heede, may thinke that they are so at the first opening of the knoppes: for euen the self same day,

day, and sometimes the very same houre of their opening, they become gray or hoare, and shortly after the knoppes do spreade abroad and open, and the gray heare with the seede, are blownen and carried away with the winde, The roote is small and very tender.

✱ *The Place.*

- 1 The great Groundswel groweth in sandy groundes, and alongst by wayes and pathes.
- 2 The lesser is often found amongst potherbes, and commonly in the feedes.
- 3 The thirde groweth in darke shadowed wooddes, and dry Countries.

✱ *The Tyme.*

- 1 The great Groundswel flowzeth in June and July.
- 2 The lesser Groundswel flowzeth al the sommer, and sometimes also in winter, when it is milde and not to colde.
- 3 The thirde flowzeth at Midsummer.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *κρηνα*: in Latine, Senecio: of some Herbulū, or Erechites: in frenche, *Seneccon*, or *Senesson*: in high Douche, *Grindkraut*: in English, Groundswel.

- 1 The first kinde is called Senecio maior, that is to say, Great Groundswell: in Brabant, groot Cruyscruct, and of some Dillom: in frenche, *Grand Seneccon*.
- 2 The seconde is called in Latine Senecio minor, that is to say, the lesse Groundswel: in french, *Petit Senesson*: in Douch, Cruyscruct, or cleyn Cruyscruct, the whiche is well knownen.
- 3 The thirde sort is a right Erigeron, & Senecio, especially that which Theophraste describeth: for as it is abovesayde, his flowers ware sodenly white hoare, from whence it hath to name Erigeron. Conrade Gesner calleth it *Digenyewp*, and placeth it with the kindes of Conyza.

✱ *The Nature.*

Erigeron, as Paulus writeth, hath somewhat a cooling nature, but yet digestive.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The leaues and stalkes of Groundswell, boyled in water or sweete wine & and dronken, healeth the ache of the stomacke that riseth of choler.

The leaues and flowers alone, or stamped with a litle wine, are good to be layde to the burning heate or inflammation of the stones and fundement.

The same mingled with the fine powder of frankencense, healeth all woundes, especially of the sinewes, being layd thereto.

The downe of the flowers layde to with a litle Saffron & water, are good for bleared and dropping eyes.

The same with a litle salt, doth wast & consume the kinges euil, or strumes of the necke.

The small Groundswell is good to be eaten in Salades with oyle and vinegar, and is no euill or vnholosome foode.

Of Letuce. Chap. xviii.

✱ *The Kindes.*

Of Letuce are two sortes, the garden and wilde Letuce, and of the garden Letuce are sundrie sortes.

✱ *The Description.*

The first kind of garden Letuce, hath long brode leaues, euen playne and smothe, the whiche do neuer close, nor come together: amongst which riseth a straight stalke full of white sappe lyke milke, of the height of two foote, the which diuideth it self at the top into sundry branches bearing yellow flowers,

Bbb iiii

Lactuca sativa Garden Letuce.

Lactuca crispa Curled oz crispe Letuce.



flowers, which do change into a graisse oz white hoare bearde. The seede is white, long and smal. The roote is long & thicke like to a Carrot, but smaller.

2 The second kind of Letuce, hath crompted leaues, wvinckled and gathered oz drawn together almost like the Moquet oz Chauden of a Calfe: otherwayes it is altogether like the aforesayd, in stalkes, flowers, seede, and rootes.

3 The third sort is the fairest and whitest kind: it hath great large leaues, the whiche do growe very thicke together all from one roote, so that the first and nethermost leaues do spreade abroad vpon the ground, and the middelmooost do growe and close together one vpon another,losed and headed almost like to a Cabbage Cole: but the residue, as the stalkes, flowers, seede, and rootes, are like to the first. This kind is best beloued and most desired, and commonly vled in meates.

4 Columella writeth of another kinde of Letuce, whose leaues be darke oz browne, almost of a purple colour.

5 Yet there is another kinde whose leaues are reddish, plaine oz smothe, very tender and sauerie: yet for al that both these kindes be vknownen of the later writers.

✠ The Place.

They vse to sowe Letuce in gardens amongst potherbes in good fertile ground, and they must be planted farre a sunder one from the other otherwise they will not spreade, nor growe to a rounde head oz close Cabbage Letuce.

✠ The Tyme.

They sow Letuce early & late, al seasons of the yeere, but chiefly in March and April: and two oz thre monethes after the sowing, it bringeth forth both flower and seede, but then it is nothing worth to be eaten.

✠ The

✱ The Names.

The garden Letuce is called in Greke *ἑπίδρασμος*: in Latine, *Lactuca sativa*: in Shoppes, *Lactuca*: in high Douche, *Lattich*, or *Lactuck*: in base Almaigne, *Lattowe*: in English, *Lettis*, and *Lettus*.

The first kind of Letuce hath none other particuler name, but that general name *Lactuca Lettis*.

The seconde kinde is called of Plinie, *Lactuca crispa*: in English, *Crispe* or *curled Lettis*: in frenche, *Laictue cressue*: in high Douche, *Krauser Lattich*: in base Almaigne, *Shetronckelde Lattowe*: in English, *Crompled Lettis*.

Plinie calleth the thirde kind *Lactuca laconica*, *Lactuca sessilis*: *Columella* calleth it, *Lactuca berica*: the later writers call it *Lactuca capitata*: in frenche, *Laictue pommée*, or *Laictuca à pomme*. in English, *Lofed*, or *Cabbage Lettis*.

The fourth kinde is called of *Columella*, *Lactuca Cecilians*.

The fifth kinde is called *Lactuca Cypria*, and of Plinie, *Lactuca Græca*.

✱ The Nature.

Garden Letuce is colde and moyst in the first or seconde degree.

✱ The Vertues.

The garden Letuce eaten in meate, engendreth better blood, and causeth a better digestion than the other worst or potherbe, especially being boyled and not eaten rawe.

It is good in meate agaynst the heate of the stomacke, and the wamblings of the same, it slaketh thirste, and causeth good appetite, especially being eaten rawe in Salades.

The same taken in the same manner, causeth sound and sweete sleepe, it maketh the belly good and soft, and engendreth abundance of milke: surely, it is very good for suche as cannot take their rest, and for Nurses, and for suche as giue sucke, whiche haue but small store of milke: but for that purpose it is better before it begynneth to shoote forth his stalkes: for whan it putteth forth his stalkes it waxeth bitter and is not so good in meates as before.

The greene leaues of Letuce brused, are good to be layde vppon newe burnings and scaldings before it riseth vp into wheales and blisters, and vppon all hoate swellings and wilde fier, called *Erisipiles*.

Letuce seede being often vlsed to be eaten a long space, drieth vp the natural seede, and putteth away the desire to Lecherie.

And as Plinie writeth, it is good to be dronken in wyne agaynst the stings of Scorpions.

Of wilde Letuce. Chap. xix.

✱ The Description.

The wilde Letuce hath long leaues deeply cut vppon both edges, whitish, and vnderneath the leafe the middle sinew or ribbe is set full of sharpe prickles. The stalke is round and long, and groweth by higher then the stalkes of the garden Letuce, it is rough and set with sharpe prickles, and leaues lyke the other but smaller: at the toppe of the stalke growe flowers lyke them of the garden Letuce. The seede is brownish, other wise it is lyke the seede of the garden Letuce. The roote is small.

✱ The Place.

This herbe groweth in the borders of feeldes, alongst the wayes and such lyke vntoyled places and sometimes in the gardens amongst potherbes: and where as it hath bene once sown, it cometh agayne lightly without any more labour.

✱ The

* The Tyme.

This Letuce flowreth in July and August.

* The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke *ῥαβδός ἀγρία*: in Latine *Lactuca syluestris*: of *Zoroastes*, *Pherumbrum*: in *Hoppes* *Endiuia*: albeit this is not the right *Endiue*: of some *Seriola*: in frenche, *Laitue sauage*: in high *Douche*, *Wilder Lattiche*: in base *Alemaigne*, *Wilde Lattouwe*: in Englishe, *Wilde Letuce*, of *Turner* greene *Endiue*. And this is the herbe that the *Israelites* did eate with their *Passeouer Lambe*.

* The Nature.

The wilde Letuce is partly colde and drie in the thirde degree, and partly sharpe and absteriue or scouring, with some watmenesse.

* The Vertues.

- A The iurce of the wilde Letuce dronken with Orimel, that is, honied vineger, scoureth by siege the wateric humours.
- B It reconcileth sleepe, and swageth al paynes: also it is good against the stinging of *Scorpions*, and the fieelde Spider called *Phalangium*.
- C It is also good with womans milke to be layde vnto burninges.
- D The same dropped into the eyes, cleareth the sight, and taketh away the cloudes & dimnesse of the same.
- E The seede of this Letuce also, abateth the force of *Venus*, and is of vertue like to the garden Letuce seede.

Of Purcelayne.. Chap.xx.

* The Kyndes.

There be two kindes of Purcelayne, one of the garden, the other wilde: by sides these there is also a thirde kinde, the whiche groweth onely in salt groundes.

* The Description.

Arden Purcelayne hath grosse stalkes, fat, round, and of a brownted colour, the which do grow vp to the length of a span or more, vpo the sayd stalkes are thicke fat or fleshie leaues, somthing long & brode, round before. The flowers grow betwixt the leaues and stalkes, and also at the highest of the stalkes, the which be very smal, & of a faynt yello wih colour. The same being past, there come little rounde close huskes, in whiche is founde smal blacke seede. The roote is tender and hearie.

2 The wild Purcelaine hath thicke fat round stalkes, like the garden Purcelayne, but tenderer, smaller, and redder, the which grow nothing at al byright, but are spread abroad, and trape vpon the ground. The leaues be smaller then the leaues of the other, but the flowers & sede is like. These two Purcelaynes are full of iurce, and of a sharpe or quicke taste. They are bled in the sommer to be eaten in *Salade*, as they vse Letuce.

3 The thirde kinde, the which groweth in salt ground, hath many smal, hard, and wooddy stalkes. The leaues be thicke, of a white greene or ashe colour, very much like to the leaues of the other Purcelayne, but whiter and softer in hande.

Lactuca syluestris.

Portulaca hortensis.
Garden Purcelayne.



Portulaca sylvestris.
Wilde Purcelayne.



Portulaca marina.
Sea Purcelayne.



handeling, yet not so smooth nor shining. The flowers growe at the toppe of the stalkes, clustering together lyke y flowers of Orache or Blite. The roote is long and of a wooddy substance, and liueth with his stalke, and certayne of his leaues all the winter.

¶ *The Place.*

- 1 The tame Purcelayne is sown in gardens.
- 2 The wild groweth of his owne accorde in wayes and alies of gardens, & in some places it groweth vppon rockes, cleues, and vniardes.
- 3 Sea Purcelayne groweth bpō banks or walles cast vp in places adioyning to the sea: and great store therof is founde in Zeeland. and bysides the Ile of Purbeck in Englande.

✻ *The Tyme.*

- A1. The garden & wilde Purcelayne, do flower from after the moneth of Iune, vntill September, and in this space they peelde their seede,

The

3 The sea Purcelayne flowreth in July.

¶ The Names.

Purcelayne is called in Greke *ἀνθεχυν*: in Latine and in shoppes *Portulaca* in frenche, *Pourpier*, or *Pourcelaine*: in high Douche, *Burgel*: in base Almaigne, *Porcelepyne*: in English, *Purcelayne*.

1 The first kinde is called *Portulaca satina*, or *Hortensis*: in frenche, *Pourpier*, or *Pourcelaine domestique*, or *cultinée*: in high Douche, *Heymisch Burgel*, or *Burtzelkraut*: in base Almaigne, *Roomsche Porcelepyne*, or *tamme Porcelepyne*: in English, garden and tame *Purcelayne*.

2 The seconde kinde is called of the newe writers, *Portulaca sylvestris*: in frenche, *Pourpier sauvage*: in high Douche, *Wildt Burtzel*: in base Almaigne, *Sheimeyne*, or *wilde Porcelepyne*: in English, *Wild Purcelayne*: but yet this is not that wild *Purcelayne*, which is described in some copies of *Dioscorides*, the which is of a hoate nature or complexion.

3 The thirde kinde of *Purcelayne* of the later writers, is called *Portulaca marina*: in frenche, *Pourcelaine de mer*: in Douch, *Zee Porcelepyne*. This seemeth to be that herbe which the Greekes call *ἀλμυ*: the Latinistes, *Halimus*, especially the seconde kinde described by *Plinie*.

✱ The Nature.

1, 2 The garden and wilde *Purcelayne* are cold in the thirde degree, and moyst in the seconde.

3 Sea *Purcelayne* is playnely hoate and drie in the seconde degree.

✱ The Vertues.

They vse to eate the garden and wild *Purcelayne* in Salades and meates, as they do Letuce, but it cooleth the blood, and maketh it waterie & nourisheth very litle: yet for all that, it is good for those that haue great heate in their stomakes and inward partes.

The same taken in lyke sort, stoppeth all defluxions and falling downe of humours, and is good for the paynes of the bladder and kidneies, & it healeth them, albeit they be exulcerated, fret or hurt.

Purcelayne comforteth the weake inflamed stomacke, & it taketh away the imaginations, dreames, fantasies, & the outragious desire to the lust of the body.

The iuyce of *Purcelayne* drunken hath the same vertue: also it is good against burning feuers, & against the wormes that ingender in the body of man.

It is good for such as spit blood, it stoppeth the blooddy fluxe, the fluxe of the Hemoroides, & al issues of blood. It hath the like vertue being boyled & eaten.

The iuyce of *Purcelayne* powred vpon the head with oyle & vineger roset, swageth the head ache comming of heate, or of standing to long in the Sonne.

The same throwen vp into the mother or matrix, helpeth the burning inflammations, exulceratiōs, or gnawing frettings in the same, & powred in by a glister, it is good against the fluxe of the guttes & exulceration of the bowelles.

The leaues of *Purcelayne* mingled with parched barley meale, and layde to the inflammations of the eyes, easeth the same, and taketh away the hoate swelling: so it is likewise good against *S. Antonies fier*, called *Erysipelas*: against the heate and payne of the head, and against all hoate inflammations and tumours.

The same eaten rawe, are good against the teeth being set on edge, or also: I nied, and it fasteneth them that be loose.

To conclude, *Purcelayne* cooleth all that is hoate, wherefore being layde vpon woundes, cyther by it selfe or with the meale of parched barley, it preserveth woundes from inflammation.

The

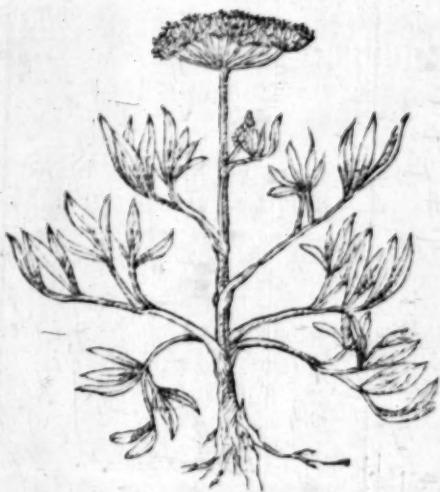
The seede of Purcelayne being taken, kylleth and driueth forth wormes, and stoppeth the laske.

The Sea Purcelayne is gathered in the sommer, and is of some preferred and kept in vineger for Salade, to be eaten at winter like Capers: for being so eaten, it doth heate and comfort the stomacke, causeth good appetite, or meate lust, and prouoketh vrine.

If this Purcelayne be Halimus, the roote thereof is good against crampes and drawing awry of sinewes, burstinges and gnawinges in the belly, to be taken in Meade the waight of a dramme. It also causeth Purles to haue store of milke.

Of Sampiere. Chap.xxi.

Crithmum.



Crithmum spinosum.



The Description.

Sampiere hath fat, thicke, long, smal leaues almost lyke Purcelayne, the stalke is rounde of a foote, or a foote and a halfe long bearing round spokie tufts, which bring forth litle white flowers, and a seede lyke fenyll, but greater. The roote is thicke, and of a pleasant sauour. Search the commentaries of Matthiolus in the seconde booke of Dioscorides, there you shal finde thre kindes more of Crithmum.

² Of this is founde another kinde of Crithmus, whose leaues are lyke vnto the first, the crowne set about with harde pricking thoznes, otherwise in all thinges like vnto the other.

³ Yet is there founde a thirde kinde of Crithmus, the whiche bringeth forth many stalkes of one roote, set about with long smal leaues, the whiche are very thicke, vpon the top of the stalkes grow yelow flowers, almost lyke vnto the flowers of Chrysanthemū. in the middes yelow, and round about set with yelow leaues. The roote is long. And this herbe is of taste like vnto the first Crithmus, the whiche is very lyke to Creta marina.

✠ The Place.

This herbe groweth in salt ground by the sea coast, and is found very plentifully in many places of Spayne, Fraunce, and England, alongst the shoare or coast. The Herbouristes of this Countre doo plant it in their gardens.

✠ The Tyme.

Sampiere bloweth in this Countre in August and September, but wher as it groweth of his owne kind, it flowreth more tuncly.

✠ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke κριθμος, κριθαμος: in Latine Crithmum, and Bati: in shoppes, Creta marina, by whiche name it is knowen in Brabant: in French, Bacille, Creta marine, and Fenoil marin: in Englishe, Sampier, and Crestmarine.

✠ The Nature.

Crestmarine is drie and scouring, and meetely warme.

✠ The Vertues.

A The leaues, seede, or rootes, or al together boyled in wine and dronken, prouoketh vrine and womens flowers: a helpeth muche against the Jaundise.

B They keepe and preserue the leaues & branches of Crestmarin, or Sampier, in vrine or pickle, to be eaten lyke Cappers: for being so eaten, they are good for y^e stomacke and open the stoppings of the liuer, the spleene and the kidneies.

Of Brookeline. Chap. xxij.

✠ The Description.

Brookeline hath rounde fat stalkes, full of branches, & vppon the same fat thicke leaues: the which being bruised do pceide a good sauour. At the toppe of the stalkes and branches growe many fayre blew flowers, not much vnlike the flowers of blew Dimpnel. The roote is white & ful of heartie stringes.

✠ The Place.

This herbe groweth in y^e borders & brinckes of ditches and pooles, and sometimes also by running streames, and brookes harde by the water, so that sometimes it is ouerflowen and drenched in the same.

✠ The Tyme.

Brookeline flowreth in May, and June.

✠ The Names.

This herbe is called now in these dayes Anagallis aquatica, and Becabunga, and of some it is taken for that herbe that of Dioscorides is named in Greeke κλημα: in Latine, Cepaea: and it seemeth



Anagallis Aquatica.



seemeth to be a kinde of Soum, of the whiche is written by Cratenas: in high Douche, Wasserpunghe, Bachpunghe, or Punghe: in base Almaine, Wasserpunghe: in English, Brookelpme.

✱ *The Nature.*

This herbe is hoate almost in the seconde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Brookelpme leaues drunken in wine do helpe the strangullion, & the inward scabbes of the bladder, especially if it be taken with the roote of Asparagus or Sperage.

They be also eaten with oyle and vineger, and are good for them that are troubled with the strangurie, and stone.

Of Earth Chestnut. Chap. xxiij.

✱ *The Description.*

Bolbocastanon.

THE small Earth Chestnut hath seven crested stalkes, of a foote and a halfe long or more. The first leaues are lyke the leaues of common Parsely, but they be lesser, & smaller iagged & they that grow about the stemme, are not muche vnyke the leaues of Dill, the flowers which are white, do growe in spokie tuftes lyke the toppes of Dyl. The seede is small of a flagrant smel, not much vnyke the seede of Commin or fenill, but a great deale smaller. The roote is rounde lyke a wherrow or wherle, or rather like a litle round appel, browne without and white within, in taste almost lyke to Carottes.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in many places of Hollande and Zeelande, in corne feedes & alongst the wayes, there is good store of it in some places of Englande. The Herboristes of Brabant, do plant it in their gardens.

✱ *The Time.*

This herbe flowreth and deliuereth his seede in Iune.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Zeelande, Cleyn Eerdnoten, some Herboristes take it for Apios, others for Meum, and the thirde for Bulbina: but it hath no lykenesse vnto any of them thre, it seemeth better in my iudgement to *Βολβοκάστανον*, Bolbocastanon, of Alexander Trallianus, the whiche the later Grecians do call *ἀγριοκάστανον*, Agriocastanon, wherevnto it is very muche lyke: for the roote is lyke Bulbus, and in taste it is muche lyke to the Chestnut: in consideration whereof, it may be well be called Bolbocastanon, and Agriocastanon: in French, *Noix-Chastaigne*: in base Almaine, Eerdtrastanien: in English, Earth Chestnut.

✱ *The Nature.*

Bolbocastanon is hoate almost in the seconde degree, and somewhat astrigent, the seede is hoate and drie almost in the thirde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

In Sealande they eate this roote in meates, in whiche Countrie, it is not muche

Ccc ij

much



much differing in taste and vertue from Parsneppes and Carrottes: it prouoketh vrine comforteth the stomacke, nourisheth indifferently, & is good for the bladder and kidnepes.

Bolbocastanon, as Alexander Trallianus writeth, is good to be eaten of them that spit blood.

The seede of the same causeth women to haue their natural sicknes, bringeth forth the secondines, prouoketh vrine, and is very profitable for the reynes, the kidnepes, the bladder, and the spleene or milke being stopped.

Of Mallowes. Chap. xxiiij.

✠ *The Kindes.*

There be diuers sortes of Mallowes, whereof some be of the garden, and some be wilde, the whiche also be of diuers kinds. The garden Mallow, called the winter or beyondsea roose, is of diuers sorts, not only in leaues, stalkes, and growing, but in proportion, colour, & flowers: for some be single, some double, some white, some carnation, some of a cleare or light red, some of a darke redde, some gray, and speckled. The wilde Mallowes are also of two sortes, the great and the small.

Malua fatiua.

Holpocke or garden Mallow.

Malua syluestris elatior.

Wild Hocke or the greater wild Mallow.



✠ *The Description.*

THE great tame Mallow which beareth the beyondsea or winter rose, hath great round rough leaues, larger, whiter, and vneuen: then the leaues of the other Hockes or Mallowes. The stalke is rounde, and groweth

groweth sixe or seuen foote high or moze: it beareth sayre great flowers of diuers coloures, in figure lyke to the common Mallowe or Hocke: but a great deale bigger, sometimes single, sometimes double. The flowers fallen the seede comineth vp lyke smal cheeles. The roote is great and long, and continueth a long time, putting forth perely newe leaues and stalkes.

- 2 The great wilde Mallow, hath leaues somewhat round, fat, and a litle cut or snipt rounde about the borders, but of a browner colour, smaller and euener then the leaues of the Hollyhocke. The stalke is rounde of two or three foote long, therupon grow the flowers in fashion like to the other, but much smaller, and parted into fiue leaues of a purple carnation colour, after whiche comineth the seede, whiche is rounde and flat, made lyke litle cheeles. The roote is long, and of a conuenient thicke.

Malua sylvestris pumila.

The smal wild Mallow.

- 3 The smal wilde Mallow is very muche lyke to the great wilde Mallowe, sauing that his leaues be a litle rounder and smaller: the flowers be pale, & the stalkes grow not high, or vpight: but trayle alongest the grounde. The roote is lyke wyse long and thicke.

✱ *The Place.*

The Hollyhocke or garden Mallowe, is sown and planted in gardes of this Countre.

- 1.3. The wilde kindes growe in vntoyled places, by path wayes, and pastures.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Hollyhocke flowzeth in June, Iuly, and August. The wild beginneth to flower in June, & continueth flowzing vntyl September, in the meane space it peeldeth his seede.

✱ *The Names.*

Mallowes are called in Greeke, *μαλάχη*: in Latine, *Malua*: of Pythagoras, *ἀνθήμα*, *Anthemā*, of Zoroastes, *διδάσμα*, *Diadema*: of the Egyptians, *Chocortis*, of some *Vrinamuris*: in frenche, *Maulue*: in high Douche, *Dappel*: in base Almaigne, *Maluwe*: in Shoppes *Malua*: in Englishe, *Hockes*, and *Mallowes*.

- 1 The first kind of Mallowes, is called in

Greeke, *μαλάχη κηπιότης*: in Latine, *Malua sativa*: of some *Rosa vitramarina*: that is to say, the Beyondesea Rose: in frenche, *Maulue de iardin*, or *cultivée*: in hygh Douche, *Garten Dappeln*, *Erntrosz*, or *Herbstrosz*: in base Almaigne, *Winterroosen*: in English, *Hollyhockes*, and great tame Mallow, or great Mallowes of the garden.

- 2 The wilde Mallow is called in Greeke, *μαλάχη ἀγρία*: in Latine, *Malua sylvestris*: in high Almaigne, *Gemeyn Dappeln*: in base Almaigne, *Maluwe*, and *Reeskens cruyt*: wherof that sort which groweth vpight and highest, is called *Malua elatior*, that is the common Mallowe, or the tawle wilde Mallow, and the common Hockes.

- 3 The second wild kind which is the least, is called *Malua sylvestris pumila*, or *Malua pumila*, that is to say, the small wilde Hocke, or Dwarfie Mallowe: in Douche, *Cleyn Maluwe*.

C c c iij

✱ *The*



✱ *The Nature.*

Hallowes are temperate in heate and moysture, of a Digestiue and softening nature.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Haliowes taken in meate, nourish better then Letuce, and soften the belly: Neuerthelesse they be hurtfull to the stomacke, for they loose and mollifie or relent the same.

The rawe leaues of Hallowes eaten with a litle salt, helpe the payne and Exulceration of the kidneys and bladder.

For the same purpose and against the gravel and stone, Hallowes are good to be boyled in water or wine, and dronken.

The decoction or broth of Hallowes with their rootes, are good against all venome and poyson, to be taken incontinently after the poyson, so that it be vomited by againe.

It doth mollifie and supple the tumours and hardnes of the mother, if women bathe in the broth thereof.

It is good against all going of, of the skin, excoriations, gnarwings, roughnesse and fretting of the bladder, guttes, mother, and fundement, if it be put in with a glister.

The seede of Hallowes dronken in wine, causeth abundance of milke, and is good for them that feeble paine in the bladder, and are troubled with gravel.

Hallowes are good to be layde to against the stingings of Wasps and Bees, and draw forth thornes and splinters, if they be layde therevpon.

The same raw or boyled, and pounce by them self, or with Swines grease, do supple, mollifie, rype, and dissolue all kindes of tumours, hoate and colde.

The rootes of Hallowes roasted in the imbers or hoate ashes, and pounce & very final, are very good to be layd to as an implaister, against the exulceration and sorenesse of womens breasts.

✱ *The Choise.*

The garden Hallow is whelsomer to be eaten, then the wilde Hallow: but in medicine, to soften hardnesse & dissolue swellings or tumours, the wilde kinde is better and of more vertue, then the garden Hallow.

Of Marrih Mallow or white Mallow. Chap. xxv.

✱ *The Description.*

Marrih Mallow is muche like the other Hallowes, but a great deale whiter, and softer: his leaues be roundlike, white, soft, and almost frised or cottoned, whiche in proportion and quantitie, are almost like to the leaues of the common hocke or wilde Hallowe. The stalke is rounde and straight. The flowers are in figure like to the wilde Hallowe, after them comineth the seede, as in the other Hallowes. The roote is great and thicke, white within, and slymie.

The seconde kinde of white Mallow, whiche Theophrast describeth, hath roundish leaues, white and soft, and almost frised or cottoned like the other white or Marrih Mallowe, but farre greater, almost like in proportion and bignesse to the leaues of Gourde. The stalkes be long, thicke, and strong, vpon which betwixt the leaues and the stemme growe yelow flowers, & after them come crooked huskes (as though they were wrinkled) wherein is the seede.

✱ *The Place.*

Marthe Hallowe loueth fat and moyst grounde, adioyning to waters and ditches.

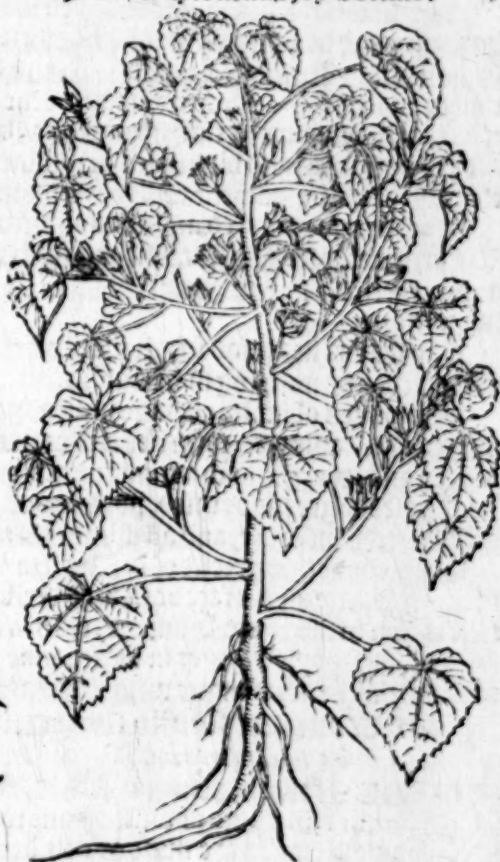
The second kind is a stranger in this Countrey: & therfore not to be founde but amongst certaine diligent herborizists.

Althæa.

Marthe Mallowe, or
lymie Mallowe.

Ibiscus Theophrasti. Abutilon Auicennæ.

Yellow Hibiscus, or Abtilno.



✠ The Time.

- 1 It flowreth together with the other Mallowes.
- 2 The seconde sorte is sown in Marche or Aprill, and deliuereth his flower and seede about the ende of Sommer.

✠ The Names.

- 1 These kindes of Mallowes are called in Greeke αλθαία in Latine, Althæa, and Hibiscus: of Galen Anadendron, of some Aristalthæa: in shoppes Bismalua, and Maluauiscum: in french, Guymanlue: in high Douche, Ibisck, oder Eibisch: in base Flaumaine, Witte Malue, or Witte Huemst: in English, Marrish, Malowe, and white Mallowe.
- 2 The seconde kind is called of Theophrastus also in Greke αλθαία, καὶ μαλόςχη ἀγρία: in Latine also Hibiscus, and to be knownen from the other Hibiscus Theophrasti: of Auicenne it is called Abutilon, by the whiche name it is knownen of the Herboristes.

✠ The Nature.

Marthe Mallow is temperate in heate as the other Mallowes, but dryer euen in the first degree.

✠ The Vertues.

The roote of Marth Mallow boyled in wine and dronken, is good against the paine and griefe of the grauel and stone, the blooddy fire, the Sciatica, the trembling & shaking of any member, & for suche as are troubled with crampes and burstinges.

The same boyled in sweet new milke, healeth the cough, as Plinie writeth. B

It is good also against the toothache: for it swageth the payne, being boyled & in vineger and holden in the mouth.

The same boyled in wine or honped water, and brused or pounce very smal doth cure and heale newe woundes, and it doth dissolve and consume all colde tumours and swellings, as wennes and hard kernelles, also the impostumes that chaunce behinde the eares, and for the burning impostume of the pappes: it softeneth tumours, it ripeth, digesteth, breaketh, and couereth with skinne, olde impostumes and blastings or windie swellings, it cureth the riftes and chappes of the fundament, and the trembling of the sinewes, & sinewie partes.

The same so prepared and pounce with Swines grease, Goose grease or Turpentine, doth mollifie and swage the impostumes and sores of the mother, and openeth the stoppings of the same, being put in as a pessarie or mother suppositoie.

The leaues are good for all the greeses aforesayde, being bled in like manner, yet they be nothing so vertuous as the roote.

The leaues of marlbe Mallow, beyng layde to with oyle, do heale the burnings and scaldings with fire and water, and are good against the bytings of men and Dogges, and against the stinginges of Bees and Waspes.

The seede greene or dried, pounce and dronke, healeth the blooddy fyre, and stoppeth the laske, and all issue of blood.

The seede eyther greene or dry, layd to with vineger, taketh away freckles, or fowle spottes of the face both white and blacke, but ye must annoynt your selfe eyther in the hoate Sonne, or els in a hoate house or stewe,

The same boyled eyther in water, vineger, or wine, is good to be dronken of them whiche are stongue with Bees and Waspes.

Of verueyne Mallow or cut Mallow. Chap. xvi.

✠ The Description.

Alcea.

CUT Mallow, as witneseth Dioscorides, is a kind of wild Mallow, whose leaues are more clouen, deeper cut, and diuided into sundry partes, almost lyke the leaues of Veruayne, but muche larger. The stalkes be round and straight, two or three foote high. The flowers be of a cleare redde or incarnate colour, in figure like to the flowers of the other Mallows, after the flowers commeth the seede also fashioned lyke litle cheeses. The roote is thicke and two foote long or more, white within.

✠ The Place.

This herbe groweth in vntopled places, in the borders of fieldes and hedges, and is not very common in this Countie.

✠ The Tyme.

Cut Mallow flowreth at Midsummer, as the other wilde Mallows or Hockes.

✠ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke, ἀλκία: & in Latine, Alcea: vnknewen in shoppes: of some Herba Simeonis, & Herba Hungarica: in high Douche, Sigmarskraut, Sigmundswurtz,



mundswurtz, or Hochlenten: in frenche, *Guymanue fannage* in base Almaigne, *Sigmaeris* crupt: in English, *Verucyn Mallow*, or cut Mallowe, this is also a kinde of marhe or *lymie Mallow*, *Symons Mallow*.

* *The Nature.*

Cut Mallow is temperate betwixt heate and colde, and hath somewhat a drying nature.

* *The Vertues.*

The roote of cut Mallowe, or *Symons lymie Mallowe* boyled in water or wine and dronken itoppeth the blooddy fyre, and healeth, and glueth together woundes and inwarde burstinges.

Of Venisse Mallow. Chap. xxvii.

* *The Description.*

Alcea Veneta.

The Venitian Mallow, hath rounde tender stalkes, with handesome branches, the leaues be of a darke greene, thicke or fat, clouen & iagged not much vnlyke the leaues of cut Mallow, or *Wild Guy Mallow*, of a shining darke colour, not much vnlyke the colour of the leaues of *Acanthus*. The flowers growe at the toppe of the stalkes, and are the fayrest amongst al the sortes of Mallowes, almost lyke in making to the flowers of the other Mallowes, diuided also into fise leaues, the extremitie & outside of the leaues are white or pale, but the middle or inner part of the flower is of a browne red purple, with a yellowe Rodkin or *Pestil*, lyke golde in the middle. These flowers do not open at all vntyll thre or foure houres after sonne rising, or an houre or two before noone, or there aboutes: and when they haue remayned open or spreade abroad the space of an houre, or an houre & a halfe, they close together agayne, and fade or wither away, the whiche being past, there come in their steede little huskes or bladders, wherein are smal knoppes, or hearie pelletes, in whiche is a blacke seede. The roote is smal and tender, and perissheth perely, so that it must be newe sowne euery yeere.



* *The Place.*

This herbe is a stranger in this Countrie, and is not founde at all except in the gardens of some Herboristes, where as it is sowne.

* *The Tyme.*

They sowe it in Marche or Aprill, and it flowreth in Iune and Iuly.

* *The Names.*

This herbe of the later writers, is taken for a kinde of *Alcea*, and is called *Alcea Veneta*, that is to say, The *lymie* or *Mucculage Mallow* of *Vennis*: of some *Malua Theophrasti*: in high Douch, *Venediger Pappeln*, or wetter *Roslin*: in base Almaigne, *Veneetsche Maluwe*. This is not *Hypecoon*, as *Mathiolus*

thiolus takes it, but it shoulde rather seeme to be Solanum Manicum, Described in the xxiij. Chapter of the thirde booke, wherevnto it resemblith muche.

✱ *The Nature.*

The Muculage Mallowe is hoate and moyst, lyke to the common Hocke or great wilde Mallow, we may well presume, that in operation and vertue it is lyke to the common Mallow, yet for al that we haue no certayne experience of the same.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Forasmuche as this Mallowe is hoate and moyst, we may well presume, that in operation and vertue, it is lyke to the common Mallowe, yet for al that we haue no certayne experience of the same.

Of Cucumbers. Chap.xxviij.

✱ *The Kindes.*

There be two sortes of Cucumbers, the garden and the wilde Cucumber. The garden Cucumber is vsed in meates. The wild kind is not good for that purpose, but serueth onely for medicine: we haue giuen you his description in the thirde booke of this historie the xl. Chapter.

✱ *The Description.*

Cucumis satiuus. Melopepon Galeni.

Cucumbers.

The garden and eatcable Cucumber, hath long rough branches, creeping alongest the ground, vpon whiche growe rough rounde leaues, and claspers or tendrilles. The flowers growe betwixt the leaues and the stalkes, of a faint yellowe colour, & which being fallen away, the fruite foloweth after which is long, the outside thereof is sparchled, and set full of litle bowles of bosses, the coastes or sides be long, & greene at first beginning, & afterward yellow, within the whiche groweth a broade or large white seede. The roote is of a competent length.

✱ *The Place.*

These Cucumbers are sown in gardens, and loue places standing well in the Sonne.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The thickest season, for the eating of Cucumbers, is in Iuly and August, and they are ripe in September.

✱ *The Names.*

This kinde of Cucumber is called of the later writers in Greeke *σίκκος ὑμαρ*: in Latine *Cucumis satiuus*, or *Cucumer satiuus*, of some *Cucumis Anguinus*, or *Anguria*: in shops, *Cucumer*, in French, *Concombre*: in high Douche, *Cucumern*, and *Gurchen*: in base Almaine, *Concommeren*: and this seemeth to be the same, which Galen in *libris de Alimentorum facultatibus*, calleth *μολοπίσωρ*, *Melopepon*.

✱ *The Nature.*

The Cucumber is colde and moyst in the seconde degree.

✱ *The*



✠ *The Vertues.*

Cucumber taken in meates, is good for the stomacke and bowels that are troubled with heate: but it yeeldeth small nourishment & euil, insomuch that the immeasurable vse therof, fylleth the vaynes with colde noughtie humours, the whiche (bycause they may not be conuerted into good blood) doo at the length bying forth long and great agues and other diseases, as Galen writeth.

The seede dronken with milke or sweete wine looseth the belly gently, and is very good agaynst the exulceration, & rawnesse of the bladder, and inwarde stopping of the same.

The greene leaues stamped with wine and layde to, heale the bitinges of Dogges.

Of Melones and Pepones. Chap.xxix.✠ *The Kynnes.*

THE Pepon is a kinde of Cucumber, the whiche is now of diuers sortes, as the great, round, and flat: whereof the great is also of two sortes, that is white, and greene.

Pepones magni.

Great Melons or Pepons.



Pepones rotundi.

Round Melons or Pepons.

✠ *The Description*

The great Pepon hath long, round, great, rough, and hollow branches, beset with short sharpe prickles. The leaues be great, broade, & rough, parted into foure or fiue deepe cuttes or iaggies, much greater then the leaues of the Gourde: by the layde leaues come forth claspng tendrelles, whereby

whereby this Pepon groweth vp, and taketh holdfast by euery thyng. The flowers growe amongst the leaues, very great and hollowe within, iagged about the edges, and of a yelow colour. The fruite is very bigge, thicke, and and long, one sort thereof is of a greenish colour with many ribbes or costes, and the rinde is very harde: the other sorte is white, couered with a soft and tender rinde. The seede is inclosed in the fruite, and is white and broade, much larger then the seede of the Cucumber.

- 2 The seconde kind whose fruite is round, hath also prickly stalkes & leaues: the stalkes be smaller, and most commonly creepe alongst the ground. The leaues be also smaller and not so deepe cut or rent. The flowers be yellow lyke the flowers of great Melon or Pepo.

Pepones lati.

Brode Melons or Pepons.

The fruite is rounde and somewhat flat, whereof one sorte is greene and the other white, wherein groweth the seede smaller than the seede of the other Pepon, and greater than the seede of the Cucumber.

- 3 The thirde kinde of Pepones is muche lyke to the seconde in creepng branches, leaues, and flowers: but the stalkes be not so rough, the fruite is flat, brode, and round, couered with a soft and gentle rinde or coueryng, cronckled & wrinckled about the borders or edgis, lyke to a buckler, wherein is the seede, lyke to the seede of the Cucumber but greater.

- 4 There is also a wilde kinde of Pepons, which are lyke y^e tame Pepons, in stalkes and rough leaues: but the fruite is smaller, and altogether bitter lyke to Coloquintida, or the wilde Gourde, or wilde Cucumber, whereunto this wilde kinde is agreeable in vertue and operation.

** The Place.*

All these kindes of Melons, and Pepons, are sown in gardens, and vsed in meates except the wilde kind.

** The Tyme.*

The fruite is ripe in August, and sometimes sooner, if it be a hoate season, and a forwarde yere.

(The Names.

This fruit is called in Greke *πέπων*: and in Latine, Pepones: of Galen also *σικυοπέπων*, Sicyopepones, that is to say, Pepones Cucumerales: Cucumber Pepons.

- 1 The first kinde is called in English, Melons and Pepons: in frenche, *Pompons d'yer*, or *Citroulen* in high Douche, *Pleben*: in base Almaine, *Pepoenen*: & of the newe writers in Latine, *Magni Pepones*, of some *Cucumeres Turcici*, & in Almaine accordingly *Turckischer Cucumeren*, & *Tozksche Cocommeren*.

- 2 The seconde kinde of Pepons is called *Pepo*, or *Cucumis marinus*: of some *Zucco*.



Zuccomarin: in French, *Concombre marin*, *Pompons Turquins* in Douch, Zee Concommeren: in Englishe, Pompons, or Melons: we may also name them, Sea Cucumbers, or Turkie Pompons.

- 3 The thirde kinde whiche is the large Pompone, is for the same cause called *Pepones lati*, Broade Pepons: in Douche, Breede Depoenen, and of some Toorkische Meloenen, that is to say, Turkie Melons.

✱ *The Nature.*

The garden Melons, or Pompons, are colde and moyst, but not so moyst as the Cucumbers.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The fruit of the garden Pepon is not often eaten raw, but wel boyled with a good flesh or sweete milke, for being so prepared it is better and lesse hurtfull than the Cucumber, and is good for suche as haue a hoate stomacke.

The flesh or substance of Pepons finely stamped, doth swage and heale the inflammations of the eye, if it be layde vnto them, and being bound to the forehead, it stoppeth the falling downe of humours into the eyes.

The seede of Pepons powned with meale and their owne iuyce, doth beautifie the face, for it taketh away freckles and al spots of the face, if the place be well rubbed with it in the Sonne.

The quantitie of a Dramme of the dried roote taken with meade or honied water, maketh one to vomite.

The same layde to with honie, healeth the sores of the heate whiche be full of corruption and filthy matter.

Of Citrulle Cucumber.

Chap. xxx.

✱ *The Description.*

Cucumis Citrulus.



The Citrull or Citrull Cucumber is also a kind of Cucumber hauing rounde rough stalkes, full of Capreoles or clasping tendrilles, whereby it taketh hold vpon hedges and stakes. The leaues be all tagged and rent, much lyke to the leaues of *Coloquintida*. The fruite is round and greene without, wherein groweth a flat blacke seede, lyke to a Melon or Pepon seede, but somewhat smaller.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe is mainteyned in the gardens of some Herbozistes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The Citrull Cucumber is ripe with Pompons or Melons, about the ende of Sommer.

✱ *The Names.*

- 1 This kind of Cucumber is called *Cucumis Citrulus*, of some *Anguria*: in shops *Citrulum*: and in Douch according to the same, *Citrullen*: in French *Concombre citrin*: in Englishe, *Citrulles*: and of some, *Pome Citrulles*.

- 2 The wilde kinde of this Cucumber, is
D D D the



¶ *The Nature.*

The Citrull is of temperament, colde and moyst lyke the Depon.

* *The Vertues.*

The Citrull Cucumber is muche lyke to the Melone in vertue and operation, whether it be taken in meate or medicine.

Of Melons. Chap. xxri.✦ *The Description.*

Cucumis Galeni, & Antiquorum.

The Melon trayleth alongst the grounde lyke the Cucumber, and hath tender branches with catching caprioles, and rounde rough leaues. The flowers be yelow, lyke the flowers of the Cucumber. The fruite is long, and almost like to the Cucumber, but greater, and couered all ouer with soft heare, especially beyng yet young and tender, and yelow within. The seede is muche inclosed in the inner parte of the fruite, and is muche lyke to the Cucumber seede.

✦ *The Place.*

Melons are sown in gardens, and they require a fat & wel doungeed ground, and also a drie grounde, standing well in the Sonne, for otherwise you scarce see them prosper in this Countrie.

* *The Tyme.*

The Melon is ripe in August & September.

✦ *The Names.*

Galen nameth this fruite in Greeke σίκυς. that is to say in Latine, Cucumis, & vndoubtedly it is the Cucumis of the Auncientes, wherof Cucumer Asininus, that is to say, the leaping Cucumber is the wilde kinde. Of the later writers at these dayes, it is called in Greeke μηλοπίπων: in Latine, Melopepo, of some Melo, and in some places of Italy, it is also called Citrus, and Cucumis citrulus: in frenche, Melon: in high Douche, Melanen: in base Almaigne, Meloenen: in Englishe, Melons, and muske Melons.

✦ *The Nature.*

The Melon in temperament is almost like to the Depon, but not so moyst.

✦ *The Vertues.*

The Melon is in vertue like to the Pompon or Depon, sauing that it doth not ingender so euill blood, neither doth it descende so quickly into the belly, wherefore it is by so much better then the Depon.

Of Gourdes. Chap. xxrii.✦ *The Kindes.*

The Gourde is of three sortes, that is to say, the great, the smal, & the long, which are muche lyke one another in leaues & branches, ouer and bysides the wilde kind which is described befoze in the third booke.

✦ *The*

Cucurbita cameraria maior.



Cucurbita minor.



Cucurbita anguina.

✿ The Description.

THE Gourde hath long limmer stalkes, tender and full of branches and clasping tendrels or caprioles, whereby it taketh holde and climbeth vp, especially if it be set by perches, hedges, quick settes or trees, by the whiche it may take holde and wrap and wind it selfe: for without such stapes & helpes the Gourde cannot climbe vp, but will lye alongst and growe harde by the grounde, and than it can not bring forth his fruit. The leaues be rounde, whitishe, soft, and almost lyke veluet, drawing somewhat towardes the fashion of the great Clot Bur leaues, but smaller. The flowers be white, every flower parted into fiue small leaues, after the flowers commeth the fruite, at the beginning greene, and ouerlapde or couered with a soft cotton: or hearie downe, but after whan it turneth to ripenelle, it is of a yelowishe colour, and almost balde without heare or cotton. This first kinde is very great, rounde, thicke, and large, within



Ddd i, this

this fruite is found a large long seede, with two peakes or corners at the ende of the same seede.

2 The seconde kinde is lyke to the first in stalkes, leaues, flowers, and seede, sayng that the fruite is smaller, and lyke a rounde flagon or bottell with a long necke, which is the best fashion of Gourdes, for they be oftentimes vsed (especially of the Pilgrimes) in steede of flagons or bottles, when they are made hollowe.

3 The thirde kinde is lyke to the aforesayde, sayng that the fruit is neyther so short, nor so bigge as the fruite of the others, but most commonly is of three or foure foote long, and as bigge as ones legge or arme: the rest is lyke the others.

4 By sides these three kinds of garden Gourdes (as some learned men write) there is found another sort whose fruite is very short and no bigger than ones finger, the residue, as the stalkes and leaues is lyke to the abouesayde.

5 Of this sorte is also a wilde kinde, whereof there is mention made in the Chapter of Coloquintida, in the thirde booke.

✠ *The Place.*

The three first kindes are planted in the gardens of this Countrie.

4 The fourth kinde groweth in some Countries in rough stony places.

✠ *The Tyme.*

The Gourde is ripe in this Countrie in August and September.

✠ *The Names.*

The Gourde is called in Greke *κολόκυνθα* and *κολόκυνθα* ἰσόσημο: in Latine and in the Shoppes, *Cucurbita*: in high Douche, *Kurbs*: in base Almaigne, *Cauwoorde*: in frenche, *Courge*: in Englishe, a *Gourde*, or *Gourdes*.

The three first kinds are called of Plinie *Cucurbita cameraria*, and of some also *Perticales*: because they growe vpon poles, rayles, and perches lyke vnto vines, whereof is sometimes made close herbours and vaultes or couerings.

1 The first kinde is now called of the later writers, *Cucurbita magna*, & maior: in Englishe, the great *Gourde*: in frenche, *Grande Courge*: in high Douche, *Groß Kurbs*: in base Almaigne, *Groote Cauwoorden*.

2 The seconde kinde is called *Cucurbita minor*: in English, the lesser *Gourde*: in high Douch, *Klein Kurbs*: in base Almaigne, *Cleyn Cauwoorden*: in frenche *Petit Courge*.

3 The third kind is called *Cucurbita anguina*, and of some *Cucurbita oblonga*: in frenche, *Courge longue*: in high Douch, *Lang Kurbs*: in base Almaigne, *Langhe Cauwoorden*: in English, *Long Gourdes*.

4 The fourth kinde whiche is yet vnknownen in this Countrie, is called of Plinie in Greke *σμφός*, *Somphos*: in Latine, *Cucurbita barbarica*, & *marina*.

✠ *The Nature.*

The Gourde is colde and moyst in the seconde degree.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The Gourde eaten rawe and vnprepared, is a very vnholosome foode, as Galen sayth, for it cooleth, and chargeth, or lodeth the stomacke, and ouerturneth and hurteth the same by stirring vp the payne thereof.

But being boyled, backte, or otherwayes dressed, it is not so hurtfull, for it doth coole and moysten the hoate and dry stomacke, slaketh thirst, and looseth the belly, neuertheless it nourisheth but little.

The iuyce of the whole Gourde pressed out and boyled, and dronken with
a little

a litle hony and Saltpeter looseth oz openeth the belly very gently.

The lyke vertue hath y wine that hath stode by the space of a whole night **D** (abroade in the ayre) in a rawe holow Gourde, if it be Drunken fasting.

The poulpe oz inner substance of the Gourde pounde oz brused doth slake **C** and swage hoate swellinges and impostumes, the inflamimations and rednes of the eyes, and especially the hoate payne of the gorwe, being layd to the greued places.

The iuyce of the Gourde with oyle of roses Dropped into the eares, swageth **F** the paynes of the same.

The same is very good to be layd to in the same sort, oz by it selfe, vnto scal- **G** dings, burnings, and chafinges, and hoate Cholerique inflamimations, called Eriipelas, oz S. Antonies fier.

The croppes and tender branches, Drunken with sweete wine and a litle **H** vineger, cur eth the bloodyd fire.

The rinde oz barke of the Gourde, burned into ashes, doth cure and make **I** hoale the sores and blisters, that come of burning, and the old sores of the genitours, being strowed therevpon.

The seede of the Gourde is almost of the lyke vertue with the seede of the **K** Cucumber.

Of Rapes and Turneps. Chap. xxxiiij.

✠ The Description.

Rapa.

The round Rape oz turnep at the beginning hath great rough brode leaues, whiche leaues in the ende next the stemme, are deepe cut and iagged vpon both sydes: and towards winter, it will haue a round stalke, vpon the which grow smal yellow flowers, which bring forth smal browne seede in litle coddess oz huskes lyke Colewurttes, to whiche the Rapes are muche like in flowers, huskes, & seede. The roote is rounde and thicke, white both without and within, sometimes as great as a mans head, sometimes no bigger then ones fist, and sometimes smaller.

There is another kinde of Turnep oz Rape, yet not that sorte, whiche some men call the red Rape oz Rauenew, whereof we haue alredy spoken in y Chapt. of Beetes: but another kinde very like to the rounde Rape oz turnep aforesaid, in rough leaues, stalkes, flowers, coddess, and seedes: and and differeth but onely in this, that his rootes oz Turneppes are not white but red, in all thinges els lyke to the other, as I vnderstande by some Herboristes, who haue declared vnto me. that the noble and famous Queene Donager of Hungarie and Bohem, doth cause them to be set and planted in her most ryche and pleasant gardens.

✠ The Place.

The Turnep loueth an open place, it is sown somewhere in vineyardes, as

D dd iii

at



at Huggarden and the Countre therabouts, which do ware very great: but they are most commonly sown in feeldes, especially when the cozne is ripe, but they become nothing so great. ** The Tyme.*

They are sown at the beginning of sommer, that they may ware great: and in July and August after the cutting downe of cozne: but the later sowing are neuer very great, & about April when sommer is at hand, they bring forth stalkes, and flowers. The seede is ripe in May and June.

** The Names.*

Rapes are called in Greeke γογγύλαι καὶ γογγύλιδες: in Latine, Rapæ: in French, Nanceaux: in high Douch, Ruben: in base Almaigne, Rapen: in Englishe, Rapes and Turneps.

** The Nature.*

Rapes are hoate and moyst of complexion.

** The Vertues.*

The Turnep taken in meat nourisheth meetely wel, so that it be moderately taken, and wel digested, but if a man take so much thereof as may not be well digested, it engendzeth and stirreth by much windynesse, & many superfluous humours in the body, especially when it is eaten rawe, for then it hurteth the stomacke, & causeth windynesse, blastings, and payne in the belly & smal guttes.

The same boyled in milke, swageth the payne of the gowt, being laid therto. *B*

Oyle of roses put into a Turnep made holow for the purpose, and then roasted vnder the hoate ashes or embers, healeth y kided heeles. The broth of Rapes is good for the same purpose, if the kided heeles be washed and soaked thereon, and so is the Rauew or Turnep it selfe, eyther baked or roasted, good to be layd vpon mouldy and kided heeles.

The croppes and young springes of Turneps, eaten, prouoke vyne, and are good for suche as are troubled with the stone. *D*

The seede of Turneps or Rapes, withstandeth all popson, and therefore is put to the making of treacles, whiche are medicines or dayned agaynst all popson, and for the swaging of paynes. *E*

The oyle of the same seede is of the same efficacie and working, and being taken rawe it expelleth the wormes that ingender in the body.

The roote prepared and vled as is beforesaid stirreth by the pleasure of the body, the seede dronken is of the same vertue, the seede is also put into medicines, that are made for the beautifying of the face, and al the body, as Dioscorides, Galen, and other approued authours testifie. Rapes haue also a marvellous properrie to cleare the eye sight, as Auerrois the Philosopher (but enimie vnto Christ) writeth.

Of the long Rape or Rauet gentle. Chap. xxxiiij.

** The Kindes.*

The Rauew is of two sortes, tame and wilde.

** The Description.*



Rauew gentle, or garden long Rape, hath great large leaues almost lyke the leaues of Turneps or round Rauewes, but much smoother. The stalke is rounde of a cubite long, vpon the whiche growe flowers, huskes, and seede lyke to Turnep. The roote is very long, and thicke, in all thinges els like the Turnep or round Rape.

- 2 The wild Rauew is not much vnlyke the abovesayd, sauing that his leaues are more iagged from the neather part, euen by to the top, and the roote is not so long, but shorter and rounder, almost lyke to a wilde peare.

Napus hortensis. Garden Rape.

Napus sylvestris. Wild Rape.



✱ *The Place.*

The Rauw gentle is much sown in Fraunce, especially about Paris.

The wilde Rauw groweth in some Countries alongest by riuers and brookes, and such colde places.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The Rauw bloweth in the spring time, like the Turnep and Colewortes.

✱ *The Names.*

The Rauw is called in Greeke *Rauindus*: in Latine, *Napi*: in high Douche, *Steckruben*: in Brabant, *Steckrapen*, and *Parische Rapen*, that is to say, Long Rape, and Paris Rauwes.

1 Garden Rauw is called in Latine, *Napus satiuus*: in high Douch, *Trucke Steckruben*: that is to say, the dye Rauw: some do also cal it in English, *Rauet*, and *Rauw gentle*.

2 The wilde kinde is called *Napus sylvestris*: in high Almaine, *Ras Steckruben*, that is to say, the mopst oz water Rauet.

✱ *The Nature.*

Rauwes are of complexion lyke to the Turneps, as Galen writeth.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The Rauw taken in meate, doth nourish lesse then the Turnep, otherwise in vertue and operation, it is much like to the rounde Rape oz Turnep.

The seede thereof is very good against popson, and therefore it is put into Breacles, and preseruatiues.

Of Rampion or wilde Rapes. Chap. xxv.

✱ The Kindes.

There be two sortes of Rampions or wilde Rapes, the great and the smal.

Rapum sylvestre paruum.

Rapum sylvestre aliud.

Litle Rampions,

wilde Rampions.



✱ The Description.

- T**HE smal common Rampion, his first leaues be roundishe, almost lyke the leaues of the March Violet, afterward it bringeth forth a round harde stalke of two foote long, set about with long narrow leaues, at the top of the stalkes growe pleasant flowers, very much lyke to the wild Bel flowers described in the seconde booke the xxiii. Chap. after the flowers come long cornered or square huskes, wherein the seede is inclosed which is very smal. The roote is long and white, sometimes as bigge as a mans litle finger, in tast almost like the Rauew gentle, the whiche in y winter season is vled in salades.
- 2** The other Rampion, the whiche is not yet very well knowen his first leaues be brode, and they that grow by afterward about y stalke are narrow: it hath one or two straight holow stems, in the top of the sayd stems groweth a great thicke bushie eare, ful of litle long smal flowers, which before their opening, are lyke litle crooked hoznes, & being openly spread, are parted into foure litle narrow leaues, of a blew colour, purple, gray, or white. The flowers fallen, there appeare many rounde litle huskes, ioyning one to another, lyke to the huskes or cuppes of the other Rampion, but much smaller. The roote is great white & full of sap, in fashion & taste like the roote of the other Rampion.
- 3** The Marians Violet, and the Gauntelet, described in the second booke, are also of the kindes of Rampions.

✱ The

¶ The Place.

- 1 The little Rampion groweth in feedes and pastures of this Countre vnder hedges and bushes.
- 2 The other Rampion groweth most comonly in wooddes, in clay groundes, and other fat, moyst and darke places.

✱ The Tyme.

- 1 The litle Rampion flowreth in Iune and Iuly.
- 2 The other flowreth in May.

✱ The Names.

- 1 Rampion is called in Greeke ραγγέλιον ἀγρία: in Latine, Rapa sylvestris, that is to say, Wilde Rapes.
- 2 The first kinde, is nowe called of the writers in these dayes, Rapontium, Rapunculum, and Rapunculum paruum: in French, Raiponce, and Petite Raiponce: in high Douche, Klein Rapuntzeln: in base Almaine, Cleyn o: ghemeyne Raponcelen: in Englishe, Rampions and the litle Rampion.

The seconde is lykewise a kinde of Rampion, o: wilde Rapes.

✱ The Nature.

Rampion is of nature somewhat like the Turnep.

✱ The Vertues.

The Rampion eaten with vineger and salt stirreth by appetite o: meate lust, and prouoketh vrine, especially when it is but a litle boyled o: parboyled.

Rampions mengled with the meale of Lupines o: Juray, doth cleanse and beautifie the face and all other partes of the body, being layde therevnto.

The iuyce of the stalkes & leaues of Rampions, especially of the lesser kind, dropped into the eyes with womens milke, cleareth the sight.

Of Radishe. Chap. xxvi.

¶ The Kindes.

There be two Kindes of Radish, the tame, and the wilde, whereof the tame o: garden Radish is of two sortes, the one with a round roote, like the Rauew o: garden Rape, and is not very commo in Brabant. The other hath a very long white roote and is the common Radish of this Countre. To this may be ioyned a thirde kinde of garden o: tame Radishe, with the blacke roote whiche of late yeeres hath ben brought into Englande, and now beginneth also to waxe common.

✱ The Description.

The common Radishe hath great brode rough leaues, muche clouen o: deeply cut in vpon both sides, not muche vnlyke the Turnep leaues. The stalkes be round, with many flowers of a purple o: wan colour, euery flower parted into foure small leaues, the whiche being fallen, there come in their steede, long, rounde, sharpe poynted huskes, sometimes as bigge as ones little finger, wherein is inclosed a rounde browne seede. The roote of the one kind of garden Radishe, is of a foote o: foote and a halfe long, white both without and within, and of a sharpe taste. The roote of the other is short, and as bigge as a Rauew, and of a stronger and sharper taste then the longer roote. The thirde roote is blacke without and white within, in taste like to the others.

The wilde Radishe hath leaues like the common Radishe, but smaller and fuller of cuttes o: tagges. The stalke is of a foote and a halfe long, o: more, vpon which grow many yelow flowers, and afterward smal huskes, wherein the seede, which is very smal, is inclosed. The roote is as bigge as ones finger, in taste very lyke to a young Radishe, but stronger.

Radicula fatiua. Garden Radish.

Radicula syluestris. Wilde Radish.



✠ The Place.

- 1 They sow Radish in gardens, and it requireth to be new sown euery yere.
- 2 The wilde Radish groweth alongst by ditches sides, both by standing and running waters.

✠ The Tyme.

- 1 The garden Radish is sown most commonly in Iune and Iuly, and that will serue to be eaten at winter, and it flowreth in Aprill and Maye: and that whiche is sown in Marche flowreth the selfe same yere in May or Iune, and is nothing worth for to eate.
- 2 The wilde flowreth in Iune, and shortly after it peeldeth his seede.

✠ The Names.

- 1 The first kind is called of the Athenienses, and other Auncientes in Greke *ραφανισκος* or *ραφανισκος*: in Latine Radicula, and Radicula fatiua: of some Raphanus: and in Shoppes, Raphanus minor: in frenche, *Rane* & *Rane forte*: in high Douche, *Kettich*: in base Almaine, *Radijs*: in Englishe, Radish.
- 2 The seconde kinde is called in Greeke *ραφανισκος*: in Latine, Radicula syluestris: of some Radicula palustris: in french, *Rane sauuage*. or *Raisfort d'eau*: in high Almaine, *Wilder Kettich*: in base Almaine, *Wilde Radijs*, and *Water Radijs*: in English, wilde Radish, or water Radish.

✠ The Nature.

- 1 Radishe is hoate in the thirde degree, and drie in the seconde.
- 2 The wilde Radish is stronger, and more biting than the garden Radishe.

✠ The Vertues.

Radish is now eaten with other meates, as they vled in times past, Neuer thelesse

thelesse it is rather medicine then meate oz nourishment, as witnesseth Galen: for it giueth very litle oz no nourishment to the body, seeing that it is sharpe and biting vpon the tongue.

The yong stemmes and tender croppes oz buddes of Radish, may be lyke. Vwyle eaten with oyle and vineger being first boyled, and they nourishe better then the rootes, although in deede they yeelde but litle nourishment.

Dioscorides sayth, that the roote of Radish is pleasant to the mouth, but Ceuill for the stomacke: for it engendreth belching and windinesse, with a desire to vomit.

The same eaten befoze meate, listeth by the meate, and taken after meate oz Dmeale, it suppresseth the same, causing it to descende and digest.

It is good to be eaten befoze meale to cause vomit, especially the barke thereof, the whiche taken with Ormel (that is honied vineger) hath the greater strength to stirre by vomiting, and purgeth rough and stymie flemme, and quickeneth the wit and vnderstanding.

The decoction oz broth of Radishe, Drunken prouoketh vyne, breaketh the fstone, and driueth it forth.

The same rppeth tough flemme, and grosse humours, wherewithall the brest and stomacke is charged, and causeth them to be spit out: it is also good against an olde cough, and the brest that is stuffed with grosse humours.

Radishe is good agaynst the Dropsie, and for them that be liuer sicke, and for them that haue any payne oz stopping of the raynes, and eaten with vineger and mustarde, it is good against the Lethargie, whiche is a drowisie and forgetfull sicknesse.

It is also good for such as are sicke with eating Tapestooles oz Mushrums, I oz Henbane, oz other venome, and for them that haue the cholique and griping paynes in their bellies, as Plisronicus, and Praxagoras writeth.

It moueth womens flowers, and as Plinie writeth, causeth abundance of milke.

The roote stamped very smal with vineger, cureth the hardnesse of the melt and splene, being layde therebpon.

The same with hony stayeth fretting, festering and consuming sores, also it is good against scurffenesse, and scales of the head, and filleth by agayne bare places with heare.

The same with the meale of Darnel oz Juray, taketh away blewe spottes and of brused places, and al blemishes and freckles of the face.

The seede thereof causeth one to vomit vehemently, and prouoketh vyne, and being Drunken with hony and vineger, it killeth and driueth forth wormes of the body.

The same taken with vineger, wasteth the melt oz splene, and slaketh the hardness thereof.

The same sodden in honied vineger, is good to be often vsed hoate for a gargarisme against the Squinancie.

The wilde oz water Radish hath the same vertue, and in working is like to the garden Radish, but altogether stronger, and is inguler to prouoke vyne.

Of Raifort oz mountayne Radish. Chap. xxxvij.

✱ The Description.



Mountayne Radish oz Raifort hath great brode leanes, in fashion lyke to the great Docke, called Patience, but greater and rougher. The stalkes be tender, hoxt, and small, at the top whereof are small white flowers, and after them very smal huskes, wherein is the seede. The roote

roote is long and thicke of a very sharpe taste, and biting vpon the tongue: & therefore it is pound or stamped very small to be eaten with meates, and specially fishe in steede of Mustarde.

¶ *The Place.*

It is founde for the most part planted in gardens, and where as it hath ben once set, it remayneth a long season without perishing.

✦ *The Time.*

The great Raifort springeth vp in April, and flowreth in June.

✦ *The Names.*

This herbe is called of the later writers, Raphanus magnus, & Raphanus montanus: in frenche, Grand Raifort, & Raphanus: in high Douche, Heerretich, and Kern: in Brabant most commonly Raphanus, of some also Herradijs. Some of the learned sort of the later writers doo take it for *ῥαφανός*, Raphanus, of the Iuncient Atheniens, the whiche as some write, is an enemie to the vine, but this is not *ῥαφανός* of Theophrast, or of the other Greekes their Successours: Who take for Raphanus, Brassica Romanorum, whiche is our common Colewurt. Some others iudge it to be Thlaspi, whereof Cratenas writeth, but their opinion is nothing like to the trueth.

✦ *The Nature.*

The great Raifort is hoate and drie almost in the thirde degree, especially the roote, in whiche is the cheefest vertue.

✦ *The Vertues.*

The roote of the great Raifort is in vertue muche like to Radishe, but it is hoater and stronger, but not so muche troubling the stomacke.

The same being very small grounde or stamped, may be serued to men in steede of Mustarde, or other sawce to eate fishe withall: for being so taken it warmeth the stomacke, and causeth good appetite, and digesteth fish very wel.

It hath bene also founde by experience, that the great Raifort doth hinder the growing of the vine, and being planted neare it, causeth the vine to starue and wither away, the whiche thing the later Greeke writers, & not the Atheniens, do ascribe to Colewurt.

Of Carrottes. Chap. xxxviij.

✦ *The Kindes.*

There be three sortes of Carrottes, yellowe and red, whereof two be tame and of the garden, the thirde is wilde growing of it selfe.

✦ *The Description.*

The Yellow Carrot hath darke greene leaues, al cut and harkt, almost like the leaues of Cheruill, but a great deale browner, larger, stronger, and smaller cut. The stemmes be rounde, rough without, and hollowe within:

Raphanus magnus.



Staphilinus luteus. **Yellow Carrot.**

Staphilinus niger. **Red Carrot.**



Staphilinus sylvestris. **Wilde Carrot.**

within: at the highest of the stems growe great shadowie tuftes, or spokie toppes, with white flowers, & after them rough seede, in proportion not muche vnlike Annyes seede. The roote is thicke and long, yelowie both without and within, and is bled to be eaten in meates.

² The red Carrot is lyke to the afore-sayde in the cuttes of his leaues, and in stalkes, flowers, and seede. The roote is lykewise long and thicke, but of a purple red colour both within and without.

³ The wilde is not much vnlyke the garden Carrot, in leaues, stalkes, & flowers. sauing the leaues be a little rougher, and not so much cut or iagged, & in the middle of the flowrie tuftes, amongst the white flowers groweth one or two little purple markes or speckes. The seede is rougher, and the roote smaller and harder then the other Carrottes.

✿ *The Place.*

The manured or tame Carrot is sown in gardens.

Cee The



- 3 The wilde groweth in the borders of feeldes, by high wayes and pathes, and in rough vntoyled places.

* The Tyme.

Carrotes doo flower in June and July, and their seeds is ripe in August.

¶ The Names.

Carrotes are called in Greeke *σαφύλινος* and in Latine *Pastinaca*.

- 1 The first kinde is called *σαφύλινος ἰσπερ*: and *Pastinaca sativa*: of the later writers, *Staphilinus Luteus*: in high Douch, *Zam Pastiney*, *Zam Pastinachen*, and *Geel Ruben*: in French, *Pastinade saulne*: in base Almaigne, *Geel Peen*, *Pooten*, and *Geel wortelen*: in Englishe, *Pellowe Carrotes*.

- 2 The second kinde is also *Staphilinus sativus*, and is called *Staphilinus niger*: in French, *Pastinade rouge*: in high Douch, *Rot Pastiny*: in base Almaigne, *Caroten*: in English, *Red Carrotes*.

And these two garden Carrotes are in sight lyke to *δαύκος*, *Daucus*, described by Theophraste lib. ix. Chap. xv. and lyke to the herbe whiche Galen in his fyrth booke of Symples nameth *δαύκος σαφύλινος*, that is to say, *Daucus Pastinaca*.

- 3 The wilde kinde is called in Greeke, *σαφύλινος ἄγριος*: in Latine, *Pastinaca sylvestris*: in Shoppes, *Daucus*, as we haue declared in the seconde booke, of some it is also named *Pastinaca rustica*, *Carota*, *Babyron*, and *Sicha*: in French, *Des Panaz*, or *Pastinade saunage*. in high Douch, *Wild Pastnach*, or *wild Pastiney*, and *Uogelnest*: in base Almaigne, *Uogels nest*, and *Croonkens cruyt*: in Englishe, *Wilde Carrot*.

* The Nature.

The roote of Carrotes is temperate in heate and drynesse. The seede thereof, especially of the wilde kinde is hoate and drie in the second degree.

✠ The Vertues.

Carrot rootes eaten in meates, nourishe indifferently well, and bycause it is somewhat aromaticall or of a spicelike taste, it warmeth the inward partes, being eaten moderately: for when it is to muche and to often vsed, it engendreth euill blood.

The rootes of Carrotes, especially of the wilde kinde, taken in what sorte soeuer it be, prouoke vrine, and the worke of veneri. And therefore Olypheus writeth, that this roote hath power to encrease loue.

Carrot rootes made into powder, and dronken with Meade or honied water open the stoppings of the liuer, the melt or splene, the kidneyes & raines, and are good against the Jaunders and grauel.

The seede of wilde Carrot prouoketh womens flowers, and is very good agaynst the suffocation and stinkings of the Matric, being dronken in wine, or layde to outwardly in manner of a pessarie or mother suppositoie.

It prouoketh vrine, and casteth forth grauel, and is very good agaynst the Strangurie, and Dropsie, and for suche as haue payne in the syde, the belly and raynes.

It is good against all venome, and agaynst the bitinges and stingings of f venemous beastes.

Some men write, that it maketh the women fruitfull that vse often to eate of the seede thereof.

The greene leaues of Carrotes bruised with hony and layde to, doo cleanse and mundifie vnclane and fretting sores.

The seede of the garden Carrot, is in vertue lyke to the wilde Carrot, but nothing so strong, but the roote of the garden Carrot, is moze conuenient and better to be eaten,

Of

the Historie of Plantes.
Of Parsenepes. Chap. xxx. r.

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* The Kindes.

There be two sortes of Parsenepes, the garden and wilde Parsenep.

Pastinaca vulgaris.

Elaphoglossum.

Garden Parsenep.

Wilde Parsenep.



* The Description.

- 1 **T**HE garden Parsenep hath great long leaues, made of diuers leaues set together vpon one stemme. after the fashion or order of the leaues of the Walnut or Ashe tree, whereof each single leafe is broade or somewhat large, and nickt or snipt round about the edges, the stalke groweth to the height of a man, channell straked and forrowed, hauing many ioyntes, lyke the stalke or stemme of Fenill: at the toppe growe spokie tuftes, bearing yelow flowers, and flat seedes, almost lyke the seede of Dyll, but greater. The roote is great and long, of a pleasant taste, and good to be eaten.
- 2 The wilde Parsenep, in leaues flowers and seede is much lyke the garden Parsenep, sauing that his leaues be smaller, & his stalkes slenderer, the roote is also harder and smaller, and not so good to be eaten.

* The Place.

- 1 The manured and tame kinde is sown in gardens.
- 2 The wilde groweth in this Countrie, about wayes and pathes.

* The Tyme.

Parsenepes doo flower in Iune and Iuly: and the garden Parsenepes are best and most meete to be eaten, the winter before their flowring.

¶ See if

* The

The Names.

1 The first kind is called in the Shoppes of this Countre, Pastinaca, and the neather Douchemen borowing of the Latine do cal it Pastinaken: in Englishe lyke wise Parsenep: in frenche, *Grand Cheruy*: in high Douche, *Mozen*, and *Zam Mozen*, and according to the same the base Almaignes call it, *Tamine Mozen*. Some take it for *σισαρον*, Sifarum, others take it for a kind of Staphilin, and Pastinaca. And in deede it seemeth to be *σαφυλιν*, that is, Pastinaca, whereof Galen writeth in his viii. booke of Simples.

2 The wilde kinde is called in some Shoppes, Branca leonina, or Baucia: in frenche, *Cheruy sauvage*. in high Douch, *Wild Mozen*: in base Almaigne, *Wilde Mozen*: it is called in Greeke *ελαφοβοσκον*, of some, as witnesseth Dioscorides, *ελαφικον*, *νιφριον*, *εφυγιον*, *εφιοκτονον*, *λυμν*: in Latine, *Elaphoboscum*, and *Cerui ocellus*: in Englishe, *Wilde Parsenep*.

The Nature.

Parsenep is hoate and drie, especially the seede whiche is hoater and drier then the roote.

The Vertues.

The roote of the garden Parsenep eatē in meates, as the Carrot, doth peeld & more and better nourishment then Carrot rootes, and is good for the lunges, the raynes, and the brest.

The same roote causeth one to make water well, and swageth the paynes of the sydes, and driueth away the windinesse of the belly, and is good for such as be bursed, squar, or bursten.

The seede of the wilde Parsenep is good agaynst all poyson, and it healeth the bitinges and stingings of all venemous beastes, being dronken in wine. And truely it is so excellent for this purpose, that it is left vs in writing, that when the Stagges or rather the wild Hartes haue eaten of this herbe, no venemous beastes may annoy or hurt them.

Sifarum.

Of Skirwurtes. Chap. xl.

The Description.

The Skirwurt hath round stalkes, the leaues be cut and snipt about lyke the teeth of a sawe, diuers set vppon one stemme not muche vnlyke the leaues of garden Parsenep, but a great deale smaller & smooother. The flowers grow in round tuftes of spoky toppes, and are of a white colour, and after that commeth a seede somewhat broade, (as I reade in my copie) but the Skirworte that groweth in my garden which agreeth in al things els with the description of this Skirwort, hath a litle long crooked seede of a browne colour, the which being rubbed smelleth pleasantly, somewhat lyke the seede of Gith, or *Nigella Romana*, or lyke the saour of Cypres wood. The rootes are white of a finger length, diuers hanging together, and as it were growing out of one moare, of a sweete taste, and pleasant in eating.

The



¶ *The Place.*

These rootes are planted in gardens.

¶ *The Tyme.*

These rootes are digged out of the grounde to be eaten in Marche, and the least or smallest of them are at the same time planted agayne, the which be good and in season to serue agayne the yeere folowing to be eaten. But whan they be left in the grounde without remouing, they flower and are in seede in July, and August.

¶ *The Names.*

This roote is called in Greeke *οισαρον*: in Latine Siser, and Sifarum: & some men cal it Seruillum, Seruilla, or Cheruilla: in French, *Petit Chervy*: in high Douch Serlin, Gierlin, & of some Zam Rapuntzel: in base Almaigne, Supcker woztelkens, and Serillen: in English, Skyrwurt, and Skirwit rootes.

¶ *The Nature.*

Skirwurtes are hoate and drie in the seconde degree.

¶ *The Vertues.*

The roote of Skirrets boyled, is good for the stomacke, stirreth bp appetite, and prouoketh vyne.

The iuyce of the roote dronken with Goates milke, stoppeth the laske.

The same dronken with wine, driueth away windinesse, and gripinges of the belly, and cureth the hicket or yere.

Of Garden Parsely. Chap. xli.

¶ *The Description.*

Apium hortense.



Garden Parsely hath greene leaues, iagged, & in diuers places deepe cut, and synne rounde about lyke the teeth of a sawe. The stalkes be rounde, vppon the whiche growe crownes or small spokie toppes, with flowers of a pale yelowwe colour, and after them a small seede somewhat rounde, and of a sharpe or biting tast, and good smell. The roote is white and long as the roote of fenill, but a great deale smaller.

¶ *The Place.*

Parsely is sown in gardens amongst wurtes and potherbes, and loueth a fat and fruitfull grounde.

¶ *The Time.*

The common Parsely flowreth in June, & his seede is ripe in July, a yere after the first sowing of it.

¶ *The Names.*

The comon Parsely is called in Greeke *οϊανον* και *οϊανον* κηρατον: in Latine, Apium, and Apium hortense: in shoppes, Petroselinum, and the Douchmen folowynge the same, calleth it Petercilgen, or Peterlin: in neather Douchland it is called Petercelie: in frenche, *Perfil*, or *Perfil de iardin*: in English, Parsely, and garden Parsely.



✱ *The Nature.*

Garden Parsely is hoate in the seconde degree, and drie in the thirde, especially the seede whiche doth heate and drie moze then the leaues or roote.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Garden Parsely taken with meates is very wholesome and agreeable to the stomacke, it caueth good appetite and digestion, and prouoketh vrine.

The broth or decoction of the roote of garden Parsely dronken, openeth the stopping of the liuer, the kidneyes, and all interioz partes, it caueth to make water, it driueth forth the stone and grauell, and is a remedie agaynst all poyson.

The seede of Parsely is good for all the aforesayde purposes, and is of greater vertue and efficacie then the roote: for it doth not only open al stoppings, & resist poyson, but also it dispatcheth and driueth away all blastings and windinelle, and therefore it is put into al preseruatiues and medicines, made to expell poyson.

It is also good against the cough, to be mixt with Electuaries & medicines made for that purpose.

The leaues or blades of Parsely pound with the crobes of bread (or barley & flower) is good to be layde to against the inflammations and rednesse of the eyes, and the swelling of the pappes, that cometh of clustered mylke.

Of Marish Parsely, March or Smallache. Chap. xliij.

✱ *The Description.*

Elioselinon.



Smallache hath shynnyng leaues, of a darke greene colour, muche diuided, and snipt rounde about with small cuttes or natches, muche greater and larger then the leaues of common garden Parsely. The stalkes be rounde and full of branches, vpon the which grow spoky tufts or litle shadowy toppes with white flowers, which afterwarde bring forth a very small seede, lyke to garden Parsely seede, but smaller. The roote is small and set full of hearie threddees or stringes.

✱ *The Place.*

Smallache groweth in moyst places that stande lowe, and is sometimes planted in gardens.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Smallache flowreth in Iune and yeldeth forth his seede in Iuly and August, a yere after the sowing thereof, euen lyke to garden Parsely.

✱ *The Names.*

Smallache is called in Greke *ελιοσέλιον*: in Latine, *Apium palustre*, & *Paludapium*, that is to say, *Marish Parsely*: of some *ὑδροσέλιον ἁγρίον*, *Hydroselinon agriō*, that is, *wilde water Parsely*, and *Apium rusticum*: in shoppes, *Apium*: in frenche, *De L'ache*: in high Douche, *Epfsich*: in base



bale Almaigne, Jouffrouw merck, and of some after the Apothecaries Eppe: in Englishe, Marche, Smallache, and Marrilhe Parsely.

✱ *The Nature.*

Smallache is hoate and drie lyke garden Parsely.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The seede and rootes of Smallage, in working are much like to the rootes and seede of garden Parsely, as Dioscorides writeth.

The iuyce of Smallache doth mundifie and clense corrupt and festered sores, especially of the mouth and throte, mingled with other stusse, seruing to the same purpose.

Smallache, as Plinie writeth, is good against the popson of Spiders.

Of Mountayne Parsely. Chap. xliij.

Oriofelinon.

✱ *The Description.*

Amongst the kindes of Parsely, the Auncientes haue alwayes described a kinde whiche they name Mountayne Parsely. And albeit it be nowe grown out of knowledge, yet we haue thought it good to describe the same, to the intent that nothing should sayle of that, whiche apperteyneth to the kindes of Parsely, also we hope that this Parsely shalbe the sooner founde, bycause we do here expresse it by name. This Parsely, as writeth Dioscorides, hath smal tender stalkes of a span long, hauing litle branches, with smal spokie tops or crownets, lyke to Hemlocke, but much smaller, vpon the which groweth a litle seede somewhat long, like to the seede of Commun, smal, of a very good and aromatical sent, and sharpe vpon the tongue.

✱ *The Place.*

This kinde of Parsely groweth in rough vntoyled places, and vppon high stonie hylles, for the whiche consideration it is called Mountayne Parsely.

✱ *The Names.*

This Parsely is called in Greeke, $\delta\pi\sigma\iota\lambda\alpha\nu\omega\upsilon$: in Latine, *Apium montanum*, that is to say in Englishe, Hyl Parsely, or Mountayne Parsely: in Frenche, *Perfil de montaigne*: in high Douch, Berch Epffich: in bale Almaigne, berch Eppe.

✱ *The Nature.*

This Parsely is of complexion, or temperament lyke the other, but a great deale stronger, as witnesseeth Galen.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The seede and roote of hill, or mountayne Parsely dronken in wine, prouoketh vrine and womens flowers,

The seede with great proffite is put into preseruatiues and medicines prepared to prouoke vrine.

Of Stone Parsely. Chap. xliij.

✱ *The Description.*

This Parsely hath meetely large leaues, seuered into sundrie partes, or diuers smal leaues, the which vpo each side are deepe cut and fynely hackt or snipt round about. The stalkes be small of two foote long, vpo whiche growe small spokie toppes with white flowers, and after them a seede somewhat browne, not muche vnlyke the seede of the garden Parsely, but better, and of an aromaticall sauour, & sharper taste. The roote is small with many hearie stringes hanging thereat.

✱ *The Place.*

This kinde which is the right Parsely, groweth plentifully in Macedonia, in rough stony and vntoyled places, and also in some places of Douchland, that be lykewise rough stony and vntoyled. The Herbozistes of this Countrie doo sow it in their gardens.

✱ *The Time.*

This Parsely flowreth in Iuly, and
peccideth his seede in August.

✱ *The Names.*

This strange (but yet the true Parsely) is called in Greeke *πιτροσέλινον* and because it groweth plentifully in Macedonia, *πιτροσέλινον μακεδονικόν*, Petroselinon Macedonicum: in Latine, Petrapium, Apium laxatile, and Petroselinum, that is to say in English, Stone Parsely, in high Douch, Stein Epfich, or Stein Peterlin: in base Almagne, Steen Eppe. It is also called of some ignorant Apothecaries Amomū: in Brabant they call it, Uremde Peterfelie, that is to say, Strange Parsely, the whiche without all doubt is the true Parsely, called by the name of the place, where as it groweth most plentifully, Parsely of Macedonia: the french men call it *Perfil de Roches* and *Perfil vray*.

✱ *The Nature.*

This Parsely is hoate and drie almost in the thirde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

A The seede of this Parsely moueth womens flowers, prouoketh vyne, breaketh and driueth forth the stone and grauel together with the vyne.

B It dispatcheth and dissolueth all windiness and blastings, and easeth the gripings of the stomacke and bowels: it is also very excellent against all colde passions of the sides, the kidneies, and bladder.

C It is also put with great profite in preparatiues, and medicines ordained to prouoke vyne.

Of great Parsely or Alexander.
Chap. xlv.

✱ *The Description.*

THE great Parsely hath large leaues, broade, and somewhat browne, not muche vnlyke the leaues of garden Parsely, but muche larger and blacker, almost lyke the leaues of Angelica. The stalke is rounde of thre or foure foote high, at the toppe whereof it bringeth forth round spokie tufts or circles with smal white flowers, and

Petroselinum Macedonicum.



Hypposelinon.



and after them a blacke seede (somewhat long, and almost as bigge as the kernell of an Orenge) of a spicie sauour and bitterlike taste. The roote is white within, and blacke without, which being taken forth of the ground, & broken in peeces putteth forth a thicke liquer, or oylie gumme of a yelowish colour, in taste very bitter and lyke to Myrthe.

✱ *The Place.*

This Parsely groweth in some Countreies in lowe shadowie places. The Herboists of this Countreie do sowe it in their gardens.

✱ *The Tyme.*

This Parsely flowreth in July, and in August the seede is ripe.

✱ *The Names.*

This Parsely is called in Greeke *ὑπέρσμιον*: in Latine, Equapium, and Olusatrum, of some *σμύριον*, Smyrnium: and *ἀγριοσίμιον*, that is to say, Apium sylvestre: and of the later writers, Petroselinum Alexandrinum: in shoppes not without error (Petroselinum Macedonicum) for it hath no similitude at all with the Parsely of Macedonie: in Frenche, *Grand Persil* or *Grand Ache*, or *Alexandre*: in high Douche, *Grosz Eppich*, or *Grosz Epfich*: in base Almaigne, *Groote Eppe*: in English, *Alexanders*.

✱ *The Nature.*

This Parsely in temperament is hoate and drie, like the others.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The seede of the great Parsely drunken alone, or with honyed water, bringeth to women their desired sicknesse, dissolueth windinesse, and gryppings of the belly, it warmeth the astonied members, or limmes taken with colde, and bruyling shueringes or shakings that come with extream colde: and is good against the strangurie.

The roote of the great Parsely breaketh and driueth forth the stone, causeth one to make water, and is good against the paines of the reines, and ache in the sides.

To conclude the seede of great Parsely is of lyke vertue to the seede of the garden Parsely, and in all thinges better and more conuenient then the common Parsely seede.

Of wilde Parsely. Chap. xlii.

✱ *The Description.*

The herbe which we (in folowing the auncient Theophrastus) do call wilde Ache or Parsely, hath large leaues, all jagged, cut, and bittered, muche lyke the leaues of the wilde Carrot but larger. The stalkes be rounde and holow of foure or fife foote long, of a browne red colour next the ground, at the top of them growe spokie rundels, or rounde tuftes with white flowers, after them cometh a flat rough seede, not muche vnylike the seede of Dyl, but greater. The roote is parted into two or three long rootes, the whiche doo growe very seldome downewardes, but most commonly are founde lying ouerthwarte and alongst, here and there, and are hoate and burning vpon the tongue. The whole herbe both stalkes & leaues, is full of white sappe, lyke to the Tithymales or Spurges, the whiche cometh forth when it is broken or pluckt.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe is founde in this Countreie in moyst places, about pondeges, and alongst by ditches, neuerthelesse it is not very common.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The wilde Parsely flowreth in Iune, and his seede is ripe in July.

✱ *The*

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke, *σάπων ἄγριον*, & *ἡ δὲ ποσειδων ἄγριον*: in Latine, *Apium syluestre*, that is to say, *Wilde Parsely*: in frenche, *Perfil*, or *Ache saunage*: in high Douche, *Wilder Eppich*, or *Epfigh*: in base Almaigne, *Wilde Eype*. Of this herbe Theophrastus writeth, in his vij. booke the iiii. Chap. saying that y wilde Parsely hath red stemmes. And Dioscorides in his third booke the lxxij. Chap. In some shops of this Countrie it is called *Meum*: & they vse the rootes of this Parsely in steede of *Meum*.

✿ *The Nature.*

The wilde Parsely and specially the roote thereof is hoate and drye in the thirde degree.

✿ *The Vertues.*

✿ The roote of wilde Parsely holden in the mouth & chewed, appeaseth the rigour of the tooth ache, and draweth abundance of humours fro the braine.

Of water Parsly. Chap. lxxij.

✿ *The kyndes.*

There is founde in this Countrie two kyndes of this herbe, one great, the other smal, the which do differ but onely in figure and that is long of the diuersite of the places where as it groweth, for the one is changed into the other, whē as it is remoued fro one place to another. That is to say, that which groweth alwayes in the water, becommeth smal being planted vpon the lande or drie ground: and on the contrarie, that whiche groweth vpon the drie land becommeth great, being planted in the water: so that to say the trueth, these two herbes are but all one, which doth not only happen to this herbe, but also to diuers others, that grow in the waters or moyst medowes.

✿ *The Description.*

✿ The great water Parsely, hath round, hollow, smooth brittle stalkes, & long leaues made & fashioned of diuers little leaues standing directly one agaynst another, and spread abroad like winges, wherof each little leafe by it selfe is playne and smooth, and snipt about the edges lyke to a sawe. At the top of the stalkes growe litle spokie rundels with white flowers. The roote is ful of harte threds, & it putteth forth on the sides new springs, al the herbe is of a stronger & pleasanter sauour then any of the kyndes of Parsely, & being bruised & rubbed betwixt the handes doth smell almost like *Petrolum*.

✿ The lesser water Parsely, in sent is lyke to the abouesayde, his stalkes be lykwise holowe, but smaller. The leaues be not lyke to the greater, but drawing neare to the leaues of Cheruill, but yet more tenderer, and more mangled, pounsed or iagged. the smal flowers be white and do also growe in litle round tuftes, and shadowie or spokie circles growing thicke and neare throng together. The roote is ful of threddy stringes, and doth lykewyse put forth diuers
newe

Apium syluestre.

newe springes or branches, the whiche do stretch and spreade abroad upon the ground, and cleave fast to the ground taking roote here and there.

Lauer Crateux.
Great water Parsely.



Lauerminus.
Small water Parsely.
Iuncus odoratus.



✠ The Place.

- 1 The greater water Parsely groweth in ditches and poudes.
- 2 The lesser groweth in moyst meadowes that stande lowe and waterie, not very farre from pooles, and standing waters, yet sometimes lyke wise therein.

✠ The Tyme.

Water Parsely flowzeth in June and July.

✠ The Names.

- 1 The first herbe shoulde seeme to be a kind of that which is called in Greeke σίον in Latine, Lauer, and Sium: in frenche, Berle: in high Douche, Wasser Epfich: in base Almaine, Water Eppe, that is to say, Ache, or water Parsely. Turner and Cooper do call it, Sallade Parsely, Yellow water cresses, and Bell ragges.
- 2 The seconde is lyke wise a kinde of Sium, as namely that whiche is called Iuncus odoratus. And yet it is not the vpright Iuncus, for this is but named for a likenesse vnto it, because that his stalkes be like rushes, and it hath a pleasant smell.

✠ The Nature and Vertues.

Without doubt this herbe is of complexion hoate and drie, and in vertue lyke to the other Sium.

Of Gaſtarde Parſley. Chap. xlvij.

* The Deſcription

Caucalis.

Caucalis is a hearie herbe & ſomewhat rough, not much vnlike Carrot. The leaues be almoſt lyke the leaues of Coriander, but diſmembred and parted into ſmaller iaggies or frengis. At the toppe of the branches growe ſhadowy buſhes or ſpoke rundels, with white flowers whole greateſt blades or leaues are turned outwardeſ. The ſeede is long and rough like Carrot ſeede, but greater then Common ſeede.

* The Place.

This herbe is founde in this Countrey in the Meuze of Corne ſeeldes.

* The Tyme.

It flowreth in Iune, and within ſhort ſpace after the ſede is ripe.

* The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke καυκαλις: and alſo in Latine, Cauca-
lis, of ſome δάυκος ἀγρίος: that is to ſay, Daucus ſylueſtris: vnknewen in ſhoppes: Cooper calleth it, Gaſtarde Parſley, and ſayth it is an herbe lyke Fenill with a white flower and commeth of noughtie Parſly ſeede.

* The Nature.

Caucalis is hoate and drie.

* The Vertues.

Caucalis prouoketh to make water like Daucus, wherunto Cauca-
lis is much & muche like in vertues, as witneſſeth Galen. Maſchiolus attributeth many o-
ther excellent vertues to the herbe Cauca-
lis, as you may ſee in his Commenta-
ries vpon the ſeconde booke of Dioſcorides.

Of Smyrnum. Chap. xlix.

* The Deſcription.

This herbe, as Dioſcorides writeth, hath leaues lyke Parſley, and they
bende downewarde, of a ſtrong and pleaſant Aromaticall ſmell with
ſome ſharpenes, and of a yelowiſh colour, greater and thicker then the
leaues of Parſley: at the top of the ſtalkes grow ſmal ſpoky tuſſets or rundels
lyke Dyll, with yelow flowers and after them a ſmal blacke ſeede, lyke the
ſeede of Colewurt, it is ſharpe and bitter in taſte like Myrthe. The roote is
of a good length, playne, and ful of iuyce, of a good ſmal and ſharpe taſte, blacke
without and white within.

* The Place.

Smyrnum, as ſaith Dioſcorides, groweth in Cilicia vpon the mount Amanus,



in stonie rough and drie groundes,
but now some diligēt Herbozistes
do sowe it in their gardens.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke
σμύρνιον: in Latine, Smyrnum: in
Cilicia, Petroselinon, and of some
as Galen writeth, Hipposelinon a-
greste, that is wilde Alexander.

✱ *The Nature.*

Smyrnum is hoate and drie in
the thirde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

- A** The leaues and roote of Smyr-
num doo appease and mitigate the
olde rough, and the hardnesse in
fetching breath, they stoppe the bel-
ly, and are very good agaynst the
byttinges and stingnges of vene-
mous beastes, & agaynst the payne
to make water.
- B** The leaues of Smyrnum layde
to, doth dissolue wennes and harde
swellings that be newe, it dryeth
bp sores, and exulcerations, and
gieweth together woundes.
- C** The seede is good agaynst the
diseases & stoppings of the splene,
the kidneies, and the bladder, it moueth womens natural sicknes, and driueth
foorth the after birth or secondines.
- D** To be dronken in wine it is good against the Sciaticque, that is the disease
of the hippes or hanche.
- E** It stayeth the windinesse and blastings of the stomacke, taken as is before-
sayde.
- F** It prouoketh sweat, and helpeth muche them that haue the Dropsie, and is
good against the comming againe of suche feuers, as come by fittes.

Of Cheruill. Chap. I.

✱ *The Description.*

Cheruill leaues are of a light greene colour, tender, brittel, much jagged
and cut, somewhat hearie, and of good sauour. The stalkes be rounde
smal and holow, vpon the which grow rundels or spokie tuffetes with
white flowers, and alter them a long sharpe browne seede. The roote is white
and small.

✱ *The Place.*

Cheruill is common in this Countrie, and is sown in al gardens amongst
wortes and potherbes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The Cheruill that is sown in March or Aprill flowieth bytimes, and de-
liuereth his seede in June and July, but that whiche is sown in August, aby-
deth the winter and flowieth not before April next folowing.

fff

✱ *The*



✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called of Columella, Charophyllum, and Chærephyllum: of þ Apothecaries in our time Cerefolium: in frenche, *Cerfueil*: in high Douch, *Korffelkraut*, or *Kerbelkraut*: in base Almaigne, *Keruel*: in English, *Cheruil*, and *Cheruel*.

✱ *The Nature.*

This herbe is hoate and drie.

✱ *The Vertues.*

A Cheruill eaten with other meates, is good for the stomacke, for it giuerh a good taste to the meates, and stirreth by meate lust.

B This herbe boyled in wine, is good for them that haue the strangurie, if the wine be dronken, and the herbe be layde as an implayster, vpon the place of the bladder.

C It is good for people that be dul, olde, and without courage, for it reioyceh and comforteth them, and increaseth theyr strength.

Of *Gingidium*, in Spanisþ *Visnaga*.
Chap. li.

✱ *The Description.*

*G*ingidium, in leaues, flowers, knobby stalkes, and fashion, is lyke to the wilde Carrot, sauing that his leaues be tenderer, thicker set, and cut into smaller thrommes, or iagged fringes, and the stalkes be slenderer and playner, and the whole herbe is neyther rough nor hearie as the wylde Carrot is, but playne and smothe and of a bitter taste. The flowers be white and growe vppon spokie toppes or tustes lyke the wilde Carrot: after them commeth the seede, the which being ripe, the stems with their spokie tustes become stiffe, and ware strong and harde, lyke small staues or little stikes, and the spokes or little stikes of the tust of this herbe, the Italians and Spaniardes doo vse as tooth-pickes. For the whiche purpose it is maruelous good and excellent. The roote is white and bitter.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth of his owne kind in Spayne, and as *Dioscorides* sayth, in *Syria*



Gingidium.



Syria and Cilicia: it is not founde in this Countre, but amongst certayne Herboristes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

This herbe flowzeth in this Countre in August, and deliuereth his seede in September.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke γγγιδιον: in Latine, Gingidium: in Syria, Lepidion: and of some also, as witnesseth Dioscorides, especially of the Romanes, Bisacutum: therefore it is yet at this day called in Spayne, Vismaga: vnknewen in the Shoppes of Douchlande, Brabant, and this Countre: it may be called Toothpicke Cheruill.

✱ *The Nature.*

Gingidium, as witnesseth Galen, is not so exceeding hoate, but it is drie in the seconde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Gingidium eaten rawe or boyled with other meates, is very good for the stomacke, as Dioscorides sayth, bycause it is drie and comfortable, as Plinie writeth.

The same boyled in wine and dronken, is good for the bladder, prouoketh vryne, and is good against the grauell and the stone.

The harde stemmes of the great rundels or spokie tuftes are good to clesne the teeth, bycause they be harde, and do easily take away such filth & baggage, as sticke fast in the teeth, without hurting the iawes or gummes: and besides this they leaue a good sent or tast to the mouth.

Of Shepheardes Needel or wilde Cheruill. Chap. liij.

✱ *The Description.*

Scandix.

This herbe doth not muche differ in the quantitie of his stalkes, leaues and flowers from Cheruill, but it hath no pleasant smell. The stalkes be round and harde. The leaues be like the leaues of Cheruill, but greater and more finely cut, & of a browne grene colour. The flowers whiche be white grow vpon crownes or tuftes, after the whiche come by long seedes, muche like to final packe Needelles. The roote is white, and as long as ones finger.

✱ *The Place.*

We may finde it in this Countre in fat and fertill feeldes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

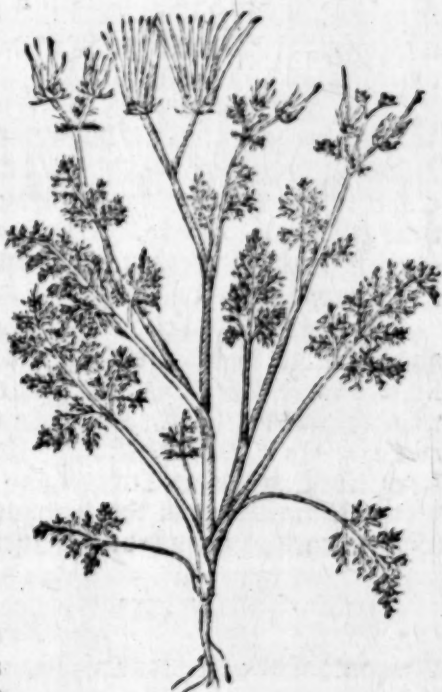
Shepheardes Needell flowzeth in May and Iune, and in shorte space after it yeeldeth his seede.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greke σκανδix: in Latine, Scandix, herba scauaria, Acus pastoris, or Acula, bycause his sede is like to a needel, in French, *Aiguille de berger*: in Spanishe, Quixones: in base Almaine, Aeldenkeruel: in Englishe, Shepheardes Needel, wilde Cheruill, and Needel Cheruill.

✱ *The Nature.*

Scandix is hoate and drie in the seconde degree.



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✱ *The*

✠ *The Vertues.*

Scandix eaten is good & wholesome for the stomacke and belly, & in times past hath bene a common herbe amongst the Greekes, but of smal estimation & value, & taken but onely for a wilde wurt or herbe. Aristophanes in times past by occasion of this herbe taunted Euripides, saying, that his mother was not a seller of wurttes or good potherbes, but onely of Scandix, as Plinie writeth.

The same boyled and dronken, openeth the stoppings of the liuer, kidnepes, & the bladder, and is good for all the inwarde partes, and bowels of man.

Of Myrrhis Calthes or Carex. Chap. liij.

✠ *The Description.*

Myrrhis.

Myrhis in leaues and stalkes is somewhat lyke Hemlocke: it hath great large leaues, very much cut and iagged, & diuided into many partes, hauing sometime white speckles or sportes. The stalkes be rounde (somewhat crested) and two or thre foote long: at the top of the stalkes growe rundels, or spokie tuftes with white flowers, and after them cometh a long seede. The roote is long & rounde, not much differing in taste and sa- uour from Carrot. The whole herbe, but especially the first leaues are beset with a soft downe or fine heare, and are in smell & sa- uour much lyke to Cheruil, and therefore it is called in base Almaigne wilde Keruel, that is to say, wilde Cheruel.

✠ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth of his owne kind in some meadowes of Douchlande: in this Countrie the Herboristes doo sowe it in their gardens.

✠ *The Tyme.*

This herbe bloweth in May, and his seede is ripe in June.

✠ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *μύρρις*, and in Latine, Myrrhis, of some also *μύρρα*, Myrrha: and of the writers at these dayes, Cicutaria, because it doth somewhat resemble Hemlocke, whiche is named in Latine, Cicuta: in frenche, *Cicutaire*, or *Perfil d'asne*: in high Douche, *Wilder Korfel*: in base Almaigne, *Wilde Keruel*: in Englishe, as Turner sayth, Calthes, or Carex, because Spirifers bie the stemmes both of this herbe and Hemlocke, for quilles and Carex, to winde yarne vpon, it may be called also wilde Cheruell, or mocke Cheruill.

✠ *The Nature.*

Myrrhis, especially the roote is hoate in the second degree, & of subtil partes.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The roote of Myrrhis dronken w wine prouoketh womes flowes, Deliuereth & the secondine & dead child, & purgeth & clenseth women after their deliuerance.

The same taken in lyke sort prouoketh vrine, & is good against the bitinges & of feeble Spiders, and suche lyke venemous beastes.

The same boyled in the broth of fleshe, doth clense the breast from sceme and other corruption, and is very good for suche as are leade and vnlustie, or falling into consumption.

Thep



They say also that it is good to be dröken in wine, in the time of Pestilence, and that suche as haue dröken thre or foure times of the same wine, shall not be infected with the plague.

Of Asparagus. Chap. liij.

✱ The Kindes.

There be two sortes of Asparagus, the garden and wilde Asparagus.

Asparagus. Sperage.

Corruda. wilde Sperage.



✱ The Description.

The Asparagus of the gardē at his first comming forth of the ground, putteth forth long shutes or tender stalkes, playne, rounde, without leaues, as bigge as ones finger, grosse, and thicke, hauing at the top a certayne bud or knop, the whiche afterwarde spreadeth abroad into many branches hanging lyke heares. The fruite groweth vpon the branches lyke round berries, first greene, and after ward of a yellowish red. euen of the colour of Coral, within that berrie is a blacke seede. The rootes be long and slender and interlaced or wouen one in another.

The wilde Asparagus in his first springes and fruite, is muche lyke to the garden Sparagus, the rest is altogether rough and pricking, for in steede of the long soft heares, wherewithal the garden Asparagus is couered, this hath nothing els but thornes, very smal, hard, short, & prickley, wherewithal the brāches are furnished.

✱ The Place.

The manured or tame Asparagus groweth in Burgundie and some other Countries as in Almaine, in stony places, where as is good earth, and fatte ground: in this Countrie it is planted in the gardens of Herbozistes.

The wilde kinde groweth in certayne places of Italy, and throughout all Languedoc.

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¶ The

✱ *The Tyme.*

The bare stalkes of first tender springes of Asparagus shute vp in Aprill, at what time they be boyled & eaten in salade, with oyle, salt, & vinegar. The fruit is ripe in August.

✱ *The Names.*

- 1 Garden Asparagus is called in greke ἀσπάργος: in Latine, Asparagus, & in shoppes Sparag: in high douch, Spargē: in base Almain Cozaelcrypt: in english sperage.
- 2 The wild Asparagus is called in Greke ἀσπάργος πικραῖος, ἡ μωκκωβία: in Latine Asparagus sylvestris, and Curruda: vnkknown in the shoppes of this Countrie.

✱ *The Nature.*

Asparagus, especially the rootes are temperate in heate and cold, taking part of a certaine dysnesse.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The first tender springes of Asparagus parboyled & eaten with oyle & vinegar, & prouoke vrine, and are good agaynst the strangurie, and they soften the belly.

The decoction of broth of Asparagus, by it selfe (or with Tiche Deason) & drunken openeth the stoppiages of the liuer and kidneyes: and also it is good against the Jaundice, stopping of the water, strangury, and the grauel & stone.

Some say, that if it be taken in the same maner, it easeth and consumeth the Sciatica and payne of members out of ioynt.

The roote boyled in wine is good for the & are bitten of any venemous beast.

Of Senuie or Mustarde. Chap. lv.

✱ *The Kynnes.*

There be two sortes of Senuie, the tame & the wilde, wherof also the tame or garden Senuie is of two sortes: the one with a great white seede, the other hauing a litle browne seede.

Sinapi sylvestre. Wilde Mustarde seede.

Sinapi hortensis. Mustarde seede.

✱ *The Description.*

The tame white Mustarde hath great rough leaues, at the first not much vnlike & leaues of Turnep, but after the first leaues there folowe other & are smaller & moze iagged, growing vpon the stalkes whiche hearie & thye

three or foure foote long, & diuideth it self into many brāches alongest y^e which grow yellowish flowers, & after them long hearie huskes or coddies, wherein is the seede which is round & pale, greater then Rape seede, in taste sharpe & hoate.

2 The seconde kinde of tame Mustarde with the browne seede, which is the blacke Mustarde & common Senep, is like to the aforesayd in leaues, stalkes and growing. The flowers be yellow. The seede is browne, smaller then Rape seede, and in taste also sharpe and hoate.

3 The wilde kind hath great large leaues, very much iagged and rough with stalkes like the other, but it groweth not so high. The flowers be of a pale yelow, fashioned like a crosse, after which commeth the seede which is reddish, enclosed in long round huskes. ** The Place.*

1.2. Mustarde or Senuie is sown in gardens and feeldes.

3 The wilde kind groweth of his owne nature, in stonie places, and waterie groundes, and alongst the high wayes. ** The Tyme.*

The Mustarde and Charlock do flower in June and July, and during the same time, they pceide their seede. ** The Names.*

Mustarde is called in Greeke σινάπι in Latine, Sinapi, in shoppes Sinapis and Sinapium: in high Douche, Seuff: in base Almaigne, Mostaert: in English, Senuie and Mustarde.

1 The first kind is called σινάπι κρηναίον, Sinapi hortēse: & in y^e shops of this Countrie Eruca: in frenche, *Blanche Mostarde*: in high Douche, *Weisser Seuff*: in base Almaigne, *Wit Mostaert*: in English, *White Senuie*, & *white Mustarde seede*.

2 The seconde is also counted for a kind of Mustarde, and of the later writers is called Sinapi commune: in frenche, *Senene de iardin*, ou *Mostarde noire*: in hygh Douch, *Zamer Seuff*: in base Almaigne, *Ghemepne Mostaert*: in English, the common Senuie or Mustarde.

3 The wilde kinde is called of the later writers σινάπι ἄγριον: Sinapi syluestre: in french, *Sancle*: in high Douch, *Wilder Seuff*: in base Almaigne, *Wilden Mostaert*. ** The Nature.*

The Mustarde, especially the seede which men cal Senuie, is hoate and dry, almost in the fourth degree. ** The Vertues.*

Senuie brused or ground with vineger is a wholesome sawce meete to be eaten with harde & grosse meates, either flesh or fishe: for it helpeth their digestion, and is good for the stomacke to warme the same, and prouoketh appetite.

It is good to be given in meates, to such as be short winded, & are stopped in y^e the breast: for it ripeth and causeth to cast forth tough flemme, that troubleth or loadeth the stomacke and breast.

Mustarde seede chewed in the mouth draweth downe thinne flemme from C the head and brayne: appealeth toothache: it hath the same vertue, if it be mingled with Meade, and holden in the mouth, and gargled.

They vse to make a good gargarisme with hony vineger & Mustarde seede, D against the tumours and swelling of the vuula and the Almondes about the throte, and roote of the tongue.

For the same intent, especially when suche tumours are become harde and C wahren old, they make a necessarie and profitable gargarisme with the iuyce of Mustarde seede & Meade, for it slaketh, wasteth, or consumeth such swellings and hardnesse of the Almondes and throte.

Senuie dronken with Hydromel or honyed water, is good agaynst the ter- F rour and shaking of agues, prouoketh the flowers and vrine.

The same seede snufft by into the nosethilles, causeth one to sneese, helpeth the S that haue the falling sicknesse, and women that haue the strangling of the mo-

ther, to waken them by agayne.

H The same pound with figges, & layd to in manner of a playster, taketh away the homring noyse & ringing of the eares or head, & is good against deafnesse.

I The iuyce of the same dyed in the Sonne, and afterwarde delayed with hony cleareth the sight, and taketh away roughnesse of the eye browes.

K They make an emplayster with the same & figges, very good for to be layd vpon the heades of suche as are fallen into the Lethargie or drowisie euill, and cannot waken them selues: it is likewise good against the Sciatica or payne of the hanche, the hardnesse of the spleene or melte: and against the Dropsie, to be layde as an emplayster to the bellies of suche as are greened therewithall. To be short this emplayster is of great force agaynst all colde greefes and diseales, especially when they are wahren old, for it doth warine and bring heate agayne into the diseased partes, it digesteth colde humours and draweth them forth.

L Senuie mingled with hony and newe grease, or with a Cerote made of ware, cureth the noughtie scurffe or scales in the head whiche cause the heare to fall of, it scoureth the face from all freckles and spottes, and taketh away the blew marks that come of brusing.

M If it be layde to with vineger, it is good for Lepres, wilde scabbes and running scurffe, and is good agaynst the bitinges of Serpentes.

N The perfume or sauor therof driueth away al venom, & venemous beastes.

Of Rapistrum, or Charlock. Chap. lvi.

✠ The Description.

Rapistrum. Charlock.

Charlock hath great rough brode leaues, lyke the leaues of Turnep, the stalkes be rough & slender most commonly of a foote long, with many yellow flowers, coddies and seede like Turnep, but hoate or biting sharpe lyke to Mustarde seede. The roote is small and single.

✠ The Place.

Charlocke groweth in all places alongst the wayes, about old walles and rupnous places and oftentimes in the feeldes, especially there, where as Turnepes and Rauwes haue ben sown, so that it shoulde seeme to be a corrupt & euill weede, or enimie to the Rauw.

✠ The Time.

Charlocke flowzeth from Marche or April vntill midsummer, and the seede also rypeth from time to tyme in the meane space.

✠ The Names.

This herbe is called of the later writers Rapistrum, and of some also Synapsylvestre: in frenche, Felar, or Tortelle: in high Douche, Hederich: in base Al-maigne Hericke: in Englishe, Charlock.

✠ The Nature.

Charlock, and specially the seede is hoate and drie in the thirde degree, and of temperament lyke Senuie.

✠ The Vertues.

I This herbe of the later Physitions, is not vled in medicine, but some with this



this seeede do make Mustarde, as with Senuie, the whiche they cate with meate in steede of Mustarde: whereby it is euident that the seeede of this herbe doth not much differ from Senuie in vertue and operation, and that it may be taken in steede thereof, although it be not al thing so good, and therfore it was reckoned of Theophrast and Galen amongst those seedes, wherewithall men vsed commonly to prepare and dresse their meates.

Of Rockat. Chap. lviij.

✠ The Kindes.

Of this herbe be found two Kindes, the one tame which is the common Rockat most vsed, the other is wilde,

Eruca. Rockat.

Eruca sylvestris Wild Rockat.



✠ The Description.

The tame Rockat hath leaues of a browne greene colour, very much and deeply iagged or rather torne vpo both sides, of a hoate biting taste, the stalkes be a foote lōg or somewhat more: vpon which grow many yellowe flowers, and after them little coddess, in whiche the seeede is containned. The roote is long with hearie stringes, and doth not lightly dye in winter, but putteth forth newe stemmes euery yere.

The wylde kinde is muche lyke to the garden Rockat, sauing that it is altogether smaller, especially the leaues and flowers, whiche be also yellower, and do bring forth small coddess.

Besides these two Kindes, a man shall fynde in the gardens of this Countrie another kynde of Rockat, called Rockat gentle, or Romayne Rockat, its leaues and flowers much lyke to the wilde Mustarde, wherof we haue before spoken, sauing that his leaues be not so rough nor hearie, and are more conuenient to be beaten.

✠ The

¶ *The Place.*

- 1 The garden Rockat is planted in gardens, and is also found in this Countre in certayne rude vntoyled and stonie places, and vpon olde broken walles.
- 2 The wild Rockat is found also in stony places about high wayes & pathes.

* *The Tyme.*

Rockat flowreth cheefely in June and July.

¶ *The Names.*

Rockat is called in Greeke *ῥοκαρυ* in Latine, *Eruca*; in Frenche, *Roquette*; in Douche, *Roket*; in base Almaigne, *Rakette*.

- 1.3 The first and also the third kynd is called *Eruca sativa*, & *hortensis* in French, *Roquette domestique* or *cultivee* in base Almaigne, *Roomsche Rakette*; in English, *Garden* or *tame Rockat*, and *Rockat gentil*.

- 2 The wilde is called *Eruca sylvestris*, that is to say, *wilde Rockat*; in base Almaigne, *wilde Rakette*.

✿ *The Nature.*

Rockat is hoate and drie in the thirde degree.

* *The Vertues.*

Rockat is a good Salade herbe to be eaten with Letuce, Purcelayne, and other like colde herbes, for being so eaten it is good and wholesome for the stomacke, & causeth that such colde herbes do not hurt the stomacke; but if Rockat be eaten alone, it causeth headache, and heateth to much, therfore it must neuer be eaten alone, but alwayes with Letuce or Purcelayne.

The vse therof stirreth vp bodily pleasure, especially of the seede, also it prouoketh vrine, and helpeth the digestion of the meates.

The seede thereof is good against the popson of the Scorpion, & Shrowe C and suche like vencimous beastes.

The seede layd to with hony, taketh away freckles, lentils, & other faultes of the face, also it taketh away blacke and blew spots and scarres, layde to with the gawle of an Ore.

Men say, that who so taketh the seede of Rockat before he be beaten or whipt, shalbe so hardened, that he shall easily endure the payne, according as Plinie writeth.

The roote boyled in water, draweth forth shardes and splinters of broken bones being layde therevpon.

Of Tarragon or biting Dragon. Chap. lviij.

✿ *The Description.*

Tarragon hath long, narrow, darke, grene leaues, in taste very sharpe, and burning or biting the tongue almost like Rockat, not muche vnlke the leaues of common Hylope, but muche longer, and somewhat larger. The stalkes be rounde of two foote hygh, parted into many branches, vpon whiche growe many small knoppes or litle buttons, the which at their opening shewe many small flowers, as yelow as golde intermingled with blacke. They being past cometh the seede. The roote is long and small, very threddy creeping alongst the grounde hither and thither, & putteth forth perely here and there newe stalkes and springes. Ruellius in his second booke Chap. xcvi. saith, that this herbe cometh of Lineseede put into a Radish roote, or within the scale of the sea Onyon, called *Scylla* in Latine, and so set into the grounde and planted, and therefore he saith, it hath part of both their natures, for it draweth partly towardes vineger, and partly towardes salt, as may be iudged by the taste.

✿ *The*

✿ *The Place.*

Tarragon is planted in gardens, but yet it is not very common.

✿ *The Tyme.*

Tarragon abideth Greene, from the moneth of Marche, almost to winter, but it flowreth in July.

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe hath not bene written of by any learned man before Ruellius tyme, neyther is it yet wel knowen, but in some places of Englande, France, and certayne Townes of this Countrey, as Inwarpe, Biurelles, Malines, &c. where as it was first brought out of France. And therfore it hath none other name, but that whiche was geuen first by the Frenchemen, who called it *Targon*, and *Dragon*: and according to the same it is called in Latine, *Draco*: and of some *Dracunculus hortensis*: that is the litle Dragon of the garden: it is also called in Englishe, Tarragon, whiche shoulde seeme to be borrowed from the frenche, neuerthelesse it was allowed a Denizon in England long before the tyme of Ruellius writing.

✿ *The Nature.*

All this herbe is hoate and burning in the mouth and vpon the tongue, whereby it is certayne that it is hoate and dry in the thirde degree, and in temperature muche lyke to Rockat.

✿ *The Vertues.*

This herbe is also good to be eaten in Salade with Lettuce, as Rockat, for it correcteth the coldenesse of Lettuce and suche lyke colde herbes. Moreover where this herbe is put into the Salade, there needeth not much vinegar nor salt, for as Ruellius writeth, it is sharpe and salt ynough of it selfe.

Of Cresses. Chap. lii.✿ *The Description.*

Garden Cresses haue small narrowe jagged leaues, of a sharpe burnyng taste: the stalkes be rounde of a foote long, and bring forth many small white flowers, and after them litle rounde flat huskes, within which the seede is contayned of a browne reddish colour.

✿ *The Place.*

Cresses are commonly sown in all gardens of this Countrey.

✿ *The Tyme.*

Cresses that are timely sown, bring forth their seede bytyme, but that whiche is later sown, bringeth forth flowers and seede moze lately.

✿ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greke *κρίσος*: in Latine, *Nasturtium* of some later writers *Cressio*: in Frenche, *Cresson* almayns, or *Nastort*: in high Douch, *Kress*, and Garten *Kress*: in base Almaine, *Kersse*: in Englishe, *Cresses*, *Towne Kars*, or *Towne Cresses*.

Draco.

* *The Nature.*

Cresses are hoate and dry almost in the fourth degree, especially the seede, and the herbe when it is drie: for being but yet greene they do not heate nor dry so vehemently, but that they may be eaten with bread, as Galen saith.

* *The Vertues.*

- A Cresses eaten in Salade with Letuce, is of vertue like to Rokat, a good amongst cold herbes, for eaten alone it ouerturneth the stomacke, and hurteth the same, because of his great heate and sharpenesse.
- B The seede looseth the belly, and killeth, and driueth forth wormes, it diminisheth the melte, prouoketh the flowers, and putteth forth the seconde and the dead childe.
- C It is good against Serpentes and venemous beastes, and the perfume of the same causeth them to auoyde.
- D The same taken with the broth of a pullet or chicken, or any other lyke moist meates, doth ripe and bring forth tough fleme, wherewithall the breast is combed or charged.
- E The same laide to with hony, cureth the hardness of the melte, scoureth away scuruienesse, and fowle spreading scabbes, dissolucth colde swellinges, and keepeth the heare from falling of.
- F Being lard to with hony & vineger, it is good against the Sciatica, & payne in the hyppes, and the head ache that is olde, and against all olde colde diseases.
- G To conclude the seede of Cresses is in vertue very lyke Senuie, as Galen writeth.

Nasturtium.



Of Water Cresses. Chap. lx.

* *The Kindes.*

Water Cresses are of two sortes, great and small.

* *The Description.*

- 1 **T**he great water Cresse hath rounde holowe stalkes of a foote and a halfe long, with long leaues made of diuers other litle roundish leaues standing together vpon one stemme. The flowers be small and white, growing at the toppe of the branches amongst the stemmes, after whiche follow small coddies or huskes, within which is the seede, which is small and yelow. The roote is white and full of hearie laces or stringes.

- 2 The lesser water Cresse, at the first hath rounde leaues, then commeth the rounde stalke of a foote long, vpon the whiche growe long leaues tagged on both sides, almost like the leaues of Rokat. The flowers growe at the highest of the stalkes, of colour somewhat white, or of a light Carnation, after whiche come small huskes, wherein the seede lyeth.

* *The Place.*

- 1 The greater watercresse groweth in diches, standing waters, and fountaynes or springes.
- 2 The lesser watercresse groweth in moist groundes and meadowes that are ouer.

Sium Nasturtium aquaticum.
Great Watercresse.



Sisymbrium alterum cardamine.
Small watercresse.



ouerwhelmed and drenched with water in the winter season, also in standing waters and diches.

¶ The Tyme.

- 1 The great watercresse flowreth in July and August.
- 2 The lesser flowreth in May, and almost vntil the ende of sommer.

¶ The Names.

- 1 The first kinde is called in high Douche, Braun Kers; in base Almaigne, waterkerse; in Shoppes also *Nasturtium aquaticum*: and seemeth very wel to be that *Sium* of the which *Cratenas* maketh mention, in English, Water Kars, and Water Cresse.

- 2 The seconde kinde is called in Greeke *σισυμβριον ἕρπον, ἡ καρδανη*: in Latine, *Sisymbrium alterum cardamine*: of some also *Sium*: in frenche, *Passerage saunage*, or *Petit Cresson aquatique*: in high Douch, *Gauchblum*, *wilder Kers*, and *Wilsen Kers*: in base Almaigne, *Coerkoerbloemen*, and *Cleyn Waterkerse*: of the *Herboristes*, *Flos cuculi*, of some *Nasturtium aquaticum*: in English, the lesser Watercresse, and Coccow flowers. This is no *Iberis* as some haue deemed it.

¶ The Nature.

These two herbes are hoate and drie in the seconde degree.

¶ The Vertues.

Water Cresse is good to be eaten in Salade, either by it selfe or with other herbes, for it causeth one to make water, it breaketh and bringeth forth the grauel and stone, and is good for suche as haue the strangurie, and agaynst all stoppings of the kidneys and bladder.

Egg

The

The lesser watercresse taketh away spottes and freckles from the face and al such blemishes, if it be laid therto in the euening & taken away in the morning.

The wilde Passerage boyled in lye, driueth away lye, if the head or place where they be, are washed therewithall.

The kine feeding where as store of the wild Passerage or Coccow flowers growe, giue very good milke wherewithal is made excellent sweete butter.

Of winter Cresses. Chap. lxi.

✠ *The Description.*

Pseudobunium. Barbaraa.



H I S herbe hath greene grosse leaues, broade, smooth, and somewhat round, not muche vnlyke the leaues of Smalage, or garden Rape, but greater and larger the Smalage leaues. The stalkes be rounde & full of branches aboue bringing forth many litle yelow flowers, and after them long rounde coddies, wherein is enclosed a litle seede. The roote is thicke and long.

✠ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in the feeldes, & sometime also in gardens of potherbes, & places not toyled or husbanded.

✠ *The Tyme.*

This herbe is greene most commonly all the winter, but it flowreth & seedeth in May and Iune.

✠ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Douche S. Barbara kraut: and according to the same in Latine, Sanctæ Barbare herba: We haue named it Barbaraa: the Frenchmen, *Herbe de S. Barbe*: in some places of Brabant they call it Steencrypt, bycause it is good against the stone and grauel: in Holland and other places Winterkresse, bycause they do vse to eate of it in the winter time in salades, in steede of Cresses, & therefore it is called Nasturtium, or Cardamum hybernium. This seemeth to be *ψευδοβουνιον*, *Pseudobunium* of Dioscorides: for surely this is not *Sideritis latifolia*, or *Scopa regia*, as some do take it: *Herbe Sainbarbe*

✠ *The Nature.*

This herbe is hoate and drie in the seconde degree.

✠ *The Vertues.*

Herbe S. Barbe is a good herbe for salade, and is vsed in the winter season for Salades like Cresses, for the whiche purpose it doth aswell as Cresses or Rockat.

It doth mundifie and clense corrupt woundes and blcers, and consumeth dead flesh that groweth to fast, being either layde thereto, or the iuyce thereof dropped in.

Also it is certarnely proued by experience, that the seede of this herbe causeth one to make water, driueth forth grauel, and cureth the strangurie, which vertues be likewise attributed to *Pseudobunium*.



Of Thlaspi. Chap. lxxj.

The Kindes.

There be foure Kindes of wilde Cresse, or Thlaspi, the which are not muche vnlyke one another, nor vnlyke cresse in taste.

Thlaspi. The first kinde of Thlaspi.

Thlaspi alterum The seconde kinde of Thlaspi, or treacle Mustarde.



The Description.

The first kinde of Thlaspi hath long narrow leaues. The stemmes be hard and pliant or tough, of a foote and a halfe long, vpon which growe little branches bringing forth smal white flowers, and afterward flat huskes and round, with a certayne clouen brim, or edge all about at the vpmost part of eache huske, which chappe or clift, causeth the huske to resemble the hart of a man, within the sayde huskes is founde small seede the whiche is rounde, eger, and burning the mouth, and in the ende it tasteth and smacketh of garlike or onyons, and is of a brownish colour.

2 The seconde kinde hath long leaues and meetely large, longer and broader then the first, & iagged or cut about the edges. The stalkes be round of a foote long diuided into sundry smal branches, vpon which growe smal huskes, almost lyke the seede of Shepheardes pouche, within which huskes is likewise found a sharpe biting seede.

3 The thirde kinde of Thlaspi hath smaller stalkes and leaues then the afore-said and hath more smal slender branches, vpon which growe flowers and seede lyke to the other, but altogether smaller.

4 The fourth kinde hath long, small, rough, white Greene leaues, the stalkes be of a wooddy substance, round and tough or pliant, vpon the same growe smal

Egg ii

white

white flowers, the whiche past, it bringeth forth broad huskes or seede vessels, hauing a brownishe kinde of seede, very hoate in taste lyke to the seede of Cressis.

✱ *The Place.*

These herbes do grow in feedes, and all alongit the same, in vntropled places about wayes, & there is store growing together, the one kinde in one place, and the other in another.

✱ *The Tyme.*

These herbes doo flower and are in seede at sommer from Maye to August.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greke θλάστι, & θλάστισιον, καὶ σίνυπι ἄγριον: in Latine, Thlaspi, Capitella, and Scandulaceum, of some also Myrtis, Bytton, Dalmophon, Myopteron: in high Douche, Wilder Cress: in frenche, Seneue sauvage: in base Almaigne, Wilde Kerste: it may be also called in Englishe, Thlaspi.

1 The first kinde is the right Thlaspi of Dioscorides: and is called in base Almaigne, Wissekrut: and of some in Latine, Scordothlaspi: that is to say, Garlikethlaspi.

2 The second kind is called of the later writers, Nasturtium rusticum, & Sinapi rusticum: in high Douche, Bauru seuff, or Bauru kress, & the neather Douchmen in folowing the same call it, Boeren mostaert, or Boeren kerste, that is to say, Seneui, or Charles Cresse: or Charles Cresse: Turner calleth Thlaspi, treacle mustarde, Bowers mustarde, or dilhe mustarde: but I thinke it best next to Thlaspi, whiche is the Greeke name to call it Charles mustarde, both bycause of the strong and violent nature of this noughtie plant, as also in respect of the Boures, who began to be more mischieuous to the state of their Country, then this herbe is to mans nature.

3 The thirde kinde is called Thlaspi angustifolium, & Thlaspi minus: in high Douche, Bysemkraut: in base Almaigne Bessmkrut: that is to say, Bessm weede, or þ herbe seruing for Byloms. Turner calleth this Iberis Dioscoridis.

4 The fourth without all doubt is a kind of Thlaspi, but it hath no other particular name.

✱ *The Nature.*

Thlaspi, especially the seede thereof, is hoate and drie almost in the fourth degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

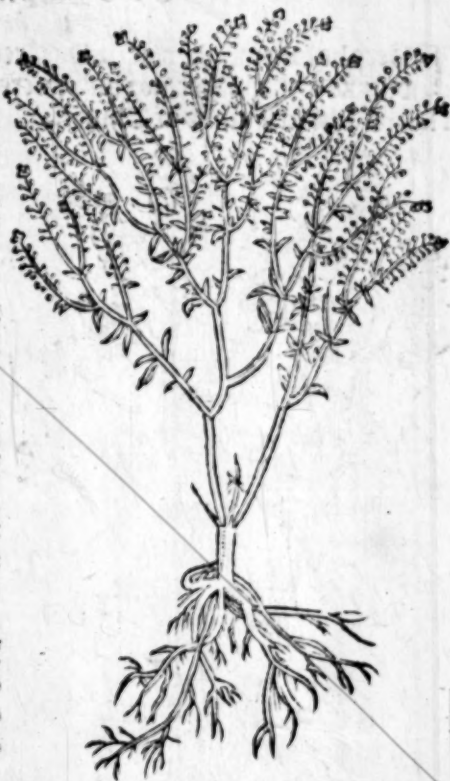
The seede of the first Thlaspi eaten, purgeth choler, both bpward & downwarde, it prouoketh womens flowers, and breaketh inwarde unpossumes.

The same as a Clyster powred in at the fundement, helpeth the Sciatica. And it is good for the same purpose to be layde vppon the greened place, lyke Mustarde seede.

✱ *The Danger.*

Seing the seede of Thlaspi is very hoate, and of a strong or bechment working, insomuche that being taken in to great a quantitie, it purgeth or scoureth euen vnto blood, and is very hurtful to women with child, therfore it may not rashly be giuen or minished inwardly.

Thlaspi minus. Besom grasse.



Of Candy Thlaspi. Chap. lxiij.✱ *The Description.*

This herbe groweth with narrow leaues, to the length of a foote, almost lyke to the leaues of Iberis. The flowers grow at the top of the plant in rounde tuftes lyke the flower of Elder, of a white or light Carnation colour: after them come flat huskes fashioned lyke the huskes of the other Thlaspi, but much smaller, within the whiche is contayned a seede of a sharpe biting taste, lyke the seede of the other Thlaspi.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe is not found in this Countrey, but in the gardens of some diligent Herboristes.

✱ *The Time.*

It flowreth in Maye, and shortly after the seed is ripe.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *σπῆλαιον*: in Latine, Arabis & Draba: of Plinie as some men holde, Dryophonon: of Herboristes at these dayes, Thlaspi de Candie, unknownen in shoppes.

✱ *The Nature.*

Candie Thlaspi is in complexion lyke to the other Thlaspies.

✱ *The Vertues.*

I They vse to eate the dried seede of this herbe with meates in steede of Pepper in the Countrey of Capadocia, as Dioscorides writeth.

Of Erysimon Dioscorides. Chap. lxiij.✱ *The Description.*

Erysimon hath long leaues deeply rent, & iagged vpon both sides, not muche vniyke the leaues of Rockat gentle or Romaine Rockat, or wilde Mustarde. The stalkes be smal, slender, and pliant, and wil twist and winde lyke Ozier withie, vpon the same stalkes or branches grow many yellow flowers, & after the come litle slender huskes, wherein also is a seede of a sharpe biting taste: the roote is long and thicke, with many smal strings or heartie threds.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in all places of
Egg iij this



Erysimon Dioscorides, lino.



The fyfth booke of
this Countre alongst the wayes, and in vntoyled stonie places.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Erysimon flowreth very plentifully in this Countre, in the moneth of June and July.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke ἐρύσιμον: in Latine, Irio: of some χαμαίπιλον: Chamaphilon. This is the Erysimum of Dioscorides, and not of Theophrastus, for the Erysimum of Theophrastus, is not all one with that of Dioscorides, as we haue sufficiently declared elsewhere. Cooper Englisheth Irio: by the name of winter Cresses.

✱ *The Nature.*

Erysimon is hoate and drie lyke Cresses.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The seede of Erysimon taken with hony in manner of a Lohoc, and often licked, ripeth and causeth to spet out the tough and clammye slemme gathered within the breast & lunges: likewise it is good against the shortnesse of breath, and the olde cough: it shalbe the moze conuenient for the same purpose, if you steepe the seede first in faire water, and then drie it by the fire, or els lappe it in paste and bake it, for els it wilbe to hoate.

The same seede so prepared and put into the medicines, is good agaynst the Jaunders, and gripinges of the belly, against the Sciatica, and against all venome and popson.

The seede of Erysimon mingled with hony and water auayleth much to be layd vnto hidden Cankers, harde swellinges, impostumes behinde the eares, the olde and harde impostumes of the breastes, and genitours: for it wasteth and consumeth cold swellinges.

Iberis.

Of Iberis. Chap. lxx.

Sciatica

Cresse.

✱ *The Description.*



Iberis hath round stalkes of a cubite long, full of branches: the small leaues be narrowe, yet a litle greater then the leaues of Cresses. The flowers be smal & white, after which there folowe small shelles or huskes wherein the seede is, the roote is somewhat thicke & white, in taste hoate & sharpe.

✱ *The Place.*

Iberis groweth in Italy and other hoate Countreies, about olde walles and other vntoyled places. The Herboristes of this Countre do sowe it in their gardens.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Iberis flowreth and is in seede at Midsummer.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greke ἰβηρίς καὶ καρδμαντική, and of some λεπίδιον: in Latine, Iberis, Cardamantice, Lepidium, and of some Nasturtium sylvestre: in English, Iberis, and of Turner Sciatica Cresse.

✱ *The*



¶ *The Nature.*

Iberis is very hoate and drie, of nature lyke to Cresses.

¶ *The Vertues.*

The Auncient Physitions, especially Damocrates, say that the roote of I. Iberis mingled with Swines grease, cureth the Sciatica growe. if a man binde of this opyntment to his hanche huckle bone, or the aking place the ipace of foure houres, & the women two houres, but immediatly after the remeuing of this opyntment, they must enter into a bathe. Reade Turner for the rest of this cure vnder the title Iberis.

Of Dittander Dittany but rather Pepperwurt.
Chap. lxxvi.

¶ *The Description.*

Dittany whiche we may more rightly cal Pepperwurt, hath long brode leaues, not muche vnylike the Baye tree leafe, but a great deale larger and longer, and a little natched or toothed about lyke a sawe. The stalkes and branches be round, vncasie or harde to be broken, and about two foote high: at the toppe whereof growe a number of small white flowers, and after them a small seede. The roote is long & single creeping vnder the earth, and putteth forth peccely in diuers places new sprynges and leaues.

¶ *The Place.*

Dittany is sowen in some gardens of this Countrey, and where as it hath ben once set, it abideth or continueth well, so that afterwarde it cannot be easily destroyed.

¶ *The Tyme.*

Dittany flowreth & is in Seede in Iune and Iuly.

¶ *The Names.*

This herbe is called of the later writers in these dayes, in Latine, Piperitis, of some also Sylvestris Raphanus: in frenche, Passerage: in high Almaine, Pfefferkraut: in base Almaine, Pepercrut: This shoulde seeme to be Aristot. Lepidium, of Paulus Aegineta, & of Plinie: yet for all that, this is not Lepidium of Dioscorides, neither yet Plinies Piperitis, although it be of some men, sometimes so called: it is fondly and vnlearnedly named in Englishe, Dittany. It were better in folowing the Douchemen to call it Pepperwurt.

¶ *The Nature.*

This herbe is hoate and drie in the thirde degree.

¶ *The Vertues.*

Some in these dayes vse this herbe with meates, in steede of Pepper, by cause it hath the nature and taste of Pepper, wherof it tooke his name Piperitis.

And bycause the roote of this herbe is very hoate and of complexion lyke to Mustarde or Rockat, it is therfore also very good agaynst the Sciatica, being applyed outwardly to the huckle bone or hanche, with some soft grease, as of the Goose or Capon.

Piperitis.



Of water Pepper. Chap. lxviij.✱ *The Description.*

Water Pepper, hath plaine, round, smooth, or naked stalkes & branches, full of ioyntes, & leaues be long & narrow, not much vnlike the leaues of withy, of a hoate burning taste, lyke Pepper, at the top of & stalkes amongst the leaues growe the flowers vpon short steins, clustering or growyng thicke together, almost lyke the flowers of Blite, final and white. the whiche past there cometh a broade seede somewhat browne, which biteth the tongue, & roote is hearie.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth in all this Countre in pooles & ditches, standing waters and moyst places.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It flowreth most commonly in July & August.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greke *ὑδροπικρον* in Latine Hydropiper, & Piper aquaticum: in French, *Poyure aquatique*, or *Conraige*: in high Douch, *Wasser Pfeffer*, or *Huckenkraut*: in base Almaine, *Water Pepper*: in English, *Water pepper*, or *Water-pepperwurt*, and of some *Curagie*.

✱ *The Nature.*

Water Pepper is hoate and drie in the third degre.

✱ *The Vertues.*

- A** The leaues & seede of water Pepper or Curaige, doth wast & consume coide swellinges and old hardnes, also it dissoluet & scattereth congeled or clotted blood & cometh of stripes & bruises, being laid therto.
- B** The dried leaues be made into powder, to be vsed with meate in steede of Pepper, as our Dyttranie, or Passerage is vsed.

Of Arselmart. Chap. lxviij.✱ *The Description.*

This herbe is lyke to water Pepper, in leaues, stalkes, & clustering flowers, but it is neither hoat nor sharpe, but most comonly without any manifest taste. The stalkes be round & haue many knobby ioyntes lyke knees. The leaues be long and narrow lyke the leaues of water Pepper, but browner, with blackish spottes in the middle, which are not found in the leaues of water Pepper. The flowers be of a carnation or light red



Perficaria.



red colour clustering together in knops, after whiche commeth a brode browne seede. The roote is yellowe and hearie.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth also in moyst marishe places, and alongst the water plashettes, and is oftentimes founde growing neare to the water Pepper.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It flowreth in July and August, and shortly after it is in seede.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called of the latter writers in Latine, *Perficaria*: in frenche, *Perficaire*, of some *Curaige* in high Douch, *Perlichkraut*, or *flochkraut*: in base Almaine, *Perlickerupt*, and of some *Uloocrupt*: in Englishe, *Arise-marr*, or *Ciderage*.

✱ *The Nature.*

Arsefmart is colde and dry of complexion.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The greene *Arsefmart* pound, is good to be laid to greene or fresh woundes, & for it doth coole and comfort them, and keepeth them both from inflammation and apostumation, and so doth the iuice of the leaues dropped in.

Of Indian Pepper. Chap. lxiij.

✱ *The Kindes.*

There be three sortes of this Pepper, the one with huskes of a meane length and greatnesse, the others huskes be long and narrow, and the third hath short brode huskes in al things els not much vnlike one another, in figure and manner of growing.

Capsiacum.

Indian Pepper.

Capsiacum oblongius.

Long Indian Pepper.



✱ *The Description.*

The Indian Pepper hath square stalkes somewhat browne of a foote high, vpon whiche growe brownish leaues, smooth & tender, almost lyke to the leaues of common Horrel or Nightshade, but narrower & sharper pointed. Amongst the leaues growe flowers, vpo short stemmes, with fve or sixe smal leaues, of colour white, with a greene starre in the middle. After the flowers come smooth and playne huskes, whiche before they be ripe are of a greene colour, and afterwarde red and purple. The huskes of the first kinde are of a finger length. The huskes of the second kind be longer & narrower. They of the third kind are large, short and round. In the layde huskes is founde the seede or graines, of a pale yellow color, brode, hoate, and of a biting taste lyke Pepper.

✱ *The Place.*

This herbe groweth not of his owne kinde in this Countrie, but some Herboristes doo set and maintayne it in their gardens, with great care and diligence.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The seede of this Pepper is ripe in this Countrie in Septēber & before winter.

✱ *The Names.*

This strange herbe is called of Actuarius in Greeke καλινος: in Latine, Capicum: of Auicen, Zingiber caninū: of Plinie after the opinion of some men, Siliquastrum, and Piperitis: of such as write in these dayes, Piper Indianum Piper Calecutium, and Piper Hispanum: in high Douche, Indianischer Pfeffer, Calecutischer Pfeffer: in frenche, Poivre d'Inde, or d'Espagne: in base Almaigne, Deper van Indien, and Bresilie Deper: in Englihe, Indian Pepper, or Calecute Pepper.

✱ *The Nature.*

The Indian Pepper is hoate and drie in thirde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Indian Pepper is vsed in diuers places for the dressing of meates, for it hath the same vertue and taste as the vsual Pepper hath: furthermore it coloureth lyke Saffron, and being taken in such sorte, it warmeth the stomacke, and helpeth greatly the digestion of meates.

The same doth also dissolue and consume the swelling about the throte called the kinges euill, all kernelles, and al colde swellinges, and taketh away al spottes and Lentiles of the face, being layed therevnto with honny.

✱ *The Danger.*

It is dangerous to be often vsed or in to great a quantitie: for this Pepper hath in it a certayne hidden euill qualitie, whereby it killeth Dogges, if it be giuen them to eate.

Capicum latum.
Large Pepper of Indie.



Of Pepper. Chap. Ixx.

¶ The Kindes.

The old and ancient Physicians do describe and set forth there Kindes of Pepper, that is to say, the long, the white, and the blacke Pepper, & which a man shal euen in these dayes find to be sold in the shoppes of the Apothecaries and Grocers.

¶ The Description.

As touching the proportion & figure of the tree or plante that beareth Pepper, we haue nothing els to write, sauing that we haue found described of the Ancientes, and such as haue traauayled into India, and the Countreies about Calcut: and because this is a strange kynde of of fruite, not growing amongst vs, we wyl write no more thereof, but as we haue gathered fro the writings of the Ancientes, & others, which lately haue traauayled into those Countreies, who notwithstanding be not yet all of one mind or opinion: for Plinie writeth that the tree which beareth Pepper is like to our Juniper: Philostratus saith, the Pepper tree with his fruite, is lyke to Agnus castus. Dioscorides with certayne others do write, & Pepper groweth in India vpon a litle or smal tree. And that the long Pepper (the which is lyke to the knoppes or agglettes that hang in the Birche or Hasell trees before the coming forth of the leaues) is as it were the first fruite which cometh forth immediatly after the flowers, the which also in processe of time do ware long, great and white bringing forth many berries hanging together, vpo one and the selfe same stem. The which berries being yet vnripe, are the white Pepper. and being ripe & blacke is our common blacke Pepper. Suche as trauel to the Indians, Calcut, & the Countreies there aboutes do say, that Pepper groweth not vpon trees, but vpon a plante lyke Iuie or Bindweede, the which doth twist and wrap it selfe about trees and hedges, bringing forth long weake stemmes, wherevpon hang the Pepper cornes or berries, euen like the Ribes, or beyondsea Gooseberries, as ye may see in this Countreie: for Pepper is brought fro the Indians to Anwarpe preserved in comfiture with the stems, and toote stalkes hanging in it. The greene and vnripe berries, remayne white; and it is that we call white Pepper, but when they be thorough ripe they ware blacke, & full of shriveled wrinkles, and that is our common blacke Pepper. The same auctours or later traauaylers do affirme, that long Pepper is not the fruite of this plante, but that it groweth vpon other trees, lyke the thinges that you see hanging lyke Cattes tayles, or Agglettes, vpon the Nut trees and Birche trees in the winter, the which fruite they call long Pepper, because in taste and working it is like Pepper.

¶ The Place.

Pepper groweth in the Iles of the Indian seas, as Taprobane Sumatra, and certayne other Ilandes adioyning, from which Ilandes it is brought to Calcut, the which is the most famous and cheefest citie, as also the greatest mart towne of the Indians: and there it is solde not by waight, but by measures as they sel corne in this Countreie.

¶ The Names.

Pepper is called in Greeke *πίπρις* in Latine, Piper in high Douche, Pfeffer: in base & Imaigne, Deper: and in English, Pepper.

1 Long Pepper is called in Greeke *μακρόν πίπρις* in Latine, Piper longum: in Shoppes, Macropiper.

2 The white Pepper is called in Greeke *λευκόν πίπρις* in Latine, Piper album: in Shoppes, Leucopiper.

3 The blacke Pepper is called in Greeke *μελάν πίπρις* in Latine, Piper nigrum: in Shoppes, Melanopiper.

¶ The Nature.

Pepper is hoate and drie in the thirde degree, especially the white and the blacke,

blacke, for the long Pepper is not so drie, bycause it is partaker of a certayne moysture.

✠ *The Vertues.*

It is put into sauces to giue a good smacke & taste vnto meates, to prouoke & appetite, and helpe digestion.

It prouoketh brine, driueth forth windinesse, and paynes in the belly, to be taken with the tender leaues of Bay or Commin: it is also very good agaynst popson, and the bitinges and stingings of venemous beastes, and therefore it is put into treacles and preseruatiue medicines.

The same dronken before the coming of the fit of the Ague, or layde to & anointed outwardly with oyle, is good against shakings & brusings of agues.

The same licked in with honny, is good agaynst the cough coming of a cold cause, and agaynst all the colde infirmities of the breast and lunges.

The same chewed with Rapsons, draweth downe from the head thinne & flemme, and purgeth the brayne.

Layd to with honny it is good against the Squinancie, for it consumeth and wasteth the swellings and tumours.

The same with Pitche dissolueth the kinges euill and kernels, and wennes & or harde colde swellings, and draweth forth hardes and splinters.

Pepper, but especially long Pepper, is good to be mingled with eye medicines or Collyries made to cleare and strengthen the sight.

Of Garlike. Chap. lxxi.

¶ *The Kyndes.*

There be three sortes of Garlike, that is the common or garden Garlike, wilde Garlike, and Ramsons.

Allium satium. Garden Garlike.

Allium syluestre. Crow Garlike.

Allium vrsinum. Ramsons.



¶ Toe



✿ *The Description.*

Allium vrsinum. Ramsons.



Arden Garlike hath leaues lyke grasse, or Leekes, amongst which (the yere after the sowing) come vp rounde holowe stems, whiche beare flowers and seede lyke to the Onyon. The roote is rounde swelling out lyke the Onyon, heaped vp with many cloues or kernelles ioyned together, vnder whiche hangeth a bearde or tassell of many small hearie stringes.

- 1 The wylde Garlyke hath no leaues, but in seede thereof it hath long, rounde, small, holowe, pyped blades, amongst whiche springeth vp a round hard stemme of two or three foote long, vppon whiche grow the flowers and seede. The roote is also round Bulbus fashion, without cloues or kernelles growing in it, yet sometimes it hath ioyned therevnto newe heades or roots, from which spring new plants.

Of this sorte is founde another kynde whiche is smaller, in all thinges els like the other, aswell in leaues, or blades, stemmes, and seede, as also in rootes, the whiche doo growe most commonly in meadowes.



- 3 The thirde kinde of garlike (called Ramsons) hath most commonly two brode blades or large leaues, almost like the leaues of Liricumphancy, or May Lillies; betwixt whiche commeth vp a stemme or twayne, bearing many small white flowers. The roote is lyke to a young Garlyke head, of a very ranke sauer and taste.

✿ *The Place.*

- 1 Garden Garlike is planted in gardens.
- 2 The wilde Garlyke groweth by it selfe in feeldes, and hedges, and meadowes, especially the smaller sort, for the bigger keepeth the feeldes & pastures most commonly.
- 3 Ramsons growe in moyst darke places.

✿ *The Tyme.*

- 2 The wilde Garlyke flowreth and is in seede in June and July.
- 3 Ramsons flowreth in Aprill and May.

✿ *The Names.*

Garlyke is called in Greeke *σκόποδον*: in Latine, Allium: in hygh Douche, Knobloch, or Knoblouch: in base Almaigne, Looch.

- 1 The first kinde is called Allium sativum: in Englishe, Garden Garlyke, and pooze mens treacle: in frenche, *Ail de iardin*: in Douche, Tam Looch, or Looch.
- 2 The seconde kind is called in Greeke *ὀφιοσκόποδον*: in Latine, Allium anguinum, & Allium sylvestre: in french, *Ail saunage* in high Douche, wilder Knobloch, or feld Knobloch: in base Almaigne, Wilt Looch: in English, Crow Garlike, and wilde Garlike,

h h The

3 The thirde kinde is called of the later writers in Latine, *Allium vrsinum*: in frenche, *Ail d'ours*: in high Douch, *Walde knoblauch*: in base Almaigne, *Das Looch*: in English, *Ramsons*, *Buckrammes*, & *Beares Garlike*. This shoulde seeme to be that *Garlyke*, whiche *Dioscorides* calleth *Scorodoprassum*, or as some others thinke *Ampeloprasum*. ❀ *The Nature.*

Garlyke is hoate and drie almost in the fourth degree.

❀ *The Vertues.*

Garlyke eaten rawe, and fasting nourisheth not, but contrariwise it ingen- dieth euill blood, bycause of his exceeding heate: Neuerthelesse being boyled vntil it hath lost his sharpnesse, it engendrieth not so euill blood, and although it nourisheth but litle, yet it nourisheth more then when it is eaten rawe.

It is good for suche people as are full of grosse, rawe, and tough humours, for it wasteth and consumeth colde humours.

It dispatcheth windinesse, openeth al stoppings, killeth and driueth forth C brode woundes, and prouoketh vrine.

It is good against all venome & popson, taken in meates or boyled in wine and dronken, for of his owne nature it withstandeth al popson: in so much that it driueth away all venemous beastes, from the place where it is. Therefore *Galen* prince of Physitions, called it *pooze mens Treacle*.

It is layde with great profite to the bitinges of mad Dogges, and vpon the bitinges & stingings of venemous beastes, as *Spiders*, *Scorpions*, *Vipers*, and suche lyke: and for the same purpose it auayleth muche to drinke the decoction or broth of *Garlyke* sodde in wine.

It is also good to keepe such from danger of sicknesse, as are forced to drinke of diuers sortes of corrupt waters.

The same eaten raw or boyled cleareth the voyce, cureth the old cough, and is very good for them that haue the Droisie: for it drieth the stomacke and consumeth the water: and doth not much alter nor distemper the body.

The decoction thereof made with *Drygan* and wine, being dronken, killeth lycr and nitres.

It is very good against the tooth ache, for it slaketh the same, pounce with vineger, & laid to the teeth: or boyled in water with a litle incence, & the mouth washed therewith, or put into the holownesse of the corrupt teeth. It is of the same vertue mixt with goose grease and powred into the eares.

The same brused betwixt the handes and layde to the temples, slaketh the olde headache.

The same burned into ashes & mingled with hony, healeth the wild scabbe, and scurffe of the head, and the falling of the heare, being layde therevpon.

Layde to in the same manner, it healeth blacke and blewe scarres, that remaine after bruises and stripes.

It is also good against the fowle white scurffe, leprie, and running vlcers of the head and all other manginesse pounce with oyle and salte, and layde therevpon. Also it is good against the hoate inflammation called wilde fier, which is a spreading scabbe lyke a tetter.

With Swines grease it wasteth and dissolueth harde swellings, and layd to with Sulpher and Rosen, it draweth forth the euill qualitie or noughtie humour from fistulas, as *Plinie* writeth.

It moueth womens natural sicknes, driueth forth the secondine, if women sit ouer the decoction thereof, or if it be cast vpon the quicke coles, and women receiue the fume of it through a fonnell or holow stole.

They cure the pipe or roupe of Pultrie and Chickens with *Garlyke*.

❀ *The*

*The Danger.

Garlyke is hurtfull and nought for cholerique people, and suche as be of a hoate complexion, it hurteth the eyes and sight, the head and kidneies. It is also nought for women with childe and suche as giue sucke to children.

Of Sauuice alone or Jacke by the hedge. Chap.lxxij.

*The Description.

Alliaria.

This herbe at his first springing vp, hath roundish leaues, almost lyke to Marche violettes, but much greater and larger, & of a paler coloz. Amongst those leaues cometh vp the stalke of two foote high, with longer and narrower leaues then the first were, and creused or iagged about, not much vniike the Pettie leaues, but greater. The whiche beyng brused betweene the fingers, haue the sauour and smell of Garlyke. About the highest of the stalke grow many small white flowers, and after them long coddies or huskes wherein is blacke seede. The roote is long & slender, and of wooddy substance.

*The Place.

This herbe delighteth to growe in lowe vntoyled places, as about the borders of meadowes, and moyst pasture groundes, and somtimes in hedges, and vpon walles.

*The Tyme.

This herbe flowreth most commonly in May and Iune, and afterwarde cometh the seede.

*The Names.

This herbe is called of the later writers in the Latine tongue, Alliaria, of some also Scordotis: but this is not the true Scordotis, the whiche is also called Scordium, and is described in the first booke of this historie: Pandectarius calleth it Pes Asininus: it is named in French, *Allaire*: in high Douch, Knoblochkraut, Leuchel, or Salzkrout: in base Almaine, Look sonder look: in English, Sauce alone, and Jacke by the hedge.

*The Nature.

This herbe is hoate and drie almost in (the thirde degree) fourth degree.

*The Vertues.

This herbe is not much vsed in medicine: but some do vse it with meates & in steede of garlyke.

The ignorant Apothecaries doo vse this herbe for Scordium, not without error, as it is manifest to all such as are learned in knowledge of Simples.

Of Onyons. Chap.lxxij.

*The Kindes.

There be diuers sortes of Onyons, some white, some red, some long, some rounde, some great, and some small: but al of one sauour and propertie, sauving that the one is a litle stronger then the other. Yet they differ not in leaues, flowers, and seede.

D h ij

C l i e



✠ *The Description.*

Crommion, Cepa. Onyons.



He Onyon hath leaues or blades almost like garlike, holow within. The stemmes be round, vpon whiche grow rounde bawles or heades, couered with little fine or redder white skinnies, out of which breake many white flowers lyke starres, whiche turne into smal pelletes or buttons, in whiche are containd two or three blacke cornered seedes. The roote is rounde or long, made of many foldes, pylls, or couerings, growing one vpon another, wherof the vpmost pylls or scales are thinnest. In the neather part of the roote is a bearde of hearie rootes, or stringes lyke a tassell.

✠ *The Place.*

They are sown in euery garden of this Countre, but they loue a soft and gentle ground.

✠ *The Tyme.*

They are commonly sown in Februarie and March, and are ful growen in August, & are then pluckt out of the ground to be kept. And if they be plated againe in December, Ianuary, or February, then they will blow in Iune, and bring forth in Iuly and August.

✠ *The Names.*

The Onyon is called in Greeke *κρόμμιον*: in Latine, Cepa, and Cepe: in high Douche, Zwibel: in base Almaigne, see de Treuyn.

✠ *The Nature.*

The Onyon is almost hoate in the fourth degree, and rather of grosse, then subtil partes.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The Onyon engendreth windynesse, and causeth appetite, and it doth scatter, and make thynne grosse and clammy humours, without nourishing: especially to be eaten raw. But being boyled twise or thise it is nothing so sharpe, and it nourisheth somewhat, but not muche.

Onyons eaten in meate, open the belly gently, and prouoke vyne plentifully.

They open the Hemorrhoides, so called in Greeke, layd to the fundement or C siege with oyle or vineger, and so doth the iuyce or the whole Onyon mingled with rosted apples, and layde vpon the fundement with cotten.

Onyons sodden and layde to with Rapsens and figges, do ripe and breake wennes and suche lyke colde swellinges.

The iuyce of them dropped into the eyes, cleareth the dunnesse of the sight, and at the beginning remoueth the spottes, cloudes, and hawes of the eyes.

The same iuyce dropped into the eares, is good agaynst deafenesse, and the humming nopsle or ringing of the same, and is good to cleanse the eares from all filthinesse, and corrupt matter of the same.

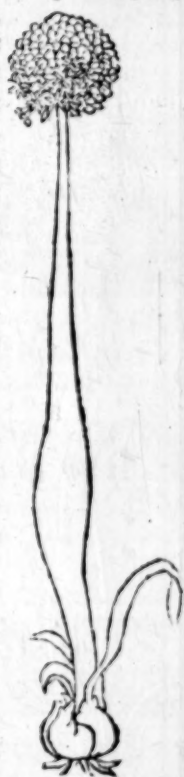
The same powred or snift by into the nosethylles, causeth one to sneese, and purgeth the brayne.

Being put vnder in a pessarie, it bringeth out the flowers and secondine.

It is laide to bitings of dogges, with hony Rue & salt, with good successe.

It cureth the noughtie scabbe and itche, & the white spottes of all the body, and also the scurffe and scales of the head: and filleth agayne with heare the pylde places of the head, being layde thereto in the Sonne.

The



The same layde to with Capons grease, is good against the blisters of the feete, and against the chafing and gaulling of the shoe.

✱ *The Danger.*

The often vse of Onyons, causeth headache, and ouermuche sleepe, and is hurtfull to the eyes.

Of Leekes. Chap. lxxiiij.

✱ *The Description.*

Porrum.



LECKE hath long brode blades, folded together with a keele or crest in the backside, in taste and sauour not muche vnylike the Onyon, be-
twixt which leaues in the second yere groweth a rounde stemme, whiche bringeth forth a rounde head or hawle, with his flowers lyke the Onyon, and after the flowers it beareth seede, in fashion lyke to Onyon seede, but that it is of a grayishe colour. The roote is whire and lesser then a meane Onyon, with a bearde or tassell of hearie stringes.

✱ *The Place.*

The Lecke is planted almost in euery garden of this Countrie, and is but seildome suffered to seede: but the blades are cut almost euery day harde by the grounde, to be dayly vsed in pottages, and other meates, and therefore it can vncuthe or scarcely growe vp.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The Lecke flowereth in Maye and Iune, a yere after the sowing, if it hath not bene cut, so: if it be continually cut, it beareth very seildome flowers or seede, and therefore some do write that the Lecke bringeth forth neither flowers nor seede, whiche is vntrue, for the Lecke whiche hath not bene cutte byngeth forth both flowers and seede.

✱ *The Names.*

The Lecke is called in Greeke $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\varsigma\upsilon$: in Latine, Porrum: in Frenche, *Poureau*. in high Douche, *Lauch*: in base Almaigne, *Parape*: in Englishe, a Lecke, or Leekes.

The vncut Lecke is called in Greeke $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\varsigma\upsilon \kappa\iota\phi\alpha\lambda\omega\tau\acute{o}\nu$: in Latine, Porrum capitatum: that to say in Englishe, the headded or knopped Lecke.

The cut Lecke is called of Columella and of Palladius in Latine, Porrum sectium: in Englishe, *Frenche Lecke*, *vnset Lecke*, *Mayden Lecke*.

✱ *The Nature.*

The Lecke is hoate and drie in the third degree, of Nature lyke the Onyon, but not so strong.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Leekes engender grosse and cuill blood, breede winde, and cause heauie
 Hhh iij dreames,



Dreames, especially to be eaten raw: but boyled in water twise or thryse, it will be the better and more conuenient to be eaten.

It stirreth one to make water, it maketh the humours fine and thynne and softreneth the belly.

The iuyce of Leekes dronken with hony, is good agaynst the bitinges and C stinginges of venemous beastes.

The iuyce of Leekes taken in an electuarie of Lohoc, doth mundifie & cleanse the breast, causeth one to spet out, and is good against hoarsenesse and the olde cough.

A bath of Leekes made with salt sea water, prouoketh womens flowers, & openeth the stoppings of the Matrix, and doth mollifie and soften all hardnesse of the same, if they sit ouer the fume thereof.

The leaues, or as we say the blades of Leekes will stanche bleeding, & especially nosebleeding: the same vertue hath the iuyce mingled with vineger, and fine powder of Frankensence to be put into the nofethulles.

The seede is good to be mingled and put into medicines, that serue to breake the stone.

It stoppeth and stancheth all superfluous bleeding to be taken with the like quantitie of Hyppisill berries.

✿ *The Danger.*

Leekes engender euil humours, and windinesse: they cause heauy and terrible Dreames, they darken the eye sight, and are very hurtful for them that haue any exulcerations or goring of, of the skinne, of the bladder, or raynes.

Of Cyues or Rushe Onions Leekes.

Chap. lxxv.

✿ *The Description.*

CYUES or Rushe Onions, in the steede of leaues haue litle, smal, holowe, a slender piped blades, lyke to smal Rushes, growing thicke together, in taste not much vnylike the taste of Leekes. Amongst the Rushlyke leaues growe smal rounde steemines, with smal bowles, or rounde knopped heades, like the hawle in the top of the seede Onyon, but much smaller, and ful of smal purple flowers. The rootes be lyke to small Onions, but a great deale smaller, growing close and thicke together, ful of long hearie threds or stringes, lyke the beard of the Onyons, or leekes,

✿ *The Place.*

It is set in gardens amongst pottle herbes, or wurttes.

✿ *The Time.*

It flowreth in May and June a pere after þe sowing, new planting or setting.

✿ *The Names.*

This kinde of Leekes is called in English, Cyues, & of Turner in Latine, Cepa pallacana, & in greke Gethyū, which he

En

Schœnoprasum.



Englisheth by al these names a Cypue, a Ciuet, a Chypue, or Sweth, and giueth to the same a very strange figure: but this kinde is called in French, *des Oignon-cettes*, or *Porrettes*: in high Douche, *Schnitlauch*, *Birzlauch*: in base Almaine, *Bieslook*, that is to say, *Rushe Garlike*, bycause in seede of leaues it bringeth forth smal rushes like *Crow Garlike*. It hath neither Greeke nor Latine name that I knowe. Therefore in folowing the Douche, we doo call it in Greeke *Χοινοπράσιον*: and in Latine, *Scenoprasum*: whiche may be Englished, *Rushe Leekes*: and if any man had called it in Greeke *Χοινοκρόμιον*, I without any presumption might haue called it *Rushe Onyons*. Some take it to be *Porrum festuum*: but it appeareth well by that whiche *Columella* and *Palladius* haue witten, howe shamefully they erre, and by the same auctoritie of *Columella* and *Palladius* we haue sufficiently proued in the former Chapter, that the cut Lecke, and the headed Lecke, whiche is our common Lecke are al one, and do come both of one seede, and do differ but only in this: that the one is suffered to growe and beare seede, and the other is oftentimes cut.

✱ *The Nature.*

Cypues are hoate and drie in the thirde degree, and of complexion or temperament lyke vnto Leekes.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Cypues are bled in meates and Dottages euen as Leekes, whiche they do resemble in operation and vertue.

Of Wilde Bulbus, or Wilde Onyon.

Chap. lxxvi.

✱ *The Description.*

This herbe hath long leaues or blades lyke *Garlike*, but very seldome bringing forth more the two blades, betwixt which springeth vp a rounde holow stемme of a spanne long at the top thereof growe many yelowe sterrelyke flowers, the whiche doo change into a three square or triagled huske or huskes: in which the seede is containned. The roote is rounde as an Onyon.

✱ *The Place.*

This Onyon groweth in diuers places of Almaine, in sandy Countries in dales and valleys about brookes and little streames, and sometimes also vnder hedges.

✱ *The Tyme.*

This kind of Bulbus flowreth in March, and is in seede in April, & in short space after it vanisheth away, so that in May folowing a man shal find neither stalkes neither leaues.

✱ *The Names.*

Howe this kinde of Bulbus hath bene called of the Auncientes or olde writers, is not certainly knowen, some think it to be *Bulbina*: some others would haue it *Bulbis idiosyncrasus*, that is to say, *Bulbus esculentus*, but as some learned men and I do thinke, this Bulbus is

Bulbus syluestris.



neither

neyther the one nor the other. And therfore we call it *Bulbus syluestris*: the high Douchemen do call it *feldswibel*, *Ackerzwibel*: and there after it is called in base Almaigne, *Uelt Ayeupn*: in frenche, *Oignon sauvage*: that is to say, *Wilde Onyon*. Turner calleth it *Bulbyne*, *wilde Lecke*, and *Coyne Lecke*, li. 1. fo. 97. and in the first impression. fol. 5. ❀ *The Nature.*

This wilde Onyon is hoate and drie in the seconde degree, the whiche is to be perceiued by his bitter taste and rough astringency, or binding qualitie.

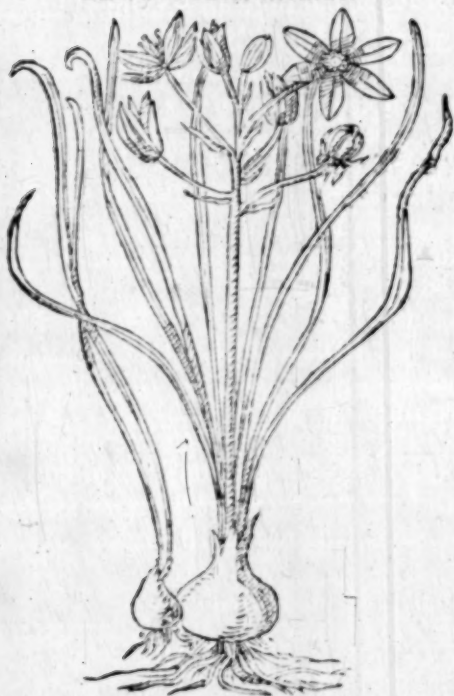
❀ *The Vertues.*

Suche as haue put this *Bulbus* in prooffe, do affirme that it softeneth and driueth away harde swellings being layde therevnto.

It is also (with great profite) applyed and layde vnto most corrupt, rotten, festered, fretting and consuming sores, being first roasted vnder imbers, and then pounce with hony and layde to.

Of the White selde Onyon. Chap. lxxvij.

Ornithogalum minus.
Bulbus Leucanthemus.



Ornithogalum maius.



❀ *The Description.*

This kinde of *Bulbus* at the first springing by hath long small narrow grassie leaues or blades of a span long: from amongst which springeth by a rounde greene stemme, of a span long or therabouts, bringing forth foure or fiue smal flowers, greene without and white within, not much differing in proportion from the fashion of the *Lilie* flower, especially before they be fully spread abroad and opened, but they be much lesser. The roote is rounde lyke an *Onyon* or *Bulbe*, white both within and without, and very firmie lyke *Comfrey*, when it is brused or broken in peeces: in taste somewhat sharpe. This agreeth not with *Ornithogalum* of *Dioscorides*, for his

Ornitho-

Ornithogalum is described to haue a certayne aglet, or a thing called Cachryos, growing vp in the middle of the flower: Neither is it lyke to be Partholus Ornithogalum: for that which he setteth betwixt Ornithogalum and Trasi, hath a roote blacke without and white within.

- 2 This Ornithogalum maius, is lyke the other, but much greater. The leaues of this be long and smal, but bigger then the first. The stalke groweth a foote & a halfe high, and is very euen. There grow vpo the top of the stalke faire pleasant flowers, of colour white, lyke vnto small Lylies, in the middle is a head lyke the seede that is named Cachrys. The roote is a Bulbus, the whiche lightly multipliyeth into many other.

✠ The Place.

This herbe groweth in sandy places that lye open to the ayre, and be manured or toyled, and is founde in many places of Brabant, especially about Malines or Mechelen almost in euery feelde.

✠ The Tyme.

The leaues of this Bulbus do spring vp first in March & Aprill, & the flowers in May, & about Iune they do so vanish, that they be not any longer to be seene or founde.

✠ The Names.

- 1 This herbe is called in Greeke *ορνιθόγαλον*: and in Latine, Ornithogalum: vnknewen in shoppes: in base Almaine it is called, Wit velt Iyueyn, that is to say, the wilde white feelde Onyon: in some places of France, it is called Churles. It may lykewyse be very wel called, Bulbus Leucanthemus.

- 2 The other Bulbus, is lykewise an Ornithogalum, and is called of some nowe in these dayes, Liliū Alexandrinum, that is to say, Lylies Alexandria, because it is thought that it is first brought into knowledge in this Countrie from Alexandria.

✠ The Nature.

This Bulbus is temperate in heate and drynesse.

✠ The Vertues.

Dioscorides saith, that it may be eaten either rawe or roasted as ye list.


It is also very good to soulder and close vp fresh or greene wounds, being layde vpon lyke Comfrey.

Of the Sea Onyon called Squilla. Chap. lxxviii.

¶ The Kyndes.

At this day there be found two kinds of Squilla, or Sea Union: the one bearing straight or narrow blades, the which is the right Squilla: the other hath brode blades, and is commonly vsed for Squilla.

✠ The Description.

- 1  The rounde bollens, or imbossed heades of the first & right Squilla, are very great and thicke, and whiter then the bollens or heades of the vsual & common Squilla. The blades be long and narrow, and of a white greene or grayish colour.

- 2 The common Squilla hath also great thicke heades or bollens, but they are most commonly redder, and the pilles or scales are thicker then the scales or couerings of the other Squilla. The leaues be great and broad almost lyke to Lylie leaues. The flowers be smal and yellow growing at the highest and alongst the stalkes or stemmes, after them commeth the seede.

✠ The Place.

Squilla groweth not of his owne accorde in this Countrie, but is brought from Spayne hither to serue for medicine, wherof some is planted in gardens.

✠ The Names.

The first kind of this strange Onyon, is called in Greeke *σquilla*: & in Latine,

Scilla: in Shoppes, Squilla: in french, Scilla cōmunis Pancratiū Squilla, Stiboule, Squille, Oignon de mer: in high douch Heerz wibel: in base Almaigne, Zee Treyn: of Serapio, Cepe muris, that is to say, Howce Onyon: in Englishe, Squilla, and Sea Onyon.

² The second kind is taken of the greater number of Apothecaries for Squilla, albeit it is not the right kinde, but of that sort whiche the Grekes do cal πανκράτιον: the Latines Pancratiū, whic is of nature lyke to Squilla, and therefore without any errour it may be vsed in seeede of Squilla. And this kinde of the learned Peter Belon is counted to be Bulbus littoralis of Theophrastus, wherevnto it is very muche lyke: for Dioscorides Pancratiū, and Theophrastus Bulbus littoralis do seeme to be all one.

✠ The Nature.

Squilla is hoate in the second degree, and drie in the thirde degree, and of very subtil partes, also of a cutting and scouring nature.

✠ The Vertues.

Squilla (being first couered rounde about with dowe, or lapt in paste & baked in an ouen, or roasted vnder coles vntill it be soft or tender) then a spoonefull or two thereof taken, with the eight part of salt, causeth a man to go to the stoole, and putteth forth plenty of tough and clammy humours.

The same roasted or prepared after the same manner, is good to be put into medicines that prouoke vrine, and in suche medicines as are vsed agaynst the Dropsie, the Jaundise, belching or working vp of the stomacke, and gripinges or frettinges of the belly.

Taken with hony and oyle, it driueth forth of the belly, both the long and C rounde wormes.

Prepared in manner aforesayde, it is put with great profite, into medicines that are made agaynst an old inueterate cough, and shortnesse of breath, which medicines because to spit out the tough and clammy flemes, that are gathered together within the holownesse of the breast: for taken in the same manner it doth dissolue and loose grosse humours, and bringeth them forth.

The same ordered with hony loseth the belly very gently: and the like vertue hath the seeede to be taken with figges or hony.

A scale or twaine of the roote of Squilla being yet Greene and raw is good for to be layde vnder the tongue, to quenche the thirst of them that haue the Dropsie, as Plinie writeth.

Squilla sodden in vineger vntill it be tender, and powned small, is good to be layde as an emplayster, vpon the bitings of Wipers and Adders, and suche other lyke venomous beastes.

The inner part of Squilla boyled in Oyle, or Turpentine is applyed with great profite to the chappes or riftes of the feete, and also to kided or moldre heeles



heeles, and hanginge wartes, especially when it is first rosted vnder the imbers.

In the same maner it healeth the running sores of the head, and the scurfie scales or bran of the head being layde therevnto.

The leanes of Squilla do dissolue and wast the kinges euyl and kernelles it vnder and about the throte, being layd therevpon by the space of foure daies.

Pythagoras saith, that if Squilla be hanged ouer the doore or chiefe entrie into the house, it keepeth the same from all miſhap, witchcraft or sorcerie.

Berrius writeth that whan the flowers of Squilla be of a brownish colour and doo not soone fall, or vade away, that the yeere shalbe very fruitefull, and there shalbe great store of Corne.

Pancratium in vertue and working is muche lyke to Squilla, sauing that it is not so strong nor effectuell. And it may be vſed for want of the right Squilla in al things as witnesseth Galen, and is to be prepared in the lyke order as they prepare Squilla, as saith Dioscorides.

* The Danger.

Squilla is a very sharpe medicine, both subtil & wasting, hurtful and forſing the nature of man, when it is taken or vſed rawe: and therefore Galen saith, it ought not to be vſed or taken into the body without it be first sodde or rosted.

Of Affodyll. Chap. lxxix.

* The Kindes.

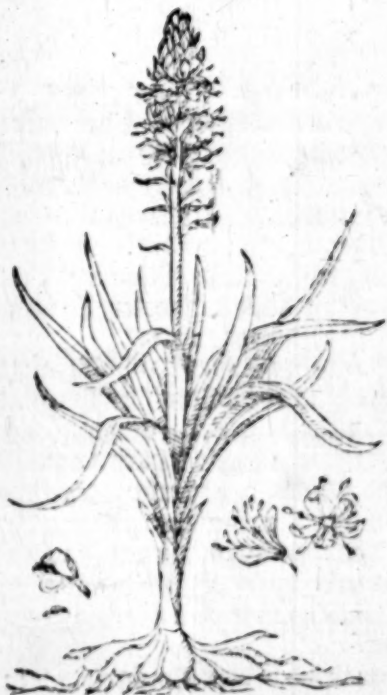
There be three kindes of Affodill, that is to say, the male, and female, and a thirde sort with yelow flowers.

Asphodelus mas.

The male Affodyll.

Asphodelus femina.

The female Affodyll.



✱ *The Description.*Asphodeli tertia species.
Yellow Affodyll.

THE first kinde of Affodyll hath long narrow leaues, like Leeke blades, amongst which springeth vp a roūd stalke of a cubite, or cubite and a halfe long: vppon whiche from the middle vp to the toppe growe faire white flowers, or of a very pale carnation colour, which do begin to flower below, and do end their flowring aboue. The flowers past ther come smal huskes, round and wretched or turned about, and are found diuided and seuered into partes whē they ware ripe: within the sayd huskes is a browne seede. The rootes do growe by great nūbers or cōpanyes, & like to the rootes of the femal Dionie, eache one fashioned like to a lōg thicke kernell or somewhat longer, and within somewhat opē or spongie, in taste at the first somewhat astringent, and afterwarde bitter. Yet of no very strange taste, so that it is no maruell that men in times past dyd vse to of eate this roote as Hesiodus & certaine other do report.

2 The second kind of Affodyll hath narrow blades also lyke to the abouesayde, but smaller and shorter, amongst whiche springeth forth a plaine straight stem of two foote high, from the middle of the top set with pale flowers, diuided into sixe partes, not much vnlike the flowers of the other Affodyl. They once past there appeare small triangled huskes, within the whiche lyeth the seede. The roote of this kinde is rounde as the head of an Onyon, almost lyke the roote of garden Bulbus, but somewhat bigger. To conclude, this Affodyll is not muche vnlyke the first kind but only in the roote, wherein is all the difference betwixt these two herbes: for they varie not much one from another in leaues, stalkes, flowers, and seedes, sauing that the leaues of this kind are shorter, the flowers stande further a sūder, and not so thicke set, or thzong together.

3 Besides these two Kindes there is found another Affodyl, whose leaues be longer & narrower then the leaues of the first kind, the stalkes be also round, & loden with pleasant yelow flowers, after whiche appeareth rounde huskes or knops lyke little heades, wherein the seede is containēd: it hath a number of rootes growing thicke together like the first Affodyl, but euery roote is longer and smaller. The leaues of this Affodyl remayne greene al the winter, & do not vade and perish as the leaues of the other. And the rootes doo put forth a certayne increasē of newe springes and blades, wherby it incretheth and winneth more grounde, and doth so multiply: that of one plant within a fewe yeres you shal get a number of others.

✱ *The Place.*

Affodyl is not founde growing of his owne kind in this Cōuntry, but in the gardens of Herboristes, where as they do both sowe and playnt it.

✱ *The*

✠ The Time.

- 1 The first kinde flowreth in May, and is in seede in June.
- 2 The seconde doth also flower and seede in June.

✠ The Names.

This herbe is called in Greke ἀσφόδιλος: in Latine, Albucus, and Hastula regia: in shops Affodilus: in French, Hache royale, or Asphodel: of the common Herboristes of Brabant, Affodilen. The flower with his stemme is called in Greeke ἀνθηρικός, Anthericos: and in Latine, as Plinie sayth, Albucum: in English also Affodyl, and Daffodyll.

- 1 The first kinde is called Asphodelus mas, and Hastula regia mas, and is that same whiche Dioscorides describeth.
- 2 The seconde is called Asphodelus foemina, and Hastula regia foemina, and is that whiche Galen describeth, in lib. de alimentorum facultatibus.

✠ The Nature.

- 1 Affodyl especially the roote of the first kind is hoate & dry in the second degree.
- 2, 3. The rootes of the other kinde, are hoate and dry almost in the thirde degree.

✠ The Vertues.

The roote of the first kind boyled & dronke, prouoketh vrine, & womens flowers. The waight of a dram therof taken with wine, healeth the payne in the side, & the cough, the shrinking of sinewes, crampes, and burstings.

It is very good against the bitings of venemous beastes, to drinke the quantitie of three drammes therof with wine, and to lay vpon the wounde and hurted place the leaues, flowers and rootes beaten together.

The seede & the flowers of the right Affodyl dronken in wine, are very good against the popson of scorpiōs, & other venemous beastes, also they purge the belly.

The roote boyled in the lyes of wine is good to be layd vpon corrupt festered sores, and vpon olde vlcers, and the impostumes of the breastes and stones or genitours. It is also good against new swellings and impostumes that do but begin, being layde vpon in maner of an emplaster with parched barley meale.

The iuyce of the roote boyled with good olde wine, a litle Myrthe and Saffron, is a good medicine for the eyes, to cleare and sharpen the sight.

The same iuyce of it selfe, or mingled with frankencense, hony, wine, and Myrthe, is good against the corrupt filth and mattering of the eares, when it is powred or dropped in.

The same prepared & ordered as is aforesaid, swageth the toothache powred in and dropped into the contrarie eare to the payne and greefe.

The ashes of the burned roote, and specialy of the seconde kind do cure and heale scabbes and noughtie sores of the head, and doo restore agayne vnto the pilde head, the heare fallen away, being layde therevnto.

The oyle that is sodden in the rootes being made holow, or the oyle in which the rootes haue ben boyled, doth heale the burnings with fire, mouldy or raw kibed heeles, & doth swage the paine of the eares, & deafnesse, as Dioscorides writeth.

The rootes do cure the morpew or white spots in the flesh, if you rub them first with a linnen cloth in the Sonne, & then annoynt the place with the iuyce of the roote, or lay the roote to the place.

Of the Vine. Chap. lxxx.

✠ The Kynnes.

There are diuers sortes of vines, but aboue all the rest there are two most notable: that is to say, the garden or husbanded vine, and the wilde vine, as writeth Dioscorides, and the Ancientes. The manured or husbanded vine is also of diuers sortes, both in fashion and colour, so that it is not easie to

number oꝝ describe all the kindes : whereof it ſhalbe ſufficient foꝝ vs to diuide the garden oꝝ hufbanded vine into three kindes : whereof the firſt is very red, and yeeldeth a darke red liquer, the whiche is called of ſome *Tinctura*. The ſeconde is blew, and yeeldeth a cleare white liquer, the which yet notwithstanding warereth redde, when it is ſuffered to ſettle in the veſſel. The thirde vine is white and yeeldeth a white wine oꝝ liquer, the whiche continueth white. And all theſe ſortes of the manured oꝝ garden vines are lyke one another in leaues, branches, wood, and timber.

✱ *The Deſcription.*

Vitis. The manured vine.

The vine hath many weake and ſlender branches, of a wooddy ſubſtance, ouercouered with a cloue barke, oꝝ chinking rinde (from which branches) groweth foorth new encrease of knottie ſhutes oꝝ ſprings, bringing foorth at euery knotte oꝝ ioynt, broade jagged leaues, diuided into five cuttes oꝝ partes, alſo it putteth foorth at the afoꝛelaid ioyntes with the leaues certayne tendrelles, oꝝ claspſing caprioles, & tryng tagglets, wherewith al it taketh hold vpon trees, poles, and perches, and all thinges els that it may attayne vnto. The ſame new ſprings and branches, doo alſo bring foorth, foꝝ the moſt part, at the ſeconde, thirde, and fourth knotte oꝝ ioynt, firſt of all little buſhie tuſtes, with white bloſſoms oꝝ flowers, and after them pleaſant cluſters of many berries oꝝ grapes, thicke ſet and truſſed together, within whiche berries oꝝ grapes are ſounde ſmall graynes oꝝ kernelles, whiche be the ſeede of the vine.

✱ *The Place.*

The vine delighteth to growe vpon mountaynes, that ſtande open to the South, in hoate Countries and Regions, as in Canarie, and the Ilandes adioyning in Barbaria, Spayne, Greece, Candie, Sicile, Italy, and diuers other hoate Regions. It groweth alſo in Fraunce, and Almaine, by the riuer Rheyne, and in ſome places of Netherland, as Brabant, Haynau, and Liege: but that which groweth in theſe lower Countries do bring foorth very ſmal oꝝ thin wines, foꝝ none other cauſe but onely by cauſe ꝑ Sonne is not ſo vehement, and the nightes be ſhorter. Foꝝ (as Conſtantine Caesar writeth.) The Sonne muſt giue to the wine ſtrength and vertue, & the night his ſweetneſſe, and the Moone ſhine his rypeneſſe. And therefore are the vines of Canarie, of Candie, and other the lyke hoate Countries, both ſweete and ſtrong: foꝝ the Sonne ſhineth vehemently in thoſe Countries, and the nightes be longer then in this Countrie. And foꝝ this conſideration the wine of Rheyne, and of other the Septentrional oꝝ North Regions are weaker, and not ſo ſweete & pleaſant, by cauſe ꝑ nights in thoſe Countries be ſhorter, & the Sonne hath not ſo muche ſtrength. And foꝝ the ſame cauſe alſo it groweth not in Norweigh, Swedlande, Denmarke, Weſtphale, Pruſſe, and other colde Countries: foꝝ the nightes be there in ſommer ſhort, and the power of the Sonne is but ſmal.



✦ *The Time.*

The vine flowreth in high and base Germanie or Almaigne, about the beginning of June, and the grapes be thorough ripe in September. A moneth after, that is to say in October, they presse forth the wine, and put it into hogget-heades, and vessels, fit for that purpose, and therefore they call the moneth of October in Douche, *Wijnmaent*.

✦ *The Names.*

The manured vine is called in Greeke ἀμπέλαιος ὀινόςφορος, καὶ ἀμπέλαιος ἕμπερος: in Latine, *Vitis vinifera*: in high Douche, *Weinreb*: in base Almaigne, *Wijn-gaert*: in English, the garden or manured Vine or Grape.

✦ *The Nature.*

The leaues, branches, and tendrilles of the vine, are colde, drie, and astringent, and so be the greene berries or vnripe grapes: but the ripe grapes are hoate and moyst in the first degree, and the Raylen or dried grape is hoate and drie, as witnesseth Galen.

✦ *The Vertues.*

The iuyce of the greene leaues, branches, and tendrils of the vine drunken, is good for them that vomit or spet blood, and is good against the bloody fluxe, and for women with childe that are giuen to vomit. The same vertue haue the branches and clasping tendrilles to be taken alone by them selues: and so haue the kernelles, that are found within the fruit, to be boyled in water and drunken.

The same tagglettes or clasping tendrilles of the vine, pound with parched barley meale, are good to be applyed to the headache comming of heate, and vpon the hoate vlcers of the stomacke.

The ashes of the drie boughes or cuttings of the vine burnt, and layde to with vineger, do cure the excrecence & swellings of the fundement, the which must first be scarrified or pared.

The same dissolued in oyle of roses and vineger, is good to be layde to the bitings of Serpentes, to dislocations or members out of ioynt, and to the inflammation, or heate of the spleene or milke.

Greene grapes ingender windinesse in the belly and stomacke, and do loose the belly.

The dyed Raylens are very good against the cough, and all diseases of the lungs, the kidneies and the bladder.

They be also very good (as Galen saith) against the stoppings and weakness of the liuer, for they both open the same, and strengthen it.

The broth of Raylen kernelles, is good agaynst the bloody fluxe and the laske, if it be altogether powred into the body at one glister.

It stoppeth also the superfluous course of womens flowers, if they bathe them selues in the same brothe or decoction of the kernelles.

The same kernelles pounce very small and laide to with salt, doo consume and waste harde swellings, and swageth the blastings and swellings of womens breasts.

Of the wylde Vine or Grape.

Chap. lxxxi.

¶ *The Kindes.*

The wilde vine is of two sortes, as Dioscorides sayth, the one sorte hath flowers, & grapes which neuer come to ripenesse: and the other bringeth forth small grapes or berries which come to ripenesse.

¶ *The*

✱ *The Description.*

The wilde vine is much like to the gardē vine, in branches, leaues, and clasping capreoles, wherof the first kind bringeth forth first his flowers, and afterwarde his fruite lyke to the garden vine: but the fruite cometh not to ripenesse.

The second kind bringeth forth smal clusters, ful of litle berries or grapes, the whiche do become ripe, and they drie them lyke Rapsens. And of these are made the smal Rapsens, which are commonly called Corantes, but moze rightly Rapsens of Corinthe.

✱ *The Names.*

The wilde vine is called in Greeke ἀπὸ ἀππῆς: in Latine, Vitis sylvestris, and Labrusca: in Englishe, the wilde grape or vine.

The decaying or fading fruite, of the first kinde of wilde vine, and also the flowers of the same, is called in Greeke οἰνάνθη: and in Latine, Oenanthe.

The iuyce whiche they presse out of the grapes of this vine, and of all other sortes of greene and vnripe grapes, as wel of the garden as of the wilde kind of vines, is called in Greke ὀμφάκιον: & in Latine, Omphacium: in shops, Agresta: in French, Verius, & of some Aigras: in base Almaine, Uerpus: in English, Uerius.

The fruite of the seconde kinde is called in the Shoppes of this Countrie, Passulae de Corinthe: in frenche, Raisins de Corinthe: in base Almaine, Cozuthen: in Englishe, Currantes, and small Rapsens of Corynthe,

✱ *The Nature.*

The leaues, branches, and clasping capreoles of the wilde vine, haue lyke power and vertue, as the leaues, branches, and clasping tendrelles of the manured or garden vine, & so hath the Uerius of the same. The Rapsens or Currantes are hoate and moyst of nature and complexion, not muche vnlyke the common frayle Rapsens in operation.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The leaues, branches, and tendrelles of the wilde vine, are of like vertue & operation, as the leaues, branches, & claspers of the garden vine, and do serue as wel to all purposes, as they of the garden vine.

The flower with the vnripe and withering fruite of the first kinde of the wilde grape stoppeth the laske, and all other fluxe of blood.

Being layde outwardly vpon the stomacke, they are good against the debilitie and weakenesse of the stomacke, and sower belchinges and lothsomnesse of the same, and they be also of the same effect to be eaten.

It swageth headache, being layde vpon the same greene, or mingled with oyle of roses and vineger, and is muche profitable agaynst the spreading and fretting sores of the genitours or priuities.

The Uerius doth not much differ in operation and vertue, from the withered & vnripe grape, especially when it is dried & made into powder: for being so prepared & occupped, it is an excellent medicine agaynst the weakenesse and heate of the stomacke, for it doth both strengthen and refresh or coole the same, howsoeuer it be vsed, whether in meates or otherwyle.

They make a syrupe with this Uerius, sugar, or hony, the whiche is very good against thirste in hoate agues, and the wambling, vomiting, and turning vp of the stomacke, that cometh through heate of cholerique humours.

It is also good for women with childe to stirre vp in them good appetite or meate lust and to take from them all inordinate lustes or bayne longing, and also to stop the wambling in their stomackes and parbreacking.

Currantes or Rapsens of Corinthe, do not much differ in vertue, from tapnet or frayle Rapsens.

The end of the fyfth part of the Historie of Plantes.

The fyrth part of the Historie of Plantes / contapning the description of Trees

Shrubbes, Busshes, and other Plantes of wooddy substance, with their fruites, Rosins, Gummes, and liquers: also of their kindes, fashions, Names, Natures, Vertues, and Operations.

By Rembertum Dodonæum.

Of the Rose. Chap. i.

The Kyndes.

There be diuers kindes of Roses, whereof some are of the garden, sweete smelling, and are set, planted, and fauoured. the others are wilde, growing of their owne kinde without setting about hedges, and the borders of feeldes.

✱ *The Description.*

Rosa. The Rose.



The first kinde of garden Roses, is the white Rose, whose stalkes, or braches are long, and of a wooddy nature or substance r. xij. or xx. foote high, and sometimes longer, if they be staied vp or suckered. In many places set ful of sharpe hooked prickles, or thornes. The leaues be long, and made of fyue or seuen leaues, standing one against another, all vppon a stemme, whereof eache leafe by it selfe is rough, and snipt about the edges lyke to a sawe. The buddes doo growe emongst the leaues vppon short stemmes, closed in with fine small leaues, whereof two are bearded vppon both sides, two haue no beardes, & the fifth is bearded but vppon one side. When these buddes do open and spreade, the sweete and pleasant Roses do muster and shewe forth of colour white, with diuers yellowe heares or thredde in the middle. The flowers fallen there come by rounde knoppes, and red when they be ripe, within which is a hard seede wrapped in heare or wooll. The roote of the Rose bushe is of a wooddy substance lyke the roote of other lowe trees and plantes.



2 The seconde kind of garden Roses be red, & are like to the white in leaues, shutes, and branches, but they neuer grow so high nor so great, neither are the branches, so large. The flowers be of a pleasant sauour, of colour redde, and fashioned lyke the white Roses.

3 The third kind are they which some call Roses of Province, whose shutes

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and

and springes be lyke them of the red Rose, sauing that they growe vp higher, and yet for all that they grow not so high as the white Rose, so that this Rose shoulde seeme to be a middle sort or meane kinde betwixt the red and the white Roses, whiche thing the very colour of the flowers declare to be true, for they be neither redde nor white, but of a mixt colour betwixt red and white, almost carnation colour, in al thinges els lyke to the others.

- 4 The fourth kinde are the browne Roses of Prouince, the whiche be almost lyke to the others in shutes springes and leaues. But their flowers be of a faire darke red colour, and of a very pleasant sauour or sent, and these are best to be vsed in medicine.
- 5 The fyfth is a kinde of single Roses, whiche is smal and called Cassia or Canel Rose, or the Rose smelling lyke Cassia. The leaues wherof be smaller then the leaues of the other Roses, the shutes and twigges be also small and thicke set with thornie prickles, of a browne russet colour, growing almost to y height of the Prouince roses. The flowers be smal and single, sweet smelling, and of a pale red colour, and sometime Carnation.
- 6 The sixth kinde of Roses called Muske Roses, hath slender springes and shutes, the leaues and flowers be smaller then the other Roses, yet they grow vp almost as high as the Damaske or Prouince Rose. The flowers be smal and single, and sometimes double, of a white colour and pleasant sauour, in proportion not muche vnlyke the wilde Roses, or Canel Roses.
- 7 The wilde Rose leaues be rough and prickley. The springes, branches and shutes, are ful of sharpe hookes or crooked prickles, like the white double Rose of the garde, but much lesser, & the leaues be smaller, the flowers be also single, white, & drawing towardes Carnation colour, & without sauour. The which being fallen away, there rise rounde knoppes or buttons, lyke as in the garden Rose plant, within whiche redde knoppes and buttons, the seede is couched & laid, in a hearie downe or rough Cotton. Upon this plant or bushe is somtimes founde a spongius baule, rough heared, and of a greene colour turning towardes red, and is to be founde about the moneth of June.
- 8 Amongst the kindes of wilde Roses, there is founde a sorte, whose shutes, twigges and branches, are couered all ouer with thicke small thornie prickles. The flowers be smal single & white, & of a very good sauour. The whole plant is bafe and low, and the least of al both of the garden and wilde kind of Roses.
- 9 By sides the Roses aforesayd, there is yet another kind of Rose plant, which beareth yelowwe Roses, in al thinges els lyke to the wilde Rose plante, as in shutes, twigges, and leaues.
- 10 The Egline or sweete brier, may be also counted of the kindes of Roses, for it is lyke to the wilde Rose plante, in sharpe and cruel shutes, springes, and rough branches. The leaues also be not muche vnlyke, but greener and of a pleasanter smel. The flowers be single, smaller then the flowers of the wilde Rose, most commonly white and sometimes redde, after whiche there come also litle knappes or long red beries as in the other Roses, in whiche the seede is couched.

* The Place.

The tame Roses, & the Egline are planted in gardens. The wilde groweth in many places of Brabant and other Countries, alongst by hedges and ditches, and other wilde places amongst byers and thornes. The other wilde kinde groweth in certayne places vppon rampers and bankes cast vp by mans handes, and vpon the Sea coast of flanders.

✱ The Time.

The five first kindes of garden Roses do flower in May and June, and so

do the wilde Roses & the Eglington: but the Muske Roses do flower in May, and agayne in September, or there aboutes.

✱ The Names.

The Rose is called in Greeke *ῥόδον*: in Latine, Rosa: in high Douche, Rose: in Neatherdouchelande, Roole: The leaues and flowers be called in Latine, Folia Rosarum, that is to say, Rose leaues.

The nayles, that is to say, the white endes of the leaues whereby they are fastened to the knappes (the whiche are cut of when they make Conserue or Syrupe of Roses) is called in Latine, Ungues Rosarum, & in Greeke, *ὀνυχες ῥόδου*.

The yelow heare whiche groweth in the middle of the Rose, is called in Greeke *ἀνθή* ῥόδου: in Latine, Flos Rosæ: in shops and of the Arabian Physicians Anthera, that is to say, the blowing of the Rose.

The bud of the Rose before the opening is called Calix.

The five litle leaues whiche stande rounde about the bud, or the beginning of Roses, are called in Latine, Cortices Rosarum, that is to say, the shelles or pilles of Roses: some do also cal them, the five brothers of the Roses, wherof, as is before sayd, two haue beardes, and two haue none, and the fifth hath but halfe a one.

The rounde heades or little knoppes, vpon whiche the flowers do growe, and are fastened, and in whiche lyeth the seede, are called in Latine, Capita Rosarum: and in Greeke *κεφάλαι ῥόδου*.

1 The first kinde of garden Roses is called in Italy, Rosa Damascena, in this Countreie, Rosa alba: in frenche, *Rose blanche*: in high Douche, *Weiß Rosen*: in base Almaigne, *Witte Roosen*: in Englishe, *White Roses*. And this kinde seemeth to be that, which Plinie calleth in Latine, Campana Rosa.

2 The seconde kinde of Roses is called Rosa purpurea, and Rosa rubra: in Englishe, *Red Roses*, and of the common people, *Double Roses*: in frenche, *Rose rouge* and *Roses françois*: in high Douche, *Roter Rosen*: in base Almaigne, *Koode Roosen*. And vnder this kinde are comprehended the Roses whiche Plinie calleth Trachinias, amongst whiche Rosæ Milesiæ are the deepest red.

3 The thirde kinde is called in frenche, *Rosee de Prouinces*: in base Almaigne, *Prouinsche Roosen*: in high Douch, *Liebsfarbige Rosen*: the which paradiacutur are they which Plinie calleth Alabandicas Rosas: we cal them in English, *Roses of Prouince*, and *Damaske Roses*.

4 The fourth kinde is also called in frenche, *Rose de Prouins*: in base Almaigne, *Prouinsch Roole*, and *Buyn Prouinsche Roole*: as a name of difference from the other, and these shoulde seeme to be Rosæ Milesiæ of Plinie.

5 The fifth kinde is called of the Herboristes of Brabant, *Cancel Rooskens*, that is to say, the Roses smelling lyke Canell or Cassia, and possible this is Rosa Prænestina of Plinie: some call it in Englishe, the *Cyuet Rose*, or *Bastarde Muske Rose*.

6 The sixth is named of Plinie in Latine, Rosa coroncola, of the writers at this daye Rosa fera, and Rosa autumnalis: in frenche, *Rose Musquée*, and *Roses de Damas*: in base Almaigne, *Musket Rooskens*: in Englishe also, *Muske Roses*, because of their pleasant sent.

7 The seuenth kinde is called in Greeke *συννόδιον*: in Latine, Rosa canina, and Rosa sylvestris: in frenche, *Rose sauvage*: in high Douche, *Wilder Roosen*, and *Heckrosen*: in base Almaigne, *Wilde Rosen*: in Englishe, the *Bayer bushe*, the *wilde Rose*, and *Heptree*. The spongius bawle or that rounde rough excrescence whiche is founde oftentimes growing both vpon the wilde Rose and Eglington bushes, is called of som Apothecaries *Bedegar*: but wrongfully, for

kkk ij Bedegar

Bedegar, is not that thistell which is commonly called Carlina. Examine Bedegar, lib. 4. fol. 361.

3 The eight is called of the neather Douchmen, Duyn Rooskens, of the place where as it is founde growing, and it shoulde seeme to be that which the Grecians call *κνυόκαρυ*: in Latine, Canirubus, and Rubus canis, and of Plinie, Rosa spinosa.

9 The Ninth is called the yellow Rose: in French, *Roses jaunes*.

10 The last is called of Plinie in Greke *Λυχνίς*, Lychnis: in Latine, Rosa Græca: in French, and base Almaigne, Eglantier: in Englishe, Eglantine.

✱ The cause of the Name and historie thereof.

The Rose is called in Greeke Rhodon, bycause it is of an excellent smel and pleasant sauour, as Plutarche writeth.

He shal also finde this writen of Roses, that at the first they were all white, and that they became red afterwarde with the blood of the Goddesse Venus, whiche was done in this sort.

Venus loued the younker Adonis better then the warriour Mars, (who loued Venus with all his force and might) but when Mars perceiued that Venus loued Adonis better then him, he slewe Adonis, thinking by this meanes, to cause Venus not onely to forgo, but also to forget her friende Adonis, and so to loue Mars only: of the whiche thing when Venus had warning howe and where it should be accomplished, she was suddenly moued & ran hastily to haue rescued Adonis, but taking no care of the way at a suddaine ere she was ware, she threw her selfe vpon a bed of thicket of white Roses, where as with sharpe and cruel thornes, her tender feete were so prickt and wounded, that the blood sprang out abundantly, wherewithal when the Roses were bedewed, & sprinkled, they became all red, the which colour they do yet keepe (more or lesse) according to the quantitie of blood that fel vpon them) in remembrance of the cleare & pleasant Venus. Some others write that for very anger which she had conceiued against Mars, for the killing of her friende the faire Adonis, she gaue her tender body willingly to be spoiled and mangled: and in despite of Mars, she threwe her selfe into a bed of herbour of prickley Roses.

Some also say that Roses became red, with the casting downe of that heauenly drinke Nectar, whiche was shed by Cupide that wanton boy, who playing with the Goddes sitting at the table at a Banquet, with his winges ouerthrew the pot wherein the Nectar was. And therefore as Philostratus sayth, the Rose is the flower of Cupide, or Cupides flower.

✱ The Nature.

Rose leaues, that is to say of the flowers, be hoate of complexion, & somewhat moist, taking part of a binding qualitie. The flower that is to say, the litle yelow heares that grow in the middle of the Rose, is manifestly drie and astringent: of the same nature are the buddes, knoppes, and fruite, with the rough rounde hearie bawle or excrescence that is founde growing vppon the wilde Rose.

✱ The Vertues.

The iuyce of Roses, especially of them that are reddist, or the infusion or decoction of them is of the kinde of soft and gentle medicines, whiche loose and open the belly, and may be taken without danger. It purgeth downewarde cholerique humours, and openeth the stoppings of the liuer, strengthening and cleansing the same, also it is good agaynst hoate feuers, and agaynst the Jaunders.

It is also good to be vsed against the shaking, beating, and trembling of the hart

hart, for it driueth forth, and dispatcheth all corrupt and euyl humours, in and about the veynes of the hart.

It is lyke wise good to be layd to the inflammation of the eyes, and al other C hoate infirmities, and specially agaynst S. Antonies fier or wilde fire.

Roses pounce and beaten smal are good to be layde to the hoate inflamma- tion or swelling of the breastes or Pappes, & agaynst the outragious heate of the Whiriff & stomacke, also agaynst S. Antonies fire, Erysipelas or Serpigo.

The wine wherein dyed Roses haue ben boyled, is good agaynst the paine of the head, the eyes, the eares, the iawes or gummes, the bladder, the right gutte, and of the Mother or womens secretes, eyther powred in or annoynted with a fether.

The yellow growing in the middle of the Rose (which of some is called the f seede & flower of the Rose) stayeth the superfluous course of womens flowers, and specially the white flowers, and all other issues of blood.

The fruite eaten stoppeth the laske, and al other issues of blood.

The wilde Rose powned with Beares grease (as Plinie sayth) is very ex- cellent to annoynt the head agaynst Alopecies, whiche some call the redde scall or falling away of the heare.

The rough spongeous bawle or excrescence that groweth in the wilde Rose bush, is of great efficacie and vertue agaynst the stone and strangurie: for it bringeth forth the grauell and the stone, and prouoketh vyne.

Of Iasmine. Chap. ij.

✿ The Description.

Iasminum.

Iasmine groweth in maner of a hedge or quicke set, and must be led alongst and carried as the Rose or vine, it bringeth forth many smal branches full of ioyntes or knottes, the shutes and twiggies whercof are filled full of a spongie pith, lyke the pith of Elder. The leaues be of a darke greene colour, parted into fiue or seue other litle leaues, (growing vppon a stein or foote stalke, like to the Ashe leafe) whercof eche litle leafe by it selfe is smothe and somewhat long, nothing at all natched, or toothed about the edges. The flowers be white & long of a sweete and pleasant sauour, and do growe foure or fiue together at the toppe of the branches.

✿ The Place.

Iasmine groweth in some Countreies of his own kind, as in Spaine and some places of England, in this Countreie it is planted in gardens.

✿ The Tyme.

Iasmine flowreth in Iuly and August, but the fruite in this Countreie commeth not to perfection.

kkk iij

✿ The



✠ *The Names.*

This plant is called of the Arabians Zambach & Iesemin, and accordingly it is called amongst the Herboristes of Englande, Fraunce, and Germanie Iasminum, and Ieseminum, and of some also Iosme, and Iosmenum. The later writers do call it also in Latine, Apiaria: bycause that Bees delight greatly to be about the flowers thereof: some call it also Leucanthemum.

✠ *The Nature.*

Serapio writeth, that Iasmin is hoate almost in the seconde degree, which a man may also very well perceiue by his bitter taste.

✠ *The Vertues.*

Iasmine cureth the fowle drie scurffe, and red spottes, it dissolueth cold swellings, and wenues, or harde lompes, or gatheringes, when it is applyed and layde thereto.

The like vertue hath the oyle of Iasmine, the which put into y nosethrilles or often smeld to, causeth nose bleeding, in them that are of hoate complexion, as Serapio and our Turner haue written.

Iasmine dryeth reumes or stilling downe of humours from the head, and C the moistnesse of the brayne, and profiteth muche against the colde infirmities of the same.

Of Cistus. Chap. iij.

■ *The Kindes.*

There be two sortes of Cistus of Dioscorides, and the Ancientes.

The one is a kinde of plante whereof we do here geue you the figure.

The other plant is of wooddy substance, vpon which is founde that humo^r or fat liquo^r, which they call Ladanum.

1 The first kinde, which peeldeth no Ladanum, is also of two sortes, that is to say, the male and female.

2 The male hath red flowers, and the female white, but in all thinges els one lyke the other.

✠ *The Description.*

1 **T**HE first kinde of Cistus which beareth no Ladanum, hath rounde rough or hearishe stalkes, and stemmes with knobbed ioyntes, and full of branches. The leaues be roundishe and couered with a cotton or soft heare, not muche vnylike the leaues of Sage, but shorter and rounder. The flowers grow at the top of the stalkes, of the fashion of a single Rose, whereof the male kinde is of colour red, and the femall white, at the last they change into knoppes or huskes in which the seede is contepned.

Wheras Cistus groweth naturally of his owne kind, ther is found a certaine excrescence or outgrowing about y roote of this plant, which is of colour sometimes pellow, sometimes white, and sometimes greene: out of the which is a certaine iuyce taken out by art, y which they vse in shops, & is called Hypocistis.

2 The second kind of Cistus, which is also called Ledon, is a plant of a wooddy substance, growing like a litle tree or shrubbe, with soft leaues, in figure not muche vnylike the others, but longer and browner.

Vpon this plante is found a certayne fatnesse, wherof they make Ladanum the which about midsummer, and in the hoateſt dayes, is found growing vpon the newe leaues of this Cistus, the which newe leaues (after that the seede with the old leaues are fallen of) do first bud forth and spring in sommer. The layde fat or grease is not onely taken from the beardes and feete of Goates, or Goate buckes which seede vpon the leaues and branches of this plante (as Dioscorides

Cistus non ladanifera.



Cistus cum Hypocistide.



Dioscorides and the Auncientes do write) but also it is gathered & taken with thinges fit for that purpose, deuised by the industrie & diligence of man, as some of the learned writers of our time do report, especially y^e learned Peter Belon the which hath much haunted and trauayled the Ilande of Crete or Candie.

✱ The Place.

The first kinde of Cistus, whose figure we set forth here for your better vnderstanding, groweth in sundrie places of Italy, Sicile, Candie, Ciprus, Languedoc, & many other hoate Countries, in rough, stony & vntoyled places.

The seconde kinde is often found in Crete, Ciprus, and also in Languedoc.

✱ The Time.

- 1 The first kinde of Cistus flowreth in June, and sometimes sooner.
- 2 The seconde Cistus flowreth and bringeth forth seede in the spring time, & immediatly after the leaues fall of. about sommer it recouereth newe leaues againe, vpon the whiche leaues about midsummer and in the hoate dayes, is founde a certayne fatnesse, the which is diligently gathered and dried, to make that gumme whiche they call Ladanum.

✱ The Names.

- 1 The first kinde of these plantes is called in Greeke $\kappa\iota\varsigma\ \alpha\ \lambda\alpha\delta\alpha\ \nu\iota\phi\epsilon\ \rho\alpha$, of some $\kappa\iota\varsigma\ \alpha\ \lambda\alpha\delta\alpha\ \nu\iota\phi\epsilon\ \rho\alpha$ in Latine, Cistus, and Cistus non Ladanifera: of Scribonius Largus, Rosa syluatica.

That which groweth about the roote of Cistus, is called in Greeke $\epsilon\ \pi\omicron\kappa\iota\varsigma\ \alpha$ of some Erythanon and Cytinus, out of this they drawe forth a sappe or liquor the which they call Hypocistis, and in shoppes Hypoquistidos.

- 2 The second kind of Cistus is called in Greke *λάδον ἢ λάδον*: in Latine Ledum, Ladum, and of the later writers, Cistus Ladanifera.

The fat dewe or liquor, whiche is gathered from the leaues, is called in Greeke *λάδανον*: in Latine Ladanum: and in Shoppes Lapadanum.

✠ *The Nature.*

- 1 The flowers and leaues of Cistus are drie in the seconde degree, and somewhat astringent.
- 2 That whiche groweth about the rootes is of lyke temperature, but more astringent.
- 3 Ladanum is ful hoate in the first degree, and reacheth neare vnto the second, and is somewhat drie and astringent.

✠ *The Vertues.*

- 1 The flowers of Cistus boyled in wine and dronke, stoppeth the laske and all other issue of blood, and it dryeth vp all superfluous moysture, aswell of the stomacke as other partes of the belly.

The leaues of Cistus do cure & heale smal woundes, being laid therebpon.

- 2 Hypocistis stoppeth all laskes and fluxes of the belly, & is of a stronger operation then the flowers or leaues of Cistus: wherfore it cureth the bloody fluxe and all other fluxes, especially the superfluous flowing of womens flowers.
- 3 Ladanum dronken with olde wine, stoppeth the laske, and prouoketh vrine. It is very good agaynst the hardnesse of the matrix or mother, layde to in manner of a pessarie, and it draweth downe the secondes or after birth, when it is layde vpon quicke coles, and the fumigation or parfume therof be receiued vp into the body of women.

The same applied to the head with Myrthe and oyle of Myrthe, cureth the scurffe, called Alopecia, and kepeth the heare from falling of, but wheras it is already fallen away, it will not cause the heare to growe agayne.

Ladanum dropped into the eares with honyed water or oyle of Roses, healeth the payne of the same.

If it be layde to with wine vpon the scarres or sores of woundes, it taketh them away.


It is also very profitably mixt with al oymntes and playsters, that serue to heate, soften, and assuage paynes, and suche as be made to lay to the breast against the cough.

Of the Bramble or Blackeberry bushe. Chap. iiii.

✠ *The Kindes.*

The Bramble is of two sortes, as Ruellius writeth, the great and the smal.

✠ *The Description.*

- 1  The great Bramble hath many long slender branches or shutes, full of sharpe prickley thornes, whereby it taketh holde, and teareth the garmentes of such as go neare about the. The leaues are not smoth but crompted or frompled, and deeply cut rounde about the edges, of colour white vnderneath, and browne aboue. The flowers be white, not much vnlyke the flowers of Strawberies: after commeth the fruit of a swart red colour at the first, but afterwarde it is blacke, and it consisteth of diuers berries clustering together not muche vnlyke the Mulberie, but smaller, and ful of of a redde wyne lappe or wyce.

- 2 The lesser Brambles are muche lyke to the greater, but this creepeth most commonly vppon the ground with his shutes and branches, and taketh roote easly in diuers places inctroching grounde with the toppes of his branches.

The

The branches or shutes of this Bramble be also set with prickley thornes, but the thornes or prickles be not so sharpe: the fruite is also like to a smal Mulberie, but lesser then the fruite of the other. The rootes of both kinds do put forth many slender shutes and branches, the whiche do creepe and trayle alongst the grounde.

✱ *The Place.*

Brambles do grow much in the feelds and pastures of this Country, and in the wooddes and Coples, and such other covert places.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The Bramble bush flourisheth fro May to July, and the fruite is ripe in August.

✱ *The Names.*

The Bramble, especially the greater sort, is called in Greeke *ῥόζα*: in Latine, Rubus, and Senti: in high Douche, Bremen: in base Almaigne, Breinē & Braemen: in Englishe, the Bramble or blacke berie bulhe: in frenche, *Rouge*.

The fruit of the same is called in Greke *μύρον τῆς ῥόζης*: in Latine, Morum rubi, & Vacinia: in shops, Mora bati, and of some ignorant people, Mora bassi: in frenche, *Meure de Ronce*, or *Meurons*: in high Douch, Brombeer: in base Almaigne, Braebelen, and Haghebelien: in Englishe, Bramble berries, and blacke berries.

The lesser berie is called of Theophrastus in Greeke *χαμαίρωτος*, Chamæbatrus, that is to say in Latine, Humirubus: and the fruite is called in frenche, *Catherine*: in Englishe, a heate Bramble, or heath Bramble, a Cocolas panter, and of some a byper. The fruite is called a Dewberie, or blackberie.

☉ *The Nature.*

The tender springes and newe leaues of the Bramble, are colde and drie almost in the thirde degree, and astringent or binding, and so is the vnripe fruite.

The ripe fruite is somewhat warme and astringent, but not so much as the vnripe fruite.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The newe springes of the Bramble do cure the euill sores and hoate blcers of the mouth and throte, also the swellings of the gunmes, Almondes of the throte, and the buula, if they be holden in the mouth and often chewed vpon.

They do also fasten the teeth, when the mouth is washed with the iuyce or decoction thereof. The vnripe fruite is good for the same purpose, to be vsed after the same manner.

The iuyce or decoction therof, is good to be dronken, to stoppe the laske, and womens flowers and all other issue of blood.

The leaues be stamped, & with good effect are applyed to the region or place of the backe against the trembling of the hart, the payne & loosenesse or ache of the stomacke.

Rubus. The Bramble.



They

- 2 The second kind of Cistus is called in Greke *λιδιον ἢ λιδιον*: in Latine *Ledum*, *Ladum*, and of the later writers, *Cistus Ladanifera*.

The fat dewe or liquor, whiche is gathered from the leaues, is called in Greeke *λιδιον*: in Latine *Ladanum*: and in Shoppes *Lapadanum*.

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✱ *The Place.*

Brambles do grow much in the feelds and pastures of this Country, and in the wooddes and Coples, and such other covert places.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The Bramble bush flowereth frō May to Iuly, and the fruite is ripe in August.

✱ *The Names.*

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2 The fruit of the same is called in Greeke *μύρον τῆς ῥύβος*: in Latine, Morum rubi, & Vacinia: in shops, Mora bati, and of some ignorant people, Mora bassi: in frenche,

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The iurce or decoction therof, is good to be dronken, to stoppe the laske, and womens flowers and all other issue of blood.

The leaues be stamped, & with good effect are applyed to the region or place of the stomacke against the trembling of the hart, the payne & loosenesse or ache of the stomacke.

Rubus. The Bramble.



They

They cure the Hemeropydes, and stay backe running, and consuming sores, being layde thereto.

The vntype fruite stoppeth the belly, the bloody fluxe, and all other issues of blood.

The iuyce of the same boyled with hony, is very good against all hoate blisters, and swellings of the mouth, the tongue, and throte.

The roote of the Bramble is good against the stone and prouoketh vrine.

Of Framboys, Raspis, or hyndberrie.

Chap. v.

✿ The Description.

Rubus Idæus.

THE framboye is a kinde of bremble, whose leaues and branches are not muche vntype the other Bramble, but not so rough and prickley, nor set with so many sharpe prickles, and somtymes without prickles, especially the newe shutes and tender springes that be not aboue the age of a yeere. The fruite or berrie is redde, but otherwise it is lyke to the other. The roote is long creping in the ground, and putteth forth euery yeere new shutes or springes, the which the next yeere doo bring forth their flowers and fruite,

✿ The Place.

The framboye is founde in some places of Douchland in darke woodgs: and in this Countrie they plante it in gardens, and it loueth shadowpe places, where as the Sonne shineht not often.

✿ The Tyme.

The framboye flowreth in May and Iune, the fruite is ripe in Iuly.

✿ The Names.

This Bramble is called in Greeke *Ῥάβος Ἰδαίου*: in Latine, Rubus Idæus, of the mountayne Ida, in Asia minor, or the lesser Asia, not farre from Troye, where as groweth abundance of this Bramble, and there it was first founde: it is called in frenche, *Framboisier*: in Douch, *Hinnebraemen*: in English, Framboys, Raspis, and Hindberrie. Ioh. Agricola calleth it in Latine, *Crispina*.

The fruite of this Bramble is called in Greeke *μόρυν τῆς Ῥάβου Ἰδαίου*: in Latine, *Morum rubi Idæi*: in frenche, *Framboises*: in high Douch, *Hymbeerren*, and *Hörbeerren*: in base Almaigne, *Hinnebesien*, & *frambesien*: in English, Raspis, and framboys berries.

✿ The Nature.

The framboye of complexion is somewhat lyke the blacke berrie, but it is not of so astringent nor drying qualitie.

✿ The Vertues.

The leaues, tender springes, fruit and roote of this Bramble, are not much vntype



vnlyke in vertue and working, to the leaues, shutes, fruite, and rootes of the other Bramble, as Dioscorides writeth.

The flowers of Raspis are good to be bruyed with hony, and layde to the B inflammations and hoate humours gathered together in the eyes, and Erysipelas or wilde fire, for it quencheth such hoate burninges.

They be also good to be dronken with water of them that haue weake stomackes,

Of Broome. Chap. vi.

The Kindes.

THE common Broome is of two sortes, the one high and tawle, the other lowe and small, vnder whiche groweth Broome Rape or Orabanche.

Genista. Broome.

Rapum genista.

Broome Rape, or Orabanche.



The Description.

THE great Broome putteth forth first from his roote, harde, strong, and wooddishe stemmes, with many smal, long, square, and limmer Branches or twigges lyke rushes, the whiche are easy to ploy and twist any way without breaking. Upon the same growe smal blackish leaues, amongst the which growe pleasant yelow flowers of a sweete smel, in fashion not vnlike the flowers of Pease. When the flowers be fallen there come flatte coddess, in whiche is found seede, that is hard, flat, and brownish. The roote is harde and wooddishe. This Broome groweth commonly to the length of a long or tawle man.

The smal Broome is much lyke to that aforesayd, in wooddishe stalkes, smal branches, litle leaues, coddess, & flowers, sauing that it is muche smaller, & groweth not to length, but abideth alwayes lowe, not exceeding the height of three foote.

Ve

3 We shall often finde at the roote of this smaller broome a plante which the Brabanders do call B'emrape, that is to say Broome Rape, the which is tackt and fastened at the roote with a long string or thredde, sometimes two or three foote of, or somewhat more from the principall or maister roote. It is almost like to a litle Turne or Peare, brode beneath, and narrow about, couered with litle scales or browne shales, and it groweth sometimes alone, and sometimes there are ioyning vnto it other smal Rapes. Fro the same groweth by a holow brownishe stemme of a foote and a halfe long or more, whiche beareth a great company of log white browne flowers, clustering thicke together round about the stemme, & are fashioned lyke to an open helmet in which there appere siue or sixe small thredde, the whiche ye shall perceiue to come forth at the extreme or vttermost part of the flower. The flowers past there commeth in their steede long rounde small huskes, in which is found a very small seede lyke vnto sande, of a whitish colour, neuerthelesse it is both barren and vnprofitable.

4 There is also another plante, muche lyke to this Broome Rape or Haueau, whose stalkes are also brownishe, and they growe to the height of a foote, in flowers, forme, and colour lyke to Broome Rape: sauing that it hath not so great a roote or Haueau in the grounde, but for the most parte it hath a small roote or Haueau, and sometimes it hath no more but certayne hearie thredde or laces wrapped together, especially that whiche groweth in drie and barren places.

✱ The Place.

1.2. The great and small Broome do grow in dry Countries and sandy places, alongst the wayes and sometimes in wooddes.

3 Broome Rape is also founde in dry barren and hungrie groundes, and in leane sandy places about the rootes of the lesser Broome, whiche neuer cometh to perfection, and beareth seldome or neuer any flowers.

4 The other kinde lyke to the aforesayde Haueau, is to be founde in certayne feedes, amongst Otes, Pease, Beanes, Lentiles, and other grayne, where as there groweth no Broome at all, & also vpon drie bankes, and burned heapes alongst the sea coast.

✱ The Tyme.

1.2. Broome flowereth in May and Iune. The coddess & seede are ripe in Iuly.

3-4. Broome Rape is found in Iune and Iuly. And so is the other plant that is lyke vnto it.

✱ The Names.

1.2. This plante is called of the later writers in Latine, Genesta, Genista, and Genestra: in Englishe, Broome: in French, Genest, and Dugenet, or Geneste in high Douche, Ginst, and Pfrimmen: in base Almaigne, Bzem, and without doubt it is a kinde of Spartium.

3 That excrecence comming from the roote of Broome, is called of the Herboristes, and of some other in Douche, Bzem Rape: in Latine, Rapum Genista, and Rapa Genestra, that is to say, Broome Rape, and is without doubt a kinde of Orobanche, and Limodorum.

4 The other kinde whiche is like to the aforesayde Haueau, is called of Dioscorides in Greeke ἐρβάνχη: in Latine, Orobanche, λευκίσωρον, Limodorū, of some other as of Photion also, λεωπέλιωρον, that is, Leguminū Leo. It hath no French nor Douche name that I knowe: Turner lib. 2. fol. 72. calleth it Orobanche, Choke fitche, Stragle tare, Strangleweede, Orobstrangler, & Choke weede.

✱ The Nature.

Broome is full hoate in the seconde degree, and reacheth almost to the third degree, it is scouring and of subtil partes.

✱ The Vertues.

The leaues, branches, and croppes of Broome boyled in wine or water, are good

good for them that haue the Droisie, and for all them that haue any stopping of the liuer, the spleene or melt, the kidneyes or bladder: for partly it purgeth & driueth out of the belly, and partly it purgeth by vrine, all waterie, rough, and superfluous humours. The seede is of the same vertue to be taken the quantitie of a dramme, or a dramme and a halfe.

The same seede is very good to be mixt with all medicines whiche prouoke vrine and breake the stone, for by his subtil nature it helpeth the operation of other medicines, seruing to the same purpose.

Broome flowers mingled with swines grease, swageth the paynes of the Gowte, being applyed thereto.

This Broome hath al the vertues of Spanish Broome, and it may be vsed against all such infirmities wherevnto Spanish Broome is required.

Broome Rape is counted of some Empiriques (or practicioners) in these dayes, for an excellent medicine against the stone, & to prouoke vrine, to be first boyled in wine and giuen to drinke. for as they say, it openeth the stoppings of the kidneyes, prouoketh water, breaketh the stone, and driueth forth grauell.

The freshe and greene iuyce of Broome Rape, doth cure and heale al newe wounds, and clenseth those that are corrupt & rotten: it may be lykewise vsed against other vlcers and corrupt sores. for it mundifieth and bringeth them to healing.

And for the better preservation of the same iuyce, after it is pressed or taken out of the greene rootes, ye must set it in the Sonne vntil it waxe thicke, or ye must put to it a litle honny, & set it in the Sonne, for then it wil be better, & more apt to mundifie & clense woundes and rotten vlcers: it may be also take out of the rootes that be halfe dry, with oyle, & wil serue to al intentes, euē as y iuyce.

The same oyle of Broome Rape doth scoure and driue away al spotted, lentils, freckles, pimples, wheales, and pulshes, as well from the face, as the rest of the body being often annoynted therewithall.

Dioscorides writeth, that Orabanche may be eaten, either rawe or boyled as the springes of Asparagus.

Of Spanish Broome. Chap. viij.

✠ The Description.

The Spanish Broome also, hath wooddiss stemmes, from which grow forth long slender plyant twiggess, the whiche be bare & naked without leaues, or at least hauing very few small leaues, set here and there farre apart one from another. The flowers be yelow, not muche vnlyke the flowers of the common Broome, after which it hath coddess, wherein is the seede browne and flat, lyke the other Broome seede.

There may be wel placed with this Broome, a strange plant which beareth also long shutes or smal twiggess, of a swarte colour & straight: and vpon them are smal browne greene leaues, alwaies thre ioynd together, lyke the leaues of Trefople, but smaller. The flowers be yelow, rounde, and cut into fiue or sixe partes, in fashion not much vnlyke the flowers of the common Buglosse, afterwarde they do bring forth graines or berries, as bigge as a pease, & blacke when they be ripe, in which is found the seede, which is flat as a Lentil seede. The roote is long & smal, creping hither and thither vnder the earth, & putteth forth new springes in sundry places.

✠ The Place.

This Broome groweth in drie places of Spayne, and Languedoc, and is not founde in this Countrie, but in the gardens of Herboistes.

✠ The Time.

This kinde of Broome flowreth in this Countrie in Iune, and somewhat

all

after,

after, the seede is ripe in August.

Genista Hispanica. siue Italica.
Spanish, and Italian Broome.

Genista peregrina Trifolia.
Trifolium fruticans.



✿ The Names.

This Broome is likewise called in Latine, Genista: and sometime also Genistra, of the Herboristes of this Countrey, Genistra Hispanica: in base Almaine, Spaensche Brem: in English, Spanish Broome: and it is not *ωκρεον* in Latine, *Spartum*, whereof Dioscorides and Plinius do write.

The strange plante hath no name that I know: for albeit some would haue it to be *Cytisus*, this plant is nothing lyke thereto, and is likewise named *Trifolium fruticans*.

✿ The Nature.

Spanish Broome is hoate and drie of complexion.

✿ The Vertues.

The flowers and seede of Spanishe Broome, are good to be dronken with Alemede or honyed water in the quantitie of a Dram, to cause one to vomit strongly, euen as white Hellebor or Rensing powder, but yet without ieopardie.

The seede taken alone looseth the belly, & for the quantitie bringeth forth a great plentie of waterie and tough humours.

Out of the twiggess or litle braches steeped in water is pressed forth a iuyce, & the whiche taken in quantie of a Ciat or litle glasse full fasting, is good against the Squanfic, that is, a kind of swelling with heate and payne in the throte, putting the sicke body in danger of choking, also it is good against *Sciatica*.

Of

Of base Broome or Woodwarden. Chap.vij.✱ *The Description.*

Genista humilis.

This Broome is not muche vn-
lyke the common Broome, sa-
ying that it is not so high nor
so straight, but lyeth along al-
most vpon the grounde, with many small
branches, proceeding fro a wooddy stem,
and set with litle long small leaues, and
at y top with many faire yelow flowers
not much vnlyke the flowers of the com-
mon Broome, but smaller: after them
come narrow huskes or coddess, wherein
is a flatte seede. The roote is harde and
of wooddih substance like to the others.

✱ *The Place.*

This kinde of Broome groweth in
vntoyled places that stande lowe, and
sometymes also in moyst Clay groundes.
It is founde about Amwarpe.

✱ *The Tyme.*

It flowreth in Iuly and August, and
sometymes after, & shortly after the seede
is ripe.

✱ *The Names.*

This plante is doubtlesse a kinde of
Broome, and therefore it may be wel cal-
led in Latine, Genista humilis: in Italian
Cerretta: that is, lowe and base Broome: in base Almaigne, Ackerbren: the
high Germaines do make of it Flostinctorius, that is to say, y flower to staine,
or dye withal, & do terme it in their language, ferblumen, Geel ferblumen,
and Heyden smucke, because the Dyers do vse of it to dy their clothes yelow:
in Englishe, Woodwarden, and base Broome.

✱ *The Nature.*

This plante is of complexion hoate and drie.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Woodwarden or base Broome in nature & operation is lyke to the common
Broome, but not so strong.

Of Furze or Thorne Broome. Chap.ii.✱ *The Description.*

The furze or prickley Broome, hath many twigges or smal branches,
of a wooddih substance, the whiche in the beginning being yet but
young and tender, are full of litle greene leaues, amongst which grow
small thornes, the whiche be soft and tender, and not very prickley: but when
as the twigges or branches, are aboue one yere old, then are they (for the most
part) cleane without leaues, and then do their thornes ware harde and sharpe
with cruel prickles. Amongst the litle small leaues, are the flowers of a faynte
or pale yelow colour, and in shape and proportion like to Broome flowers,
but muche smaller, after the whiche come small coddess full of rounde reddih
seede. The roote is long and plyant.

The plant whiche the Brabanders do call Gaspeldozen, should seeme to be
a kinde



a kinde of thorne Broome, the whiche is rough and very full of prickles, and bringeth forth straight springes or shutes, of a wooddish substance, and without leaues, set thicke and full of long sharpe pinnes or prickles, very rough, boy-steous, harde and pricking, amongst which growe small yelow flowers, and afterwarde coddes, like to the Broome flowers or coddes. The rootes be long growing ouerthwartly in the ground, and almost as plyant and limmer as the roote of Rest harrow or Cammocke.

Genistilla. Thorne Broome.

Genista spinosa furze.



* The Place.

- 1 Furze or thorne Broome groweth in vntoyled places, by the way sides, and is founde in many places of Brabant, and Englande.
- 2 The common or great furze groweth also in the lyke places, and is founde in certayne places of Campany, Brabant, Italy, Fraunce, Buscaye, and Englande.

* The Time.

Thorne Broome flowreth in May and June.
At the same time flowreth the common furze.

* The Names.

- 1 The firste plante is called of the later writers in Latine, Genistella, and Genestalla, that is to say, the small Broome: in high Douche, Erdtfrymmen, of some, Klein Streichblumen, and Stechende Pfrymmen: in base Almaigne, Stekende Bzem: in Englishe, Thornebroome.
- 2 And bycause the seconde kind in his flowers & cods is like Broome, it should therefore

therefore seeme to be a prickley and wilde kind of Broome, wherfore it may be called in Latine, *Genista spinosa*, and *Genista sylvestris*: they call it in frenche, *Du ionc marin* in base Almaine, *Galseldoren*: in Englishe, the common Whyn, or great furze. This is not *Fragacantha*, that is to say, *Hirci spina*, or *Paliurus*, as some do thinke: nor yet *Nepa* or *Scorpius*.

✠ *The Nature.*

Furze (but especially the leaues) are of nature drie and astringent.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The leaues of furze boyled in wine or water, and dronken, do stop the ex. & celsiue course of womens flowers, and the laske also.

The seede dronken in wine is good against the bitinges and stingings of venomous beastes.

Of Cammocke, Keste Harrow, or Pety Whyn. Chap. x.

✠ *The Description.*

Anonis.



Cammocke or ground furze hath many small, lythey, or wrake branches, set full of swarte greene and roundish leaues, and sharpe, stiffe prickley thornes: amongst whiche are sweete smelling flowers lyke Pease flowers or blowinges, most commonly of a purple or carnatio colour, sometimes all white, and sometimes yellowe lyke Broome flowers, but that it is very seldome seene or found: after the flowers come small coddges or huskes, ful of brode flat seede. The roote is long and very limmer, spreading his braches both large and long vnder the earth, and doth oftentimes let, hinder, & staye, both the plough and Oren in topling the ground, for they be so tough and limmer, that the share & colter of the plough cannot easily diuide, and cut them asunder.

✠ *The Place.*

Cammocke or ground furze is found in some places of Brabant and England, about the borders of fertill feedes, and good pastures.

✠ *The Tyme.*

It flowreth most commonly in Iune.

✠ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greke *ἄνωνις ἡ ἀνώνις*: & in Latine, *Anonis*, & *Ononis*: of the later writers *Arrestabouis*, *Restabouis*, & *Remora aratri*: of some also *Acutella*: of *Cratenas Aegopyros*: in frenche, *Arreste beuf* in high Douch, *Hawhechel*, *Ochsenbrech*, and *Stalkraut*: in base Almaine, *Prangwortel*, & *Stalcrup*: in Englishe *Kest Harrow*, *Cammocke*, *Whyn*, *Pety Whyn*, or *ground furze*.

✠ *The Nature.*

The roote of Kest Harrow, is drie in the third degree, and somewhat hoate.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The bakke of the roote taken with hony prouoketh vrine and breaketh the

℞ ll iij

stone,



stone. The decoction of broth of the same sodde in wine and dronken, hath the same vertue.

The same broth boyled in honny and vineger, is good to be dronken against the falling euill, as Plinie writeth.

The same boyled in water and vineger and holden in the mouth, whyles it is is warme cureth the tooth ache.

The tender springes and croppes before they bring forth leaues, preserved and kept in brine or salt, are good to be eatē in salades, for they prouoke vrine, and bring forth the stone and grauell being sometimes vsed to be eaten.

Of Whortles and Whortelberies. Chap. xi.

The Kindes.

There be two sortes of Whortles, and Whortelberies, wherof the common sort are blacke, and the other are red.

Vacinia nigra.

Vacinia rubra. Red Whortles.

Blacke Whortles.



The Description.

THE plant which bringeth forth blacke Whortles, is base and lowe of a wooddis substance, bringing forth many branches of the length of a foote or somewhat more: the leaues be round & of a darke greene colour, lyke to the leaues of Bore or Myrtel, the which at the comining of winter do fall away as the leaues of other trees, and at the spring time there come forth agayne new leaues out of the same brāches. The flowers be round and holowe, open before, and grow alongest the branches amongst the leaues. The fruite is round, greene at the first, then red, and at the last when it is ripe, it is blacke and ful of liquer, of a good and pleasant taste. The roote is slender, long, and souple.

Of this sorte there are founde some that beare white Berries when they be ripe, howbeit they are but seldome seene.

The

2 The plant that bringeth forth red whortses, in his growing and branches is like to that, which beareth the blacke berries or whortses, sauing that the leaues be greater and harder, almost lyke the leaues of a great bore bush, & they abide the winter without falling away or perishing. The flowers be of a Carnation colour, long, and round, and do growe in clusters at the toppe of the branches. The fruite is red, but els not muche vnylike the other, in taste rough and astringent, or binding, and not altogether so full of liquer as the blacke whortse. The roote is of a wooddy substance and long.

3 Amongst these whortses or whortel berries we may recke those which the Germanes or Almaynes doo call Ueenbesien, that is to say, HARRISHE or FENBERRIES, of whiche the stalkes be smal, short, limmer & tender creeping and almost layde flatte vpon the ground, beset and deckt with smal narrow leaues, fashioned almost lyke to the leaues of commo Thyme, but smaller, the berries grow vpon very smal stemmes at the ende or toppe of the litle branches, almost lyke the red whortses, but longer and greater, of colour sometimes all red, and sometimes red speckled, in taste somewhat rough and astringent.

Vacinia palustria.

HARRISH WHORTSES.



✠ The Place.

1.2. Whortses growe in certayne woods of Brabant and Englande. The blacke are very common and are founde in many places: but the red are dayntie, and founde but in fewe places.

3 HARRISHE or FEN WHORTSES growe in many places of Holland, in low, moyst places.

✠ The Tyme.

Whortses do blowe in May, and their berries be ripe in Iune. Fen or HARRISHE whortses are ripe in Iuly and August.

✠ The Names.

1.2. The two first fruites are called in some places of Fraunce, *des Cusins*, or *des Morets*. in high Douche, *Hepdelbeeren*, *Drumperbeeren*, and *Buchbeeren*, in Brabât, *Crakebesien*, *Postelbesien*, & *Hauerbesien*. It may very well be called in Latine *Vacinia*, bycause they be little berries, in Latine, *Bacca*: for as some learned men write, the word *Vacinium*, cometh of *Baccinium*, and was deriued of *Bacca*: and without doubt this name agreeth better with them, then the name of *Myrtilli*, the whiche some doo call them by: yet these berries be not the right *Vacinia*, whereof Virgil writeth saying, *Alba ligustra cadunt, Vacinia nigra leguntur*. Their true English name is whortses, & of some whortel berries.

3 The thirde kinde is called of the Hollanders accordyng to the place of their growing, *Ueenbesien*, and *Ueencozen*, that is to say, HARRISHE berries, or FENberries: and we bycause of the lykenesse betwixt them and the other whortel berries, do cal them in Latine, *Vacinia palustria*, that is to say, HARRISH whortses, and FENberries: for there is none other name knowen vnto vs, except it be *Samolus* of Plinie, or *Oxycocron* of Valerius Cordus.

✠ The Nature.

Whortses, but especially those that be blacke, do coole in the second degree, & All iiiij somewhat

somewhat they drie and are astringent. Of the lyke temperament are *Harrish whoztes*.

** The Vertues.*

Whoztes, and specially those that be blacke, eaten raw or stued with suger, *I* are good for those that haue hoate and burning feuers, and agaynst the heate of the stomacke, the inflammation of the liuer, and interior partes.

They stoppe the belly, and put away the desire or will to vomit. *B*

With the iuyce of them (especially of the blacke kinde) is made a certayne *C* medicine called of the Apothecaries *Rob*, the whiche is good to be holden in the mouth against great drieth and thirst in hoate agues, and is good for al the purposes whereunto the berries do serue.

Few or *Harrish whoztes* doo also quenche thirste, and are good against *D* hoate feuers or agues, and against all euil inflammation or heate of blood, and the inwarde partes, lyke to the other *whoztes* wherevnto they are much alike in vertue and operation.

To conclude the blacke and *Harrish whoztes* are muche lyke in nature, *E* bertue, and operation vnto *Rybes*, or the red, and beyond sea gooseberries, and may be taken and vled in steede of them.

Of wilde Kushe or Sumac. Chap. xij.

Rhus sylvestris Plinij.

Plinies wilde Sumac.

Gratia Dei quibusdam.

Hedge Hyslope.



** The Description.*



This is a lowe shrub or wooddiss plant, with many browne hard branches, vpon whiche grow leaues somewhat long, and not much vnlyke the leaues of the greater *Bore tree*, but longer. Amongst the leaued branches

branches, come by other litle branches, vpon whiche growe many spokie eares or tuftes, ful of many small flowers, and after them stoe of square or cornered seedes clustering together. This seede is of a strong sauour and bitter taste, and full of fat and Oylie sap. The roote is hard as the roote of Whortles or Whortell plantes.

- 2 We may well ioyne to this, that wilde plant which Hierome Boeke calleth Hedge Hyslope, which bringeth forth from a wooddishe roote, slender stalkes, spreade abroad vpon the ground, couered with litle grayish leaues, something rough, in fashion lyke to garden Hyslope, but shorter, at the top of whiche plant come forth flowers fashioned lyke to the flowers of wilde Tansie, of colour somtimes a faint yellow, and somtimes white, after which come by small round knoppes or buttons, in whiche is founde a yelow seede.

✠ *The Place.*

- 1 The first plant groweth in Brabant, and in many places of the same Countrie about Kempen.
2 Hedge Hyslope is founde in certayne places of Germanie and Fraunce, in wilde vntoyled places and mountaynes.

✠ *The Time.*

- 1 This Rhus flowreth in May and Iune, the seede is ripe in Iuly & August.
2 Hedge Hyslope flowreth in Iune and Iuly.

✠ *The Names.*

- 1 The first plant is called of the Brabanders Gage, & is of some Apothecaries called Myrtus, and the seede therof Myrtilli: notwithstanding, it is not Myrtus. Wherefore it is called of some of the later writers, Pseudomyrsine, and Myrtus Brabantica, and in some places of Almaine they call it Altsein, and Bozt, some take it to be ~~isidius~~ Oleagnus, of Theophrastus, wherevnto it is not very muche lyke, but it seemeth to be that kinde of wilde Rhus, whiche Plinie speaketh of in the xxiii. Chapter of the xi. booke of his excellent worke, called the Historie of Nature.

- 2 Hedge Hyslope is called in high Douche, Heyden Hyslop, Felde Hyslop: in base Almaine, Heyden Hyslope, because it groweth in Hedges, and wilde places. Some do call it in Latine, Grätia Dei, howbeit it is nothing lyke, Gratia Dei, or Gratiola, whiche is a kinde of the lesse Centaurie, set forth in the thirde part of this Historie Chap. xliij. It seemeth to be Selago Plinij, Valerius Cordus calleth it Helianthemum.

✠ *The Nature.*

The wilde Rhus, or Sumac, especially the seede is hoate and drie almost in the thirde degree.

✠ *The Vertues.*

Wilde Rhus or Sumac is not bled in medicine, but serueth to be layde in wardrobes and presses to keepe garmentes from mothes.

Of Kneeholme. Chap. xliij.

✠ *The Description.*

Kneeholme is a lowe wooddishe plante, like the wilde Rhus or Sumacke, with rounde stalkes ful of branches, couered with a brownish thicke barke or rinde, set full of blackishe leaues which are thicke and prickley nothing differing fro the leaues of a myrtel tree, or the smaller Bore, sauing that eache leafe hath a sharpe prickle in the toppe. The fruite groweth in the middle vpon the leaues, the whiche is faire and red when it is ripe, with a harde seede or kernell within. The roote is wh ite and single.

✠ *The Place.*

Kneeholme, groweth in Italy, Languedoc, and Bourgoyne, & in some places of

of England, as in Essex, Kent, Barke-shire, and Hamshire, in many places it is planted in gardens.

✱ *The Tyme.*

This plant keepeth his leaues both winter and sommer, and in Italy and such lyke places where as it groweth of his owne accorde, it bringeth forth his fruit in August, but in this Countre it beareth no fruite.

✱ *The Names.*

This herbe is called in Greeke *μυρσίνη ἀγρία*, *ὄφυμυρσίνη*, *μυρτόκανθα*, *ἡμύκανθα*: in Latine, *Ruscum*, *Ruscus*, & *Myrtus syluestris*, and *Scopa Regia*, as *Marcellus* an Auncient writer sayth. In Shoppes it is called *Ruscus*: in English, *Kneeholme*, *Kneehul*, *Butchers broome*, and *Petigree*. also we may call it *þ wilde Myrtel*: it is called in frech *Myrte sauage*, of some *Buys poignant*, and *Housson*: in high Douche, *Heuzdozn*, and *Keerbessen*: in bale Almaigne, *Stekende palme*, that is to say, *Puckley Bore*, bycause it is somewhat lyke Bore, the whiche they doo commonly call *Palmbloom*: of some also *Mupl-doze*.

✱ *The Nature.*

The rootes and leaues are hoate in the seconde degree and drie in the first.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The decoction of *Kneeholme* or *Ruscus* made in wine and dronken prouoketh vyne, breaketh the stone, and driueth forth grauel: and is good for them that can not with ease make their water.

It is good to be taken in the like maner against the Jaundise, the headache, & and to prouoke womens flowers.

The leaues and fruite be of the same working or facultie as the rootes be, but not so effectuell or strong, wherefore they be not much occupied or vled.

Of horse tongue/ Double tongue/ and Laurus of Alexandria. Chap. ciiij.

✱ *The Description.*

Double tongue hath rounde stalkes lyke *Salomons scale*, of a foote and a halfe long, vpon which e grow vpon each syde thicke brownish leaues, not muche vnylike to Baye leaues, vpon the whiche there groweth in the middle of euery leafe another smal leafe fashioned like a tongue, and betwixt those smal and great leaues, there growe rounde redde berries as bigge as a pease or therabouts. The roote is tender, white, long and of a good sauour.

There is founde another kinde of *Double tongue*, as some learned men write, the which also bringeth forth his fruite vpon the leaues, and is lyke to the aforesayde, in stalkes, leaues, fruite, and rootes, sauing that there growe none other smal leaues by the fruit vpon the great leaues.

The

Ruscum.



³ The learned Matthiolus setteth forth a thirde kinde, the whiche is much lyke to the abovesayd in rootes and leaues: but the fruite thereof groweth not vpon the leaues as in the others, but euery berie groweth vpon a stemme by it selfe coming forth betwixt the stemme and the leaues: the sayde beries be redde, and as bigge as Ciche Peasen.

Hippoglossum.
Horse tongue or double tongue,

Laurus Alexandrina.
Laurus of Alexandria.



✿ The Place.

Double tongue groweth in Hungarie and Austriche, and in some darke wooddes of Italy. The Herboristes of this Countrey doo plant it in their gardens.

✿ The Tyme.

It deliuereth his seede in September.

✿ The Names.

¹ The first of these herbes is called in Greeke *ἵππογλωσσον*, or *ὑπόγλωσσον*, or *ἐπίγλωσσον*, and as some write, *ἐπιφυλλόκαρπον*: in Latine also Hippoglossum, and Hypoglossum, of the later writers vuularia, Bonifacia, Lingua pagana, and Bilingual: in high Douche, Zapfsinkraut, Hauckblat, Aussenblat, Beerblat, & Zungenblat: and according to the same in base Almaigne, Keelcruyt, Tongēbladt, and Tapkencruyt, that is to say, Tongue herbe, or Tongue worde, also the Pagane or vplandishe tongue, Horse tongue, and double tongue, & tongue blade.

² The seconde seemeth to be a kinde of Hippoglossum, and therefore some call it Hippoglossum foemina, and the first they call Hippoglossum mas.

The

The third is called in Greeke *δ' αλφ' ανδρεια*, and *δ' αλφ' ανδρεια* in Latine, *Laurus Alexandrina*, and *Laurus Idæa*, of some late writers *Victoriola*: in Frenche, *Laurier Alexandrin* in base Almaigne, *Laurus van Alexandrien*: in Englishe also, *Laurus of Alexandria*, or tongue Laurell.

✠ *The Nature.*

Tongueblade or double tongue his nature is to assuage payne, as Galen saith.

But the Laurel of Alexandria is hoate and drie of complexion.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The leaues and rootes of double tongue, are much commended against the swellings of the throote, the vuula, and the kernelles under the tongue, and agaynst the vlers and sores of the same, taken in a gargarisme.

Marcellus saith, that in Italy they vse to hange this herbe about y neckes of young children that are sicke in the vuula: a garlande made therof & worne, or set next vpon y bare head, is good for the headache, as Dioscorides writeth. Baptista Sardus writeth, that this herbe is excellent for the diseases of the mother, and that a spoonfull of the powder of the leaues of double tongue causeth the strangled matrix or mother to descende downe to his naturall place.

The roote of Alexandria Laurel boyled in wine and dronken, helpeth the strangurie, prouoketh vyne & womens naturall sicknes, easeth them that haue harde trauell, expelleth the secondine, and all other corruption of the matrix.

Of Tamarisk. Chap. xv.

✠ *The Kyndes.*

Tamarisk is of two sortes, as Dioscorides saith, great and small.

✠ *The Description.*

Myrica humilis.

Tamarisk is a litle tree or plant, as long as a man, with many branches, of colour sometimes pale greene, and sometimes brownish, vpon the whiche grow litle grayish leaues, almost like the leaues of Heath or Hather, or lyke to Sauine. The flowers be of a browne purple colour, and lyke wool or Cotton, the which at their falling of, are caried away with the winde.

The greater Tamarisk hath leaues lyke y other, but it groweth much higher that is to say, to the length of other great trees, and beareth a fruit like to the lesser Oke Apples or galles.

✠ *The Place.*

The smal or low Tamarisk groweth by slow streames and standing waters: and is founde in some places of Germanie, by the course or streame of the riuer Rhene.

The greater Tamarisk groweth in Syria and Egypt, the whiche is yet vknownen to them of our time.

✠ *The Time.*

The little Tamarisk flowreth in the



Spring

spring of the yeere, but especially in May.

* *The Names.*

This plant is called in Greeke *μυρίκη*: in Latine, Myrica, and Tamarix: in the best Apothecaries Shoppes, Tamariscus, and according to the same in Englishe, Tamarisk: in frenche, *Tamarix*, of some *Bruyere sauvage*: in high Douche, Tamariscen holtz, of some Birtzenbertz: in base Almaigne, Tamarischboom.

* *The Nature.*

The leaues and newe springes of Tamarisk, are somewhat warme and austerine, without any manifest drouth or drynes. The fruite and the barke thereof are drie and astringent, and of the nature of galles.

* *The Vertues.*

Tamarisk is a medicine of excellent power and vertue agaynst the hardnes A and stopping of the milt or Spleene, and for the same purpose it is so good and founde true by experience, that Swine whiche haue bene dayly fedde out of a trough or vessel made of the Tamarisk tree or timber, haue bene seene to haue no milt at al. And therefore it is good for them that are Sple. utique to drinke out of a cup or dishe made of Tamarisk wood or timber.

The decoction of the leaues & young springes of Tamarisk boyled in wine B with a little vineger and dronken, doth heale and vnstoppe the hardnesse and stoppings of the milt or spleene. The same vertue hath the iuyce thereof dronken in wine, as Plinie sayth.

Against the tooth ache, it is also very good to holde in the mouth the hoate C decoction of the leaues and tender branches of Tamarisk boyled in wine.

The decoction of the leaues made in water, doth stay the superfluous course D of womens flowers, if they sit or bath in the same whiles it is hoate.

The same decoction made with the young shutes and leaues killeth the lice E and nittes, if the place whereas they be, be washed therewithal.

The fruite of the great Tamarisk is good against the spetting of blood, the F superfluous course of womens flowers: against the laske and bitings of venomous beastes.

They vse this fruite in steede of Galles in medicines, that are made for the G disease of the mouth and eyes.

The barke of Tamarisk is of the same vertue as the fruite, and is good to H stoppe laskes and all issue of blood.

Of heath. Chap. xvi.

* *The Kindes.*

T Here is in this Countrie two Kindes of Heath, one whiche beareth his flowers alongst the stemmes, and is called lög Heath. The other bearing his flowers in tutters or tustres at the toppes of the branches, the whiche is called smal Heath.

* *The Description.*

H Heath is a wooddiss plant ful of branches, not much vnlyke the lesser Tamarisk, but much smaller, tenderer, and lower, it hath very small jagged leaues, not much vnlyke the leaues of garden Cypres (which is our Lauender Cotton) but browner and harder. The flowers be lyke smal knoppes or buttons parted in foure, of a fayre carnation colour, and sometimes (but very seildome) white, growing alongst the branches from the middle vppwarde euen to the top. The rootes belong and wooddishe, and of a darke red colour.

The second kind of Heath, is also a litle base plant, with many litle twigges, or small slender shutes comming from the roote, of a reddishe browne colour,

M m with

Erica. Heath.

Erica altera. Smal Heath,



with very smal leaues, in fashion not vnlike the leaues of common Thyme, but muche smaller and tenderer, the flowers growe at the toppe of the strigges, or twigges, siue or sixe in a company together, hanging downewardeg, of colour Carnation and red, of making long and rounde, hollowe within, and open at the ende lyke a litle tonnell, smaller then a Cornell which is the fruite of a Cornell tree. The roote is tender, and creeping alongst, and putteth forth in diuers places many newe twigges or strigges.

* The Place.

Heath groweth vpon mountaynes that be drie, hungrie and barren, and in playnes wooddes and wildernesse.

* The Tyme.

¹ The first kinde of Heath flowreth both at the beginning and the end of sommer vntyl September.

² The seconde kinde flowreth about midsummer.

* The Names.

¹ Heath, Hather, and L yng is called in high and base Almaigne, Heyden: and is thought of the later writers to be that plant which Dioscorides calleth in Greeke *ἑρική*: in Latine, Erice, and Erica.

² The smaller kinde also without doubt is a Heath: and therfore it may truly be called in Latine, Erica altera: in Greeke *ἑρική ἄλτρα*.

* The Nature.

Both kindes of Heath haue a manifest and euident drynesse.

* The Vertues.

The iuyce of the leaues of Heath dropped into the eyes, doth heale y^e paine of the same, taketh away the rednesse, and strengthneth the sight.

It

If Heath be the true Erica of Dioscorides, the flowers and leaues thereof are good to be layed vpon the bitinges and stings of Serpentes, and such lyke venomous beastes.

The learned Matthiolus in his Commentaries vpon Dioscorides lib. i. doubteth not of this plant but that it is Erica of Dioscorides, wherunto he hath set two other figures of strange Heath, sent vnto him by one Gabriel Fallopius a learned Physitian. Moreover he commendeth muche the decoction of our common Heath made with sayre water, to be dronke warme both morning and euening, in the quantitie of fiue vnces, thre houres before meate, agaynst the stone in the bladder, so that it be vsed by the space of thirtie dayes: but at the last the patient must enter into a bath made of the decoction of Heath, & whiles he is in the said bath, he must sit vpon some of the Heath that made the foresayde bath, the which bath must be oftentimes repeted and vsed. for by the vse of the sayd bath and diet or decoction he hath knowen many to be holpen, so that the stone hath come from them in very small peeces. Also Turner sayth, that for the diseases of the milke, it were better to vse the barks of Heath (in seede of Tamarisk) then the barke of Quickbeme. Tur. li. i. fol. 210. li. 2. fol 59.

Of Cotton or Sombace. Chap. xviij.

✱ The Description.

Xylon.

This plant is but a shrub or low tree that groweth not very high: the leaues be brode with deepe cuttes or sittes, smaller then vine leaues, but els somewhat lyke. The flowers be pellowe, and somewhat purple in the middes, iagged about the edges. The fruite is almost lyke to fl-beardes, brode and flat, and full of sayre white cotton, or the downe that we call Sombace, in whiche the seede lyeth hydden.

✱ The Place.

Cotton tree groweth in Egypt and the Indias, and is planted in Candie, Maltha, and other suche Countries.

✱ The Names.

Cotton is called in Grecke *ξύλον και γοσπίον*: and also in Latine, Xylum, and Gossipium: in shoppes, Cotum, Bombax, and Bombalum: in high Douche, Baumwol: in base Almaine Boonwolle.

✱ The Nature.

The seede of Cotton, is hoate and moyst, as Serapio saith.

✱ The Vertues.

The seede of Cotton swageth the cough, and is good agaynst all colde diseases of the breast, augmenteth naturall strength, and encreaseeth the seede of generation.



The sixth Booke of
Of Capers. Chap. xviij.

Capparis.

✿ The Description.

THE Caper is a prickley plant
or bush almost lyke the Bram-
ble, with many shutes or brā-
ches spread abrode & stretched alongst
the ground, vpon whiche do grow
hard sharpe and crooked prickles with
blackishe rounde leaues, standing one
against another, not muche vnyke the
leaues of Alarabacca, or solefoote, or
the leaues of a Quince tree, as Dios-
corides saith, but muche rounder. A-
mongst the leaues spring vp smal knops
or buds, the whiche do open into faire
starrelyke flowers, of a pleasant smell
or sauour: afterwarde cometh the
fruite whiche is long & round, smaller
then an Olive, & hath in it smal cornes
or kernelles (lyke to them in the Pom-
granate, as Turner saith.) The roote
is long and wooddishe, couered with a
white thicke barke or rinde, whereof
they vse in Physicke.

✿ The Place.

Capers growe in rough vntopled
places, in stony sandy ground, and in
hedges: and it groweth plentifully in
Spayne, Italy, Arabia, and other such
hoate Countries: it groweth not in this Countrie, but the fruite and flowers
are knowen vnto vs, bycause they be brought to vs from Spayne preserued in
bryne or salt.

✿ The Names.

Capers are called in Greeke καππαρις: and in Latine, Capparis, of some also
κυνοςβατος. Cynosbato, that is to say in Latine, Rubus Canis, and Sentis Canis:
in high Douch, Capperen: in base Almaine, Cappers.

✿ The Nature.

The Capers that grow in Africa, Arabia, Lybia, & other hoate Countries,
are very hoate euen almost in the third degree, causing wheales, pustulles, and
vicers in the mouth, consuming and eating the flesh euen to the bones, but they
which growe in Italy and Spayne, be not so strong (and, as Simeon Sethy
writeth, they be hoate and drie in the seconde degree) and therfore are fitter to
be eaten, bycause they be moderately hoate, dry, & astringent, especial the barke
of the roote which is most desired in Physicke: for the flowers & young leaues
be not of so strong operation, and therefore doo serue better to be eaten with
meates.

✿ The Vertues.

The barke of the roote of Capers is good against the hardnesse and stop-
ping of the milt, to be taken with Oximel, or mingled with oyles & oyntments
fit for that purpose, & applyed or layd to outwardly vpon the place of the milt.

Also they vse with great profite to giue of this roote in drinke, to suche as
haue the Sciatica, the Palsie, and to them that are brused or squashed, or haue fal-
len from aboue.

It



It stirreth vp womens despyred sicknesse, & doth so mightily prouoke vyne, C that it waxeth blooddy, if it be to muche vsed and in to great a quantitie.

It cleanseth olde vlcers and rotten sores that are harde to heale, and layde D to with vineger, it taketh away fowle white spottes and morpew.

The fruite and leaues of Capers haue the lyke vertue as the rootes, but C not so strong, as Galen sayth.

The seede of Capers boyled in vineger, and kept warme in the mouth, f swageth toothe ache.

The iuyce of the leaues, flowers and young fruite of Capers, killeth the G wormes of the eares when it is dropped in.

The Capers preserued in salt or pickel, as they be brought into this Coun- D trie, being washed, boyled, and eaten with vineger, are meate and medicine: for it stirreth vp appetite, openeth the stoppings of the liuer and milt, consumeth and wasteth the colde fleines that is gathered about the stomacke. Yet they nourishe very litle or nothing at all, as Galen saith.

Of Gooseberies. Chap. xix.

* The Description

Vua Crispa.

The Gooseberie bushe is a wooddishe prickley plante growing to y height of two three, or foure foote, with many whitish branches, set full of sharpe prickles, and smothe leaues of a light greene colour, somewhat large and round, cut in, & snipt about almost like to vine leaues. Amongst the leaues growe smal flowers, and after them rounde beries, the whiche are first greene, but when they ware ripe, they are somewhat yellowe or reddish and clea- th:ough shining, of a pleasant taste some what sweete. The roote is slender, harde wooddishe, and full of hearie stringes.

* The Place.

The Gooseberie is planted commonly almost in euery garden of this Coutrie a- longest the hedges & borders of the same.

* The Tyme.

The Goosebery bush springeth bytimes, and waxeth greene in Marche, yea and sometimes in februarye, it flowreth in A- pril, and bringeth forth his fruit in May the which is muche vsed in meates. The fruite is ripe at the ende of June.

* The Names.

The Gooseberie is called of the later wyters in Latine, Grossularia. Selsner thinketh it to be *ακανθαρία*, Spina Ceanothos of Theophrastus.

The fruite is called in Latine, Vua crispa: of some Grossula: of Matthiolus, Vua spina, whiche may be Englished, Thorne grape: in frenche, *des Groiselles*: in high Douche, *Kreutzbeer*, and *Kruselbeer*: in base Almaine *Stekelbesien*, or *Kroesbesien*, and of some also *Knoeselen*.



✠ *The Nature.*

The fruite before it is ripe (for then it is most vsed) is colde and drie in the seconde degree, and binding, almost of the same nature that the vnripe grapes of the vine are.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The vnripe Gooseberie stoppeth the belly, and all issue of blood, especially the iuyce of them pressed forth and dried.

The same greene Gooseberies or their iuyce, is very good to be layd vpon hoate inflammations, Erysipelas, and wilde fire. The leaues be likewise good for the same purpose, but not al thing so vertuous.

The greene Gooseberie eaten with meates prouoketh appetite, & cooleth the beheimet heate of the stomacke and liuer, and doth swage and mitigate the inwarde heate of the same, and is good against agues.

The young leaues eaten rawe, do prouoke vyne, and are good for suche as are troubled with the grauell and stone.

Of redde Gooseberies. Chap. xx.

✠ *The Kindes.*

Of these beries there be two sortes in this Countrey: the one beareth a red fruite of a pleasant taste, the other beareth a blacke fruite of an vnpleasant taste.

✠ *The Description.*

Vua vrsi Galeni. Ribes, vulgò.

The red beyondsea Gooseberie, hath woddouthe pliant branches, couered with a brownish barke, and brode blacke leaues, not muche vniyke vine leaues, but smaller. The flowers growe amongst the leaues, vpon the young sprigges or sprayes clustering together, and a great many hanging downward by final stringes or stemmes: whē those flowers be past there grow vpon euery syde of the said stringes many small greene beries at the first, & which afterwarde waxe red, of a pleasant quicke and sharpe taste.

The blacke Gooseberies are lyke to the aforesayde, in branches, leaues, flowers, and fruite, sauing they be of a blacke colour and vnpleasant taste, and therefore not vsed.

✠ *The Place.*

Beyondsea Gooseberies are planted in diuers gardens, wherewithall they vse to make twisted hedges alongst by the allies and borders of gardens.

The blacke Gooseberies growe of them selues in moyst vntopled places, alongst by the ditches & water courses.

✠ *The Time.*

Beyondsea Gooseberies are most commonly ripe in July.

✠ *The Names.*

This plant is called of the later wryters in Latine, *Grossularia rubra*, *Grossularia*.



laria transmarina, Ribes, and Ribesum: yet this is not right Ribes.

The fruite is also called of the later writers *Grossulæ transmarina*, and it shoulde seeme to be the fruite the whiche Galen lib. 7. de medicamentis secundum locum, calleth *ἀκτορ σακυλαί*, Vix vrsi: in shoppes they cal it Ribes: in French, *Groiselles d'oultre mer*: in high Douche, S. Johans treuble, or Treublin, and S. Johans beerlin: in base Almaigne, Beliekens ouer zea, and Aelbesiekens.

1 The first kinde is called *Grossulæ rubra*, Ribes rubrum: in Englishe, Redde Gooseberies, Beyondsea Gooseberies, Bastard Corinthes, & common Ribes: in French, *Groiselles rouges*: in base Almaigne, Kooode Aelbesien, and of this sort onely they vse in shoppes, and meates.

2 The second kinde is called Ribes nigrum: in English, Blacke Gooseberies, or blacke Ribes: in French, *Groiselles noires*: in base Almaigne, Swerte Aelbesien.

* The Nature.

The red Gooseberies are cold and drie in the second degree, and astringent or binding.

* The Vertues.

Red Gooseberies do refreshe and coole the hoate stomacke and liuer, and it is very good to be takē against al inflammation, & burning heate of the blood, and hoate agues.

The same holden in the mouth & chewed, is good against al inflammation, B and hoate tumours in the mouth, and quenbeth thirst in hoate agues.

It stoppeth the laste coming of a cholerique humour, and the blooddy fluxe, C especially the Robbe or dried iuyce thereof.

The rob made with the iuyce of common Ribes and Sugar, is very good D for all the diseases abouesayde, it stoppeth vomitinges, and the vpbreakinges of the stomacke and is very good in hoate agues to be dronke with a litle cold water, or to be holden in the mouth against thirst.

The blacke Gooseberies are not vsed in Physicke.

E

Of Serberis. Chap. xxi.

* The Description.

TH E Barberie plante, is a shrub or bushe of ten or twelue foote high or more, bringing forth many wooddill branches, set with sharpe prickley thornes. The leaues be of a whitish greene & snipt round about, the edges like a saw set with fine prickles, of a sharpe sower tast, & therfore is vsed in sawces in steede of sorrel. The flowers be smal, of a pale yellowishe colour, growing amongst the leaues vpon short clustering stems, after y flowers there hang by the sayd stemmes litle long round beries, red at the first when they be ripe, but when they be dry, they are blackish, in taste sower & astringēt, with a harde gray or blackishe kernel in the middle whiche is the seede. The roote is harde and long, diuided into many branches, very yellow within as al the rest of the wood of this plant is, of taste somewhat rough or sower binding.

* The Place.

The Barberie bushe is founde in Brabant about the borders of wooddes and hedges. It is also much planted in gardens, especially in the gardens of Herbozistes.

* The Time.

The Barberie bushe putteth forth newe leaues in April, as the most part of other trees doth: it flowreth in Maye, and the fruite is ripe in September.

¶ m m iij

* The

✠ *The Names.*

Crespinus Matthioli.

This plant is called in shops Berberis, especially the fruit thereof, which to them is best known: the learned Matthiolus calleth this plant in Latine, Crespinus: in English, Barberies, & the Barberie bushe or tree: in French, *Espine vinette*: in high Douche, Paisselbeer, Saurich, Erbsel, Versich: in base Almaigne Sauleboom. This is a kinde of Amyrberis, that is to say, Oxyacantha, in Auicenn and Serapiō, the which do set out two kindes of Amyrberis: The one hauing a redde fruite, the whiche Dioscorides calleth Oxyacantha, & is described hereafter in the xxxi. Chap. the other with a long blackishe fruite, and is counted for the best Amyrberis, and is that whiche the later writers do call Berberis, it is also very lyke to be the Oxyacantha, described by Galen, lib. 2. de Alimentor. facultat. amongst those kindes of shrubbes or plantes whose young shutes and syringes are good to be eaten.

✠ *The Nature.*

The leaues and fruite of Barberies, are of complexion colde and drie in the second degree, & somewhat of subtil partes.

✠ *The Vertues.*

With the greene leaues of the Barberie bush they make sawce to eate with meates as they do with Sorrel, the which doth refresh and prouoke appetite, and is good for hoate people and them that are vexed with burning agues.

The fruite stoppeth the laske, and all superfluous fluxes of women, and all vnnaturall fluxe of blood.

The roote thereof steeped in lye, maketh the heare pellow, if it be often washed therewithall.

Of Acacia. Chap. xxij.

✠ *The Kindes.*

There be two sortes of Acacia, the one growing in Egypt. The other in the Countries of Pontus.

✠ *The Description.*

THE first kind of Acacia is a litle thornie tree or bushe with many branches, set full of sharpe prickles, amongst whiche do arise leaues parted into many other small leaues. The flowers are white. The seede is brode lyke Lupines, inclosed in long coddess, from out of whiche they drawe a supre or blacke liquor, the whiche is called Acacia. Matthiolus first figure of Acacia hath leaues like Alarabacca and beareth timber of twelue cubites long, fit for buyldings, especially of shippes, some haue called it a thorne, bycause all the tree is set full of prickles.

The seconde kinde is also a thornie plant, set with long sharpe prickles, and the leaues be almost lyke to the leaues of common Rue. The fruite lyke wise is inclosed in coddess, as the fruite of the first kinde.

✠ *The*

Acatia Aegyptia.
Acatia of Egypt.



Acatia altera.
Acatia of Pontus.



¶ The Place.

- 1 The first Acatia groweth in diuers places of Egypt, in the wildernesse or desertes.
- 2 The second groweth in Pontus and Cappadocia, as Dioscorides writeth.

¶ The Names.

- 1 This thornie tree or plante is called in Greeke ἀκάκια: in Latine, Acatia, of Theophrastus ἀκανθὴ ἡ ἀκάκη, in Latine, Spina. The gumme coming out of this tree is called in Shoppes Gummi Arabicum, & is wel known, howbeit the li- quor or iuyce of Acatia, whiche is also called Acatia, is vnknown: for in steede of Acatia, they vse in shoppes the iuyce of Sloos, or Snagges, whiche is the fruite of blacke thornes (called in base Almaine, Sleen) and wrongly Acatia.
- 2 The other, whereof we haue given the figure as of the seconde Acatia, is taken of some learned men for ἀσπλάθου, Aspalathus, and not for Acatia. Matthiolus setteth it fourth for the seconde kinde of Acatia, called Acatia Pontica, and Acatia altera.

✠ The Nature.

Acatia, especially the iuyce therfore (which the Ancientes vled) is dry in the thirde Degree, and colde in the first, as Galen saith.

¶ The Vertues.

The iuyce of Acatia stoppeth the laske, & the superfluous course of womens flowers: and bringeth backe agayne, staying and keeping in his natural place, the matrix or mother that is loosed and fallen downe, if the Acatia be dronken with red wine.

It

It is good to be layde to Serpigo, whiche is a disease of the skinne called wilde fire, and vpon inflammations and hoate tumours: also it is good to be layde to the wheales or hoate blisters of the mouth.

It is also a very excellent medicine for the eyes, to heale the inflammation, C blasinges, and swelling out of the same, to be applyed therevnto.

Acatia maketh the heare blacke, if it be washed and often wet in the water D wherein it hath bene soaked.

The leaues and tender croppes of Acatia do setle and strengthen members C out of ioynte, if they be bathed or soaked in the hoate bath or stue made with the broth thereof.

Of the Myrtel tree. Chap. xxiij.

✱ *The Kindes.*

T Here is nowe two sortes of Myrtell, the one called the great or common Myrtell, the other the fine or noble Myrtel.

✱ *The Description.*

Myrtus. Myrtel tree.

T HE great Myrtell is a small tree growing in this Countre to the height of a man, with many branches couered with blackish leaues, in fashion and quantitie almost lyke the leaues of Periuinck: amongst whiche leaues (in a hoate season) there is found in this Countre, faire white and pleasant flowers, not much vnlike the flowers or blossoms of the Cherrie tree, but somewhat smaller.

2 The small or noble Myrtel is a litle lowe plante in proportion and making not muche vnlike the other, but much smaller. The leaues be small & narrowe, smaller and straighter, or narrower than the leaues of Bore, of colour not so blackishe as the leaues of the greater Myrtel. The flowers be also white, nothing differing from the others, sauing that they be somewhat smaller, and sometimes in leaues more double.

3 Also there is nowe founde a kinde of Myrtell whose leaues be greatest, which be almost as large as the leaues of Periuinck, called in Latine Periuinca, in all thinges els lyke to the others.

✱ *The Place.*

The Myrtell tree or bush groweth plentifully in Spayne and Italy about Naples. It groweth not in this Countre, but in the gardens of certaine Herboristes, the whiche do set it in paniers or baskettes, & with great heede and diligence they preserue it from the colde of winter: for it cannot indure the colde of this Countre. The small Myrtell is more common in this Countre, than the greater.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The Myrtell tree flowreth but seldome in this Countre, except sometimes in a very hoate sommer: then it flowreth in Iune, without bearing either fruit or seede.

✱ *The*



✱ *The Names.*

The Myrtell is called in Greeke *μυρτινη*: in Latine, Myrtus: by the whiche name it is knowen in the shoppes of this Countrie.

The fruite of the Myrtel is called in shoppes Myrtilli.

✱ *The cause of the Name*

The Myrtel is called in Greeke *μυρτινη*, by cause of a young Mayden of Athenes named Myrsine: who in beautie excelled all the Maydens of that Citie, and in strength & actiuitie as the lustie laddes, or braue young men of Athenes, wherefore she was tenderly beloued of the Goddesse Pallas or Minerva. Who willed her to be alwayes present at tourney, and tilte, running, vaulting, and other such playes of actiuitie or exercise: to the intent she should afterward as a iudge giue the garlande or Crowne of honour to suche as wan the price, and best deserued the same: but some of them who were vanquished, were so muche displeased with her iudgement, that they slue her. The whiche thing as soone as the Goddesse Minerva perceiued, she caused the sweete Myrtell to spring vp, and called it Myrsine, after the name of the Damosell Myrsine, to the honour and perpetuall memorie of her, whiche tree or plante she loueth as muche as euer she loued the young Damosell Myrsine.

✱ *The Nature.*

Myrtell is drie in the thirde degree, and colde in the first.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Myrtel berries are good to be giuen them, which do spet, vomit or pisse blood, & for they stoppe all issue of blood, and the superfluous course of the menstruall flowers.

The same be also good against the lacke, & the sores or vlcers of the bladder. B

The dried iuyce of Myrtelles serueth well for all the aforesayde purposes, C and also for the weake and moyst stomacke, & agaynst the stings of Scorpions and the felde spider.

The decoction of Myrtel berries maketh the heare blacke, & keepeth it from D falling, it cureth the euil sores of the head, and clenseth the same from roome, or scurue scales, if the head be often washed therewithal.

It is good to waie outward vlcers and sores with the wine in which the E seede of Myrtel hath ben boyled. It is also profitable to be layd to the inflammations of the eyes, with a little fine flower: and agaynst the filthie matter or running of the eares, being dropped therein.

It keepeth from dronkenesse, if it be taken before hande. f

The decoction of the seede and leaues of Myrtell, stoppeth the superfluous G course of the flowers, if you cause them to sit or bath in it.

It is good to waie suche members as haue bene bursten or out of ioynt: for H it doth strengthen and comfort them.

The greene leaues of Myrtell, are good to be layde vpon moyst sores, and I vpon all partes in whiche there is any great falling downe of humours.

The same with oyle of Roses, or any other of the same operation, is good against K consuming sores, and rotten vlcers, wilde fire, spreading tetters, & other such hoate scabbes or pustules.

The drie leaues of Myrtel layde to with conuenient oymntes or salues, L do heale the exulceration of the Naples, aswel of the handes as of the feete, and do take away the sweat of all the body.

Of the Bay tree. Chap. xxiij.

✱ *The Kindes.*

There are two sortes of Bay trees, the one with greene boughes & branches, and

and harde thicke leaues, the other hath reddishe branches, especially when it is young, and softer leaues, and moze gentle then the first.

✱ *The Description*

Laurus. Laurel or Bay tree.



The first kind of Bay groweth sometimes very high, with a harde or thicke stem, body, or tronke, the whiche parteth it selfe into many boughes & branches couered with a greene rinde or barke, and beareth leaues that be brode, long, hard, thicke & sweete smelling: amongst which there rise small white or yelowishe knoppes, the whiche doo open into flowers of an herbish colour, and do change afterward into a long fruite, couered without with a thicke blacke browne pyll or barke, in which the kernell lyeth, of a whitish gray colour, fat & oylie, in taste sharpe & bitter.

The seconde kind of Bay is not much vnlyke the first, sauing that it groweth not so high, and it putteth forth oftentimes newe shutes or branches from the roote, the whiche do often grow as high as the principall branches, so that this Bay doth seldome growe to the fashion or shape of a tree. The shutes & branches of this Bay are reddishe, and sometimes very red, and when they waxe olde, they are browne redde. The leaues be lyke to the others, sauing that they be moze tender and soft, and as well smelling as the other.

✱ *The Place.*

Bay groweth plentifully in Spayne and the lyke hoate Countries. in this lowe Countrie they plant it in gardens and defende it in the winter tyme from colde with great diligence, sauing Zealande, and by the Sea syde in saltishe groundes: for there it groweth well of his owne accorde, and dieth not in the winter season, as it doth in sweete groundes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The Bay tree looseth not his leaues, but abydeth greene both winter and sommer. And about Marche or Aprill it putteth forth new leaues & springes, it bringeth forth no fruite in the lower Germanie, but in Englande it beareth plentie.

✱ *The Names.*

The Bay is called in Greeke *ῥαῦνον* in Latine, Laurus: in high Douche, Lorbeerbaum: in base Almaine, Laurus boom: in Englishe, Bay or Laurel tree.

The fruit is called in Latine, Lauri bacca: in English, Bay berries: in french, Bayes, or Graines de Laurier: in high Douche, Lorbeeren: in base Almaine, Bakeleers.

✱ *The cause of the Name.*

The Bay tree is called in Greeke *ῥαῦνον*, by the name of a young Nymphe, called Daphne the daughter of Ladon, and the earth, whom the God Apollo loued, and was much enamoured of her, so that he folowed her euery where



so long, that at the last he tooke hold of her and held her fast. But she not otherwise able to annoyde the importunate sewte of Apollo, sodaynely called for succour of her mother the earth, who presently opened, and swallowed in her daughter Daphne, and in steede of her brought forth a fayre Bay tree. When Apollo sawe this change, he was much astonied, and named the tree Daphne, after the name of his beloued Daphne, and tooke a branch thereof, and twisted a garlande or cap, and set it on his head. Whereby from that time hitherto, the Bay hath still continued as a token of prophesie, and is dedicated to Apollo, that is to say, the Sonne. Therefore the Heathen say, that the Bay tree withstandeth all euill sprites and enchantmentes: so that in the house where as is but one branch of Bay, they affirme that neyther enchantements, lightnings, nor the falling euill may hurt any body that is within. They say also, that the Bay or Laurell bringeth health. And for these causes (in times past) there was giuen a branche of Bay to the Romayne Senatours euery Newe peres day. And for these causes also the Poetes were crowned with Garlandes of Bay, bycause that Poetrie, or the workes of Poetes, is a kind of prophesie or soothsaying, the whiche Apollo gouerneth and ruleth.

✱ *The Nature.*

The leaues and fruite of the Bay tree, are hoate and drie in the seconde degree, especially the fruite, the whiche is hoater then the leaues. The barke of the roote is hoate and dry in the thirde degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Bay beries taken with wine is good against the bytinges and stinging of Scorpions, and against all venome and popson.

The same pounce very small, and mingled with hony or some Syrope, and often licked, and kept in the mouth, is good for them that ware drie, and are in consumption, and that haue the payne to fetch breath, and haue their breast charged with flegme.

The decoction therof in wine, or the iuyce thereof dropped into the eares, cureth the singing or humming noyse of the same, and is good agaynst hardnesse of hearing and deafnesse.

Bay beries are put into medicines that are made to refresh them that be tyred or wried, against crampes and drawing together of sinewes, moyst and drie scuruenesse, being applyed with oyles or oynmentes seruing to the same purpose.

The oyle of Bay beries is of the same vertue: also it is good against bruses, and blacke and blewe markes, that chaunce after stripes or beatinges.

The barke of the roote of Bay drunken in wine, prouoketh vyne, breaketh the Stone, and driueth it forth, and grauell also.

The same taken in like maner, openeth the stoppings of the liuer, the splene or milt, and to conclude, al other stoppings of the inner partes: wherefore it is good agaynst the Jaundise, that is inueterate or rooted, the hardnesse of the splene or milt, the beginning of the Dropsie, and bringeth to women their desired sicknesse.

Of Priuet. Chap.xxv.

✱ *The Description.*

Priuet is a base plante, very seldome growing vpright, but is rather like to a buche or hedge then a tree, with many slender twigges and branches, and leaues somewhat long, of a darke greene colour, lyke the leaues of Periwinkle, but somewhat larger and longer. At the toppes of the
 A n n branches

branches growe tuftes of white flowers, somewhat lyke the flowers of Eldren, after them come small berries, at the first greene, but afterwarde blacke.

Phillyrea, Ligustrum.

✠ *The Place.*

Pruiet groweth of his owne kinde in many places of Germanie and Englande, and is also planted in many gardens.

✠ *The Time.*

Pruiet flowreth in May and June, and his fruit or berries are ripe in September.

✠ *The Names.*

This plant is called in Greke (of Dioscorides $\kappa\upsilon\pi\rho\varsigma$) who ioyneeth $\phi\iota\lambda\lambda\upsilon\rho\epsilon\alpha$ next to Cyprus: in Latine of Plinie, Ligustrum: yet this is not that Ligustrum, whereof Virgil and Columella haue written, whereof we haue treated before, li. 3. Cap. 52. in English, Pruiet, or Prumprint: in Frenche, Troefne: in high Douch, Beinholtzlin, Hundholtz, Reinweiden: in base Almaigne, Keynwilghen, Hondthout, and Keelcrupt.

✠ *The Nature.*

The leaues of Pruiet are colde, dry, and astringent. The fruite hath a certayne warmenesse, but els in nature lyke to the leaues.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The leaues of Pruiet do cure the swellinges, apostumations, and blcers of the mouth, and the sores, and pustules, or blisters of the throte, if the mouth be well washed and the throte gargled with the decoction or iuyce thereof.

The same leaues made into powder, are good to be strowed vppon hoate blcers, and noughtie festering or consuming sores. And the fruite vled in lyke maner, serueth to the same purposes.

Whatsoever is burned or scalded with fire, may be healed with the brothe of Pruiet leaues. The flowers layd to the forehead, swage the payne thereof. The oyle heateth and softeneth the sinewes, if it be mingled with things that are of a hoate nature, as Turner writeth, lib. 2. fol. 31.

Of Agnus Castus. Chap. xxvi.

✠ *The Description.*



Agnus Castus groweth after the maner of a shrubby bush or tree, with many pliant twiggess or branches, that wil bende and ploy without breaking. The leaues are most commonly parted into fine or seuen partes, lyke to the leaues of Hempe, whereof eche part is long and narrow, not much vnlke the wythie leafe, but smaller. The flowers grow at the vpmost of the branches lyke to spikie eares clustering togither rounde about the branches, and are of colour sometimes purple, & sometimes of a light purple mixed with white. The fruite is rounde lyke Pepper coynes.

✠ *The Place.*

Agnus Castus (as Dioscorides sayth) groweth in rough vntoyled places alongst



alongst by riuers, and water courses, in Italy and other hoate Countries, but here it is not to be founde, but in the gardens of some diligent Herboristes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

In this Countrie Agnus Castus flowreth in August.

✱ *The Names.*

This plante is called in Greeke ἄγνος, Agnos: & of some ἄγνος ἄγνος: in Latine, Vitex, Salix marina, or Salix amerina: and of some Piper agreste: in shoppes, Agnus castus: by the whiche name it is knowen of the Herboristes: in Englishe, Agnus Castus, Hempe tree or Chast tree: in Germanie it is called Schafmulle.

✱ *The Nature.*

Agnus Castus is hoate and drie in the thirde degree: & of nature very astringent.

✱ *The Vertues.*

A Agnus Castus is a singuler remedie and medicine for such as woulde liue chaste: for it withstandeth al vncleannesse or the filthy desire to lecherie, it consumeth & drieth vp the seede of generation, in what sorte soeuer it be taken, whether in powder, or in decoction, or the leaues alone layde on the bed to sleepe vpon. And therefore it was named Castus, that is to say, Chaste, cleane, and pure.

B The seede of Agnus Castus drunken, driueth away and dissolueth all windinesse and blastings of the stomacke, entraples, bowels, and mother: & from al other partes of the body, where as any windinesse is gathered together.

C The same openeth & cureth al hardnes & stoppings of the liuer & milt, and is good in the beginning of dropsies, drunken with wine in the quantity of a dram.

D It moueth womens natural sicknesse, to be taken by it selfe, or with Penny Ryall, or put vnder in manner of a pessarie or mother suppositoie.

E They mingle it profitably amongst Oyles and oymntmentes that are made to heate, mollifie, and heale the harde or stiffe members, that are waken dead, asleepe, benumbed, or wried: it cureth also the cliftes, or riftes of the fundement, and great gut, being layde to with water.

F Agnus Castus is good against al venemous beastes, it chaseth and driueth away al Serpents, and other venemous beastes from the place where as it is strowed or burned: it healeth all bitinges and stingings of the same, if it be layde vpon the place greued: the lyke vertue hath the seede thereof drunken.

G It helpeth the hardnesse, stoppings, apostumations, and vlcers of the matrix, if women be caused to sit in the decoction, or broth thereof.

H The leaues therof with butter, do dissolue and swage the swellings of the genitours or coddies, being layde therevnto.

I Some write that if such, as iourney or trauell, do carrie a branche or rod of Agnus Castus in their hand, it wil keepe them both fro chauffing & werinesse.

Ann u Of



The sixth Booke of
Of Coriers Sumach. Chap. xxvij.

✠ The Description.

Rhus Coriaria.

Sumach groweth lyke a bushie shrub, about the height of a man, bringing forth diuers branches, vpon which grow long soft heary or beluet leaues, with a red stem or sinewe in the middle, the whiche vpon euery syde hath sixe or seuen litle leaues, standing one against another, toothed and snipt about the edges, lyke the leaues of Agrimonie, wherunto these leaues are muche lyke, the flowers growe amongst the leaues vpon long stemmes or footestalkes, clustering together lyke the Cartes tayles, or blowinges of the Nut tree, of a white greene colour. The seede is flat and red, growing in rounde beries clustering together lyke grapes.

✠ The Place.

It groweth abundantly in Spayne and other hoate Countries. It is not found in this Countrie, but amongst certayne diligent Herboristes.

✠ The Tyme.

Sumach flowreth in this Countrie in July.

✠ The Names.

This plant is called in Greeke *ρῶς*, and of Hippocrates, *ρῶς* in Latine, Rhus, of some Rhos, of the Arabian Apothecaries and Physitions Sumach: in Brabant of the Coriers and Leather dressers, which for the most part do trimme and dresse Leather like Spanishe skinnes, Smack: in Englishe, Sumach, and Leather Sumach, or Coriers Sumach.

The seede of this Rhus is called in Greeke *ρῶς βίτι τὰ ῥα*, and *ῥεῦρος* in Latine Rhus obloniorum: in Englishe, Meate Sumach, and Sauce Sumach.

The leaues are called in Greeke *ρῶς ῥυπρὸς ἰνὸς*: in Latine, Rhus Coriaria, and with the same leaues they dresse and tanne skinnes in Spayne and Italy, as our Tanners do with the Barke of Oke.

✠ The Nature.

The leaues, iuyce, and beries of Sumach, are colde in the seconde degree, and drie in the thirde degree, and of a strong binding power.

✠ The Vertues.

The leaues of Sumach haue the same power as Acatia hath: wherefore they stop the laske and the disordered course of womens flowers, with al other issue of blood, to be first boyled in water or wine, and dronken.

The water wherein the same leaues haue bene boyled, stoppeth the laske and blooddy fire, to be powred in as a glister, or to bathe in the same decoction: it drieth vp also the running water & filth of the eares, when it is dropped into the same, and it maketh the heare blacke, that is washed in the same decoction or broth.

The seede of Sumach eaten in sauces with meate doth also stop all fluxes of



of the belly, with the blooddy fluxe and womens flowers, especially the white flowers.

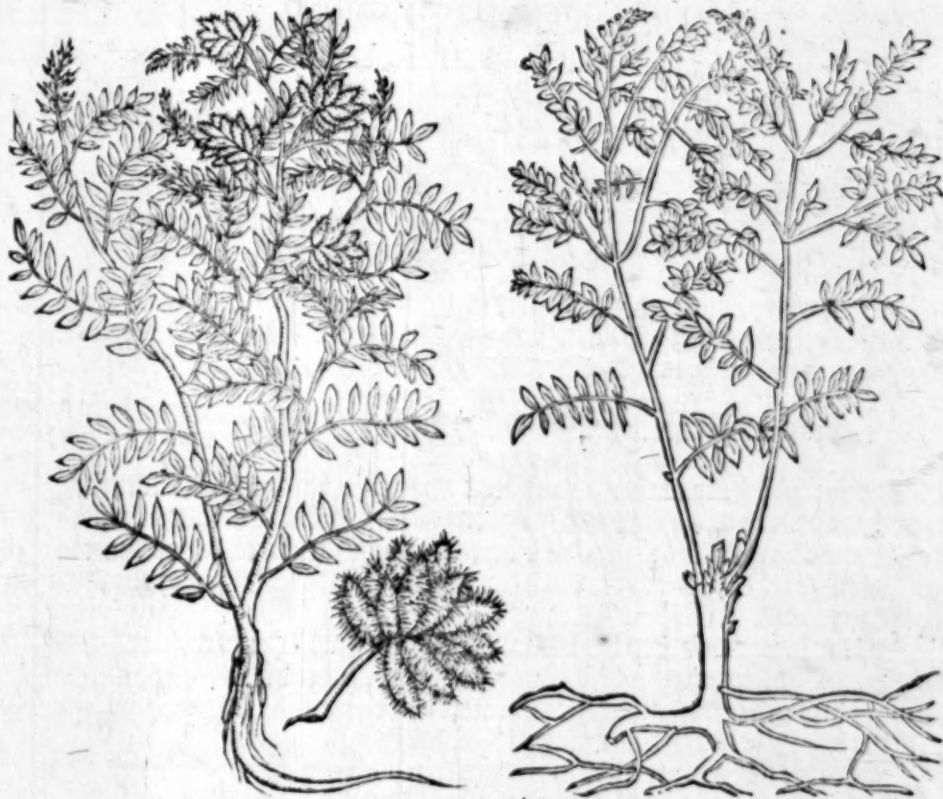
The same layde vpon newe bruises, and squattes, that are blacke and blew, D greene woundes and newe hurtes, defendeth the same from inflammation or deadly burning, appostumation or euil swelling, also from exulceration.

The same pounde with Oken coales, and layd to the Hemeropydes or flowing blood of the fundamēt healeth & drieth vp the same. The same vertue hath the decoction of the leaues or seede to wash or bathe the Hemeropydes therein.

Of Lycorises. Chap. xxviii.

Glycyrrhiza Radix dulcis.
Lycorise.

Glycyrrhiza communis. Radix Scythica.
Common Lycorise.



✿ The Description.

Lycorise hath straight twigges and branches, of thre or foure foote high, set with brownish leaues, made of many smal leaues standing neare together alongst the stemmes, one directly against another, lyke the leaues of y^e Masticke tree, & Tragium or bastarde Dytam, the flowers growe vpon short stemmes, betwixt the leaues and the branches, clustering together lyke to small pellettes or balles, the which being past, there foloweth rounde rough prickley heades, made of diuers rough huskes clustered, or set thicke together, in whiche is conteyned a flat seede. The roote is long and straight, yellow within and browne without, not much vnlyke the fashion of the roote of Gentian, but sweete in taste.

There is another kinde of Lycorise, whose stalkes and leaues be like to the aforesayde: but the flowers and coddges thereof growe not so thicke clustering

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together

together in round heades or knoppes, but they grow together lyke the flowers of Spike vpon small footestemmes, or lyke the flowers of Galega, or that kind of wilde fetch, whiche some iudge to be Onobrychis, or Medica Ruellij, in frenche, *Saint Foin*. The rootes of this Lycopise grow not straight, but trauesing ouerthwart with many branches, of a brownishe colour without, and pelowe within, in taste sweete, yea sweeter then the aforesayde.

* The Place.

- 1 Lycopise, as Dioscorides sayth, groweth in Pontus and Cappadocia.
- 2 The seconde sort is founde in certayne places of Italy and Germanie. In this Countrie they growe not of them selues, but planted in the gardens of some Herborisistes: but the seconde sort is best known.

* The Tyme.

Lycopise flowreth in July, and in September the seede is ripe.

* The Names.

Lycopise is called in Greeke *γλυκυρρίζα*: in Latine, Dulcis radix, and Dulci radix: in Shoppes, Liquintia: in high Douche, Sufzholtz, and Sufzwurtzel: in base Almaine, Suethout, Galisshout, and Calisshout: in frenche, *Riglice*, *Rigolite*, and *Erculisse*.

- 1 The first kinde of Lycopise or Glycyrrhiza, whereof Dioscorides writeth, may very well be called Glycyrrhiza vera, or Dioscorides Glycyrrhiza: that is Dioscorides Lycopise, and the right Lycopise.
- 2 The second is Glycyrrhiza communis, or Glycyrrhiza Germanica, the which Lycopise is common in the shops of this Countrie. This is that roote whiche Theophrastus calleth *σκυβυκηρίζα*, and *εὐτεργλυκία*: and of Plinie, Radix Scythica. Also this is the roote called in Greeke *άλιμος*, Alimos, without aspiration.

* The Nature.

Lycopise is temperate in heate and moisture.

* The Vertues.

The roote of Lycopise is good against the rough harshnesse of the throte and breast, it openeth and dischargeth the lunges that be stufte or loden, ripeth the cough, and bringeth forth scone being chewed and kept a certayne space in the mouth. The iuyce of the roote hath the same vertue to be taken for the same intent or purpose.

For the same cause they vse to make a kinde of small cakes or bread in some Abbeyes of Hollande against the cough, with the iuyce of Lycopise, mixt with Ginger and other spices, but the same serueth but against olde coughes & cold, and the like infirmities chauncing to the lunges and breast.

The roote of Lycopise quencherh thirste, & doth coole and comfort the hoate and drie stomacke, & is good against the hoate diseases of the iuer, to be chewed in the mouth, or dronken in a decoction.

The same is good against the blcers of the kidnepes, and scabbes or sores of the bladder, it cureth the sharpenesse and smarting of vyne, and also the filthy corruption or mattering of the vyne, being boyled in water and often dronken.

The same is good to be layde to with hony vpon the sores or blcers of the outward partes: for it cureth the same, as Plinie writeth.

To conclude, Lycopise and the iuyce therof is a very good and hollesome medicine, fit to assuage payne, to soften, and make whole, very proper and agreeable to the breast, the lunges, the raynes, the kidnepes, and bladder.

Of Rhamnus. Chap. xix.

¶ The Kyndes.

After the opinion of Dioscorides, there be three sortes of Rhamnus, one with long, fat and soft leaues: the other hath white leaues: and the third hath roundishe leaues and somewhat browne.

Rhamni secunda species.

The seconde kinde of Rhamnus.

Rhamni tertia species.

The thirde kinde of Rhamnus.



✦ The Description.

Al the kindes of Rhamnus are plantes of a wooddishe substance, the whiche (as Dioscorides writeth) haue many straight twiggess and branches, set with sharpe thornes and prickles, lyke the branches of white Thorne.

- 1 The first kinde of Rhamnus hath many long, narrowe, tender, flat leaues: amongst the whiche rise long, harde, and sharpe thornes.
- 2 The seconde kinde hath long narrow white leaues, in proportion not much vnlyke Olyue leaues, but muche smaller, amongst whiche there growe shorte thornes with stiffe prickles.
- 3 The thirde kinde hath leaues somewhat broad and almost rounde, of a brownishe colour drawing towardes red. The thornie prickles of this kinde, be neither so great, nor yet so strong, as the prickles of the first kinde. The flowers be yelowishe, the whiche past, there cometh vp the fruite whiche is large, and almost fashioned lyke to a wherrowe or buckler, in the whiche lyeth the seede.

* The Place.

- Rhamnus (as Dioscorides writeth) groweth in hedges and bushes.
- 1 The first kinde is not knowen in this Countrie, but in Languedoc there groweth plentie.
 - 2 The seconde kinde groweth in some partes of Germanie vppon bankes or diches by the Sea side, especially in flanders, where as in certayne places it groweth plentifully.
 - 3 The thirde kinde is to be found in Brabant in the gardens of some Herboristes, and there is store of it founde in the Countrie of Languedoc.

* The Names.

This kinde of bushe is called in Greeke *ῥαμνός*: in Latine, Rhamnus: vnknown in shoppes.

The thirde kinde of Rhamnus, is called in Italy, Christes thorne.

* The Nature.

The leaues of Rhamnus are drie in the seconde degree, and colde almost in the first degree.

* The Vertues.

The leaues of Rhamnus do cure Erysipelas, that is hoate, and cholerique inflammations, and consuming sores & fretting vlcers, when it is smale pounce and layde thereto.

The Physicians of Piemont haue found by experience, that the seede of the thirde kinde of Rhamnus, is very excellent against the grauell and the stone, to be taken in the decoction or otherwise.

Some hold, that the branches or bowes of Rhamnus sticke at mens doores and windowes, do driue away Sorcerie and Enchauntmentes that Witches and Sorcerers do vse against men.

Of Bucke thorne or Rheyn berries. Chap. xxx.

* The Description.

Rhamnus solutius recentiorum.



This plante groweth in manner of a shrub or smale tree, whereof the stemme is oftentimes as bigge as ones thigh, the wood or timber whereof is yelow within, and the barke is of the colour of a Chesnut almost like the barke of the Cherrie tree. The branches be set with sharpe thornes both harde & prickley, and roundish leaues, somewhat like the leaues of a gribble, grabbe tree, or wilding, but smaller. The flowers are white, after whiche there come litle rounde berries, at the first greene, but afterwarde blacke.

* The Place.

This plante groweth in this Countrie, in feedes, wooddes, and hedges.

* The Tyme.

It flowreth in Maye, and the fruite is ripe in September.

* The



✠ *The Names.*

This thorne is called in Brabant, Rhin besien dozen: in French, *Nerprun*, or *Bourg espine*: in high Douche, *Weghedorn*, that is to say, Way Thorne: because it groweth alongst the high wayes and pathes: in Latine of *Matthiolus*, *Spina infectoria*, and of some others, *Rhamnus solutius*, the whiche name I doo subscribe vnto, because I knowe none other Latine name, albeit it is nothing lyke to *Rhamnus* of *Dioscorides*, or of *Theophrastus*, & therefore not the right *Rhamnus*. The Italians do cal it *Spino Merlo*, some cal it *Spino ceruino*, *Spin guerzo*, and of *Valerius Cordus*, *Cerui spina*: we may well call it in Englishe, Bucke Thorne.

The fruite of the same thorne is called in Brabant, Rhinbesien, that is to say in Latine, *Bacca Rhenana*: in English, *Rheyn berries*, because there is much of them founde alongst the riuer Rhene: in high Douche, *Weghedornbeer*, and *Cruetzbeer*.

✠ *The Nature.*

It is hoate and drie in the seconde degree.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The berries of Bucke thorne do purge downeward mightily, driving forth I tough flume and cholerique humours, and that with great force, and violence, and excesse, so that they do very much trouble the body that receiveth the same, and oftentimes do cause vomit. Wherefore they be not meete to be ministred, but to young strong and lustie people of the Countrie, whiche do set more store of their money then their lyues. But for weake fine and tender people, these berries be very dangerous and hurtful, because of their strong operation. And also because hitherto there is nothing founde, wherewithall to correct the violence thereof, or to make it lesse hurtfull.

Of the same berries before they be rype, soaked, or delayed in Allom water, & they make a sayre yelow colour, and when they be rype, they make a greene colour, the which is called in France, *Verd de vesie* in high Douch, *Saffgrun*: in base Almaine, *Sapgruen*: in English, *Sappe greene*.

Of the White Thorne or Hawthorne tree. Chap. xxxi.

✠ *The Description.*

THE white Thorne most commonly groweth low and crooked, wrapped and tangled as a hedge, sometimes it groweth vpright after the manner and fashion of a tree: and then it waxeth high as a Perrie, or wilde Pearce tree, with a tronke or stemme of a conuenient bignesse, wrapped or couered in a barke of gray or ashe colour. The branches doo sometimes grow very long and vpright, especially when it groweth in hedges, and are setful of long sharpe thornie prickles. The leaues be brode and deepe, cut in about the borders. The flowers be white & sweete smelling, in proportion lyke to the flowers of Cherrie trees, and Plomtrees: after the flowers cometh the fruite whiche is rounde and red. The roote is diuided into many wayes, and groweth deepe in the grounde.

✠ *The Place.*

White thorne groweth in hedges and the borders of feeldes, gardens, and woodes, and is very common in this Countrie.

✠ *The Time.*

It flowzeth in May, and the fruite is rype in September.

✠ *The Names.*

This thorne is called in Greeke *ῥυκιναια*: in Latine, *Spina acuta*, of some

ρυκιναια

πυρίνα, Pyrina, and πυρράνθη, Pyrtianthe: it is Oxyacantha of Dioscorides, and the first kinde of Aucens Amyrberis: in Englishe, White Thorne, & Hawthorne: in French it is called *Aube espine*: in high Douche, Hagdorn: in base Al-maigne, Haghedoren, and witte Haghedoren.

It seemeth also to be *κυνος δάκτυλος*, that is to say, *Rubus canis*, & *Canina sentis*, whereof Theophrastus, writeth lib. 3. Cap. 18.

¶ *The Nature.*

The fruite of White Thorne is drie and astringent.

✦ *The Vertues.*

A The fruit of this Thorne stoppeth the laske, and the flowers of women.

B And as some of the later writers affirme, it is good against the grauell and the stone.

Of Bore tree. Chap. xxxij.

¶ *The Kindes.*

There are two kinds of Bore, that is to say, the great & the smal, and both are meetely common in this Countrie.

✦ *The Description.*

1 **T**he great Bore, is a faire great tree, with a bigge body or stemme, that is harde, and meete for to make diuers and sundrie kindes of workes and instrumentes: for the timber therof is firme, hard, and thicke, very good to be wrought, and cut all manner wayes: and lasteth a long space without rotting or corruption. It hath many bowes and harde branches, as bigge as the armes and branches of some other trees, couered with many smal darke greene leaues, the which do not fal away in the winter, but do remaine greene both winter and Sommer. The flowers growe amongst the leaues vpon the litle small branches, after whiche cometh the seede whiche is blacke, inclosed in round cuppes or huskes somewhat bigger then Coriander beries, of colour greene, with threefeete or legges, like the fashion of a kitchin pot wherin meat is prepared and boyled, the whiche is very lyuely pictured in Matthiolus last edition.

2 The smaller Bore is a little bushe, not lightly exceeding the height of two foote, but spreadeth his branches abroad, the whiche most commonly do grow very thicke from the roote, and sometimes they growe out of a small tronke or stubbed stemme. The leaues of this kinde are of a clearer greene or lighter colour, and they be also rounder, and somewhat smaller than the leaues of the greater Bore, in all other partes lyke to the aforesayde.

¶ *The Place.*

Bore delighteth to growe vpon high colde mountaynes, as vpon the hilles and



and desertes of Switserland, and Sauoye and other lyke places, where as it groweth plentifully. In this Countrey they plante both kindes in some gardens.

✱ *The Tyme.*

Bore is planted at the beginning of Nouember, it bloweth in February & March, and in some Countreys the seede is ripe in September.

✱ *The Names.*

Bore is called in Greke $\pi\upsilon\varsigma$: in Latine, Buxus: in French, *Grand Buys*: in high Douch, *Burbaum*: in base Almaigne, *Burboom*, and of the common people *Palmbloom*, that is to say, the Bore tree, and *Palme tree*, because vpon *Palme Sunday* they carie it in their Churches, and sticke it rounde about in their houses.

The smal Bore is called of some in Greke $\chi\alpha\iota\tau\upsilon\varsigma$: in Latine, *Humi Buxus*: that is to say, *Ground Bore*, or *Dwarffe Bore*: in French, *Petit Buys*.

✱ *The Nature.*

The leaues of Bore are hoate, drie, and astringent, as the taste doth playnely declare.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Bore is not vled in medicine, and amongst the Auncient writers, a man shal find nothing to any purpose, written of the faculties therof. Notwithstanding there be some ignorant women (which do aduance them selues, & take in hand to cure diseases that they know not) who do minister the croppes of the Bore tree, to people sicke of the Apoplexie, which is contrarie to al reason. For Bore taken into the body, doth not onely hurt the brayne, but is very hurtfull for the brayne when it is but smelled to.

Some learned writers at this time do affirme, that the lye in which Borens leaues haue bene steeped, maketh the heare yelow, if the head be often washed therewithall.

Of the prickley Bore. Chap. xxxij.

✱ *The Description.*

Prickley Bore is a tree not muche vnlyke to the other Bore, with many great armes or branches of fise or sixe foote long or more, the leaues be thicke and somewhat rounde, lyke Borens leaues, and amongst them growe sharpe pricking Thornes, the flowers also growe amongst the leaues, and after them there cometh a blacke rounde seede, as bigge as a Pepper corne. The rootes are woddyshe, and spreade muche abrode.

Of the smal branches and rootes of this tree, soaked in water and boyled, or of the pressing forth of the iuyce of the seede, they make *Lycium*, the whiche in times past was muche vled of Physicians.

✱ *The*



✱ The Place.

This prickley Bore groweth in Capadocia and Lycia, and in some partes of Italie and Slaunonia, it is yet vñknownen in this Countreie.

✱ The Names.

This thorne is called in Greke πυξάνη καυθα καὶ λυκίον: in Latine also, Pyxacantha and Lycium, of Theophrastus, ἐνόπυφος, that is to say, Buxus alnina: in frenche, Buysespineux, or Buys d'asne in base Almaiguc, Burdozen, after the Greke: we may call it in English, Bore thorne, Alles Bore tree, and prickley Bore, also Lycium: Thorne Bore.

✱ The Nature.

Lycium dried, is of subtil partes, and astringent, as Galen saith.

✱ The Vertues.

- A** Lycium whiche is made of the branches, rootes, or seede of Bore thorne, or prickley Bore, helpeth them that haue the laske, and blooddy fire, as also those that spet blood, and haue the cough.
- B** It stoppeth the inordinate course of the flowers, taken either inwardly, or applyed outwardly.
- C** It is good against corrupt vlcers, and running scabbes, and sanious running eares, the inflammation of the gummies and kernelles, called the Almondes vnder the tongue, and against the choppes of the lippes, and fundament, to be layde thereto.
- D** It cleareth the sight, and cureth the scurfie festered sores of the eye liddes, and corners of the eyes.

Of Holme holly or huluer. Chap. xxxiiij.

✱ The Description.

Holme groweth sometimes after the maner of a hedge plant, amongst other thornes and bushes, and sometimes also it groweth vpright and straight, and becommeth a tall high and great tree, with a big stemme or body, and lumbes and branches according to the same. The tyMBER of this tree is harde and heauie, and sinketh to the bottome of the water lyke Guaiacum, or Lignum sanctum, wherevnto our Holly in figure is not much vnlyke. The leaues of Holly are thicke and harde, of the quantitie of a Bay leafe, but full of sharpe poyntes or prickley corners. The whiche leaues remayne greene both winter and sommer, as the leaues of Bore and Bay, and doo not lightly vade or wither. The beries or fruite of Holme is rounde, of the quantitie of a Deafe, of colour red, and of an euill vnpleasant taste.

✱ The Place.

Holme groweth much in this Countreie in rough, stony, barraine & vntoyled places, alongst the wayes and in wooddes.

✱ The



✱ *The Tyme.*

The same fruite or berries of Holme, are ripe in September, and hang fast vpon the tree a long tyme after without falling of.

✱ *The Names.*

Holme is called of some late writers in Greeke *ῥυμφορίον ἄγρια*: in Latine, *Ruscus sylvestris*: in high Douch, *Walddistel* oder *Stechpalmen*: in base Almaigne, *Hulst*: in Italian, *Agrifolium*, as *Mathiolus* writeth. And in sight it appeareth to be much lyke *Plinies Aquifolium*, whiche is called of *Theophrastus* in Greeke *κράταιος*, and *κράταιος*, as witnesseth *Plinie* lib. 17. Cap. 7. Neither can it be *Paliurus*, as some do esteeme it: but it seemeth to be somewhat lyke *ῥυμφορίον*. *Oxycanthus* of *Theophrastus*, the which is alwayes greene: in Englishe it is called *Holme*, *Holly*, and *Huluer*.

✱ *The Nature.*

The berries of Holme or Holly, are hoate.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Some boasting of their experience vpon Holme, do affirme that fiue berries therof taken inwardly, are good against the cholique, and prouoke to go to the stoole.

With the barkes of Holme they make *Birdlyme*: the order of making therof is very wel knownen, but if any be yet desirous to learne the same, let him seeke the thirde booke of *Maister Turners* herball Chap. lxxxj.

They vse the smal branches and leaues of Holme to cense and sweepe chimneues, as they vse to do in Burgundie and other places, with *Kneeholme* or *Butchers broome*. Other then this we dare not affirme of Holme, because it serueth not in Physicke.

Of the Apple tree. Chap. lxxv.

✱ *The Kyndes.*

There be diuers sortes of Apples, not onely differing in figure and proportion of making, but also in taste, quantitie, and colour, so that it is not possible, neither yet necessarie, to recite or number al the kindes, considering that all Apple trees are almost lyke one another: and all sortes of Apples may be comprehended in a few kindes, for the playner declaration of their natures, faculties, or powers: as into sweet, sower, rough, astringent, waterish apples, and apples of a mixt temperature, as betwixt sweete and sower, &c.

✱ *The Description.*

The Apple trees in continuance of time, do for the most part become high and great trees, with many armes & branches spread abroad. The leaues be greene and roundishe, more rounde then the pear-tree leaues, and do fall of a litle before winter, and do spring and renew agayne in May. The flowers for the most part are white, and vpon some apple trees chaungcable, betwixt white and redde. The fruite is round and of

000 many



many fashions, in colour & taste as is abovesayde. In the middle of the apples are inclosed blacke kernels couered ouer with hard pilles or skinnies.

✠ *The Place.*

Apple trees are planted in gardens and Orchards, and they delight in good fertil ground.

✠ *The Tyme.*

Apple trees do most commonly blow, at the ende of April and beginning of May. The fruit is ripe, of some in July, of some in August, and of the last sorte in September.

✠ *The Names.*

The Apple tree is called in Greeke *μῆλας*: in Latine, *Malus*, & *Pomus*: in high Douche, *Apffelbaum*: in base Almaigne, *Appelboom*: in frenche, *Pommier*. The fruite is called in Greeke, *μήλον*: in Latine, *Pomum*, and *Malum*: in English, an Apple: in french, *Pomme*: in high Douch, *Apffel*: in base Almaigne, *Appel*.

✠ *The Nature.*

All sortes of Apples be colde and moyst, yet some more the the rest: those that be sower or sharpe, do dry more then the rest, especially if they be astringent or binding. Sweete Apples are not so colde, but rather of a meane temperature. The waterishe apples are moystiest, especially those that are neyther sower nor sweete but taking part of both tastes.

✠ *The Vertues.*

Apples do coole and comfort the hoate stomacke, especially those that be sower & rish and astringent of taste, and they may be vsed in hoate agues, and other inflammations or heates of the stomacke, and against thirst: but otherwise they are hurtful to the stomacke, causing windinesse and blastings in the belly.

Sower Apples boyled & eaten colde before meate, do lose the belly gently.

Apples eaten before meate do nourishe very litle, and do yeelde a moyst and noughty iuyce or nourishment: for they are soone corrupted in the stomacke, and turne to noughtie humours, especially the waterishe Apples.

The leaues of the Apple tree are good to be layde vpon the beginninges of phlegmons (that is hoate simple tumours or swellings) and are good to be layde vpon woundes to keepe them from euill heate and a postumation.

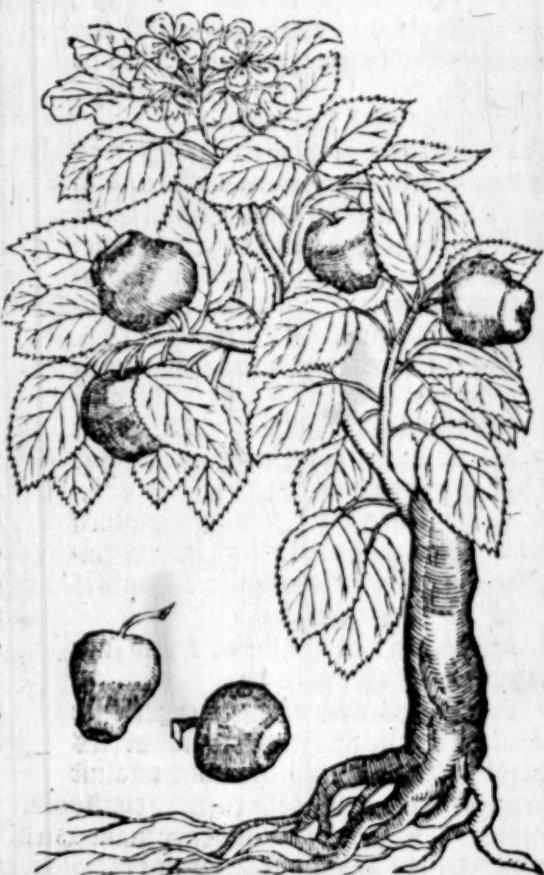
Of Oranges Citrons and Limons.

Chap. xxxvi.

✠ *The Kindes.*

There be at this present, three sortes of Apples or rather fruites, which of the Auncientes

Malus.



Auncientes in times past were cōprehended vnder the name of Citrium, wher-
of the first is called an Ozeuge, the seconde a Citron, the thirde a Limon.

✿ The Description.

Aurantia Mala. Medica Mala. Limonia Mala.

Ozeuge. Citrons. Limons.

The trees þ bring forth Ozeuges, Citrons, and Limons, growe as high as other trees do, with many greene branches, in some places set with stiffe prickles, or sharpe thornes. The leaues be alwaies greene and thicke, not much vnlyke the Bay leaues. The fruite hath a very thicke pyl or rinde, within the rinde is a cleare through shining pulpe or moyst substance, full of iuyce & liquoz, amongst the which is the seede or kernelles.

1 The Ozeuge is round as an apple, with a thicke pyl, at the first greene without, but after when they be ripe, of a faire red or pleasant tawnie colour, or browne yellowe lyke Saffron, but the sayde pill is white within & spongiouse or somewhat open. The pulpe or inner pith is through shining cleare and ful of iuyce, the whiche in some is lower, & in others sweete. The seede or kernelles are most commonly as bigge as wheate cornez, & bitter in taste.

2 The Citron is long almost lyke a Cucumber, or somewhat longer and rugged, or wrinkled, the rinde or pil is thicke, yellow without, & white within. The inner part or substance is also cleare & through shining, like þ pulpe of the Ozeuge, wherein is also the seede or kernelles not much vnlyke Ozeuge kernelles.

3 The Limon in fashion is longer then the Ozeuge, but otherwayes not muche vnlike, sauing that the outsyde of the Limon pill is paler and smother, and the kernelles smaller.

✿ The Place.

These fruites do now grow in Italy, Spayne, and some places of Fraunce. In this Countrie the Herboristes do set and plante the Ozeuge trees in their gardens, but they beare no fruite without they be wel kept and defended from colde, and yet for all that they beare very seldome.

✿ The Names.

The tree that beareth these fruites, is called in Greeke *μολία μεδική* in Latine, *Malus medica*, and *Malus citria*. And albeit the Citron and eche of the other are severall trees one from another, as it is playnely to be seene in Matthiolus Commentaries vpon Diosc. li. i. where also it is to be noted in the Citron tree, that his leafe is finely snipt about þ edges or toothed lyke a saw, but the Limon and Ozeuge trees, whose leaues be euer greene lyke the Bay tree, are not indented, but smothe about the edges, so that at the first sight Citron, Ozeuge and Limon trees, do shew lyke Bay trees, but the pleasant saour and smell of

Do o ij the



the leaues, be farre vnylike the smell of the Bay leaues: these thre trees, I say, be of the Auncientes, all contayned vnder the Citron tree.

The fruites also be all called of the Auncientes by one Greeke name μήλα μίσυκία: in Latine, Mala citria.

¹ The first kinde is also called of the Auncientes in Greeke χρυσομήλον: in Latine, Aureū malum, & Malum Hespericum, of some also Nerantzium, of the later wryters Anarantium, and Arantium: in Englishe, an Orenge: in frenche, *Pomme d'Orenge* in high Douche, Pomerantsen: in base Almaigne, Arangie appelen: in Spanishe, *Naranzas*, the whiche name seemeth to be taken from the worde, Narantzium, by the which the Apples were once called, as witnesseth Placader.

² The seconde kinde is called Cedromelon, and in this Countrie Citrones, & Mala citria: in frenche, *Citrons*: in Englishe, Citrons: in high Douche, Citrinaten: in base Almaigne, Citroenen. This kind is called of the Italians, as Musa wryteth, Limones.

³ The thirde kinde is called in the Shoppes of this Countrie Limones, and Malum Limonium: in Englishe, Limons, in Douche, Limoenen: in frenche, *Limons*: Antonie Musa wryteth, that the Italians doo call this fruit Citrium malum.

* The Nature.

The pill, especially the outwarde parte thereof is hoate and drie.

The pulpe with the iuyce is colde and drie in the thirde degree.

The seede is hoate and dry in the second degree, and the leaues be almost of the same nature.

* The Vertues.

The iuyce of these fruites, and the inner substance wherein the iuyce is contayned, especially of the Orenge, is very good against contagiousnesse and corruption of the ayre, against the plague & other hoate feuers, and it doth not onely preserue and defende the people from suche dangerous sicknesse, but also it cureth the same.

It comforteth the hart, & aboue al other the mouth of the stomacke: wherefore it is good against the weakenesse of the same, the trembling of the hart and pensiue heauinesse, wamblings, vomitinges, and lothsomnesse, that happen in hoate agues and suche other diseases that trouble the stomacke.

The same fruit with his iuyce queneth thirst, and reuiueeth the appetite.

The syrupe that is made of the iuyce of this fruit, is almost of the same nature and operation that the iuyce is: but more fit and pleasant to be taken at the mouth.

The pylls or barks of these fruites condited or preserued with hony or sugar and eaten, do warme the stomacke and helpe digestion, wasting and driuing away all superfluities of the stomacke, and amending the stinking breath.

The seede withstandeth all venome and popson, and the bitinges and stinginges of all venemous beastes: it killeth and driueth forth wormes, wherefore it is good to be giuen to children against the wormes.

Of Musa or Mose tree. Chap. xxxviij.

* The Description.



THE Mose tree leaues be so great and large, that one may easly wrap a childe of twelue monethes old in them, so that as I thinke in seeking ouer the whole worlde a man shall not agayne finde a tree hauing so large

large a leafe. The fruite is lyke a Cucumber most sauerie & pleasant in taste aboue all other fruites of þe Countrie of Leuant.

✧ *The Place.*

This tree was found by a certayne fryer named Andro Theuet, in the Countrie of Syria, by the great towne Aleph, so called of the first letter of the Hebrue Alphabet, where as is great resort and traffique of marchants, aswell of Indians, Persians, & Venitians, as of diuers other strange nations.

✧ *The Names.*

This tree with his fruite is called of Auicen Chap. 495. Mufa, & at this present in Syria Mose: And the Grekes and Christians of þe Countrie, as also þe Jewes, do say that this was the fruite whereof Adam dyd eate. This may be the tree which Plinie describeth lib. 12. Cap. 6. called Pala, whose fruite is called Ariene.

✧ *The Nature.*

The fruite of Mose tree is hoate and moyst.

✧ *The Vertues.*

This fruite eaten nourisheth muche, and very quickly, as Auicen saith, but eaten in to great a quantitie, it stoppeth the liuer, and engendreth fleme and choler.

It is also good for the breast, the stomacke, and the kidneyes, it mollifieth the roughnesse and sharpnesse of the throte, prouoketh vyne, and encreaseþ naturall seede.

Of the Pome Granate. Chap. xxxviii.

✧ *The Kindes.*

There be two sortes of Pomegranates, the tame and the wilde: the fruite of the tame is three maner of wayes, þe one hauing a sowre iuyce or liqour, the other is sweete, and the thirde hath the taste of wine.

✧ *The Description.*

The tame Pomegranate is not very great, it hath many pliant bowes or branches, set with cruell thornes. The leaues be very greene and straight or narrowe, lyke vnto willow leaues, but shorter and thicker, with small litle red beynes going througħ them, & hanging by a litle red foote stalke. The flowers be holow like a wine cup or goblet, cut about the bymines after the fashio of a starre, of the colour Scarlet or Vermilion, after them cometh the fruite whiche is rounde, and within it is full of graynes of a Crimsin red colour, the whiche graynes haue corners or edges, lyke the stones called Granati, and within them lyeth small stones. The whiche graynes and beries

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(by the wonderful & maruelous worke of nature) are with certayne thinne and yellowish fyne belmes and skinner, going betwixt, set and couched in very good order: from those graynes commeth the iuyce, the which is sower or sweete, or hauing the taste of wine. The shell or pyll of the Pomegranate is thinne and tender befoze it is dry, but being dried, it waxeth harde, and of a woodish substance, yellow within, but without coloured lyke a Chesnut.

- 2 The wild Pomegranate tree is lykewise lyke vnto the afore-sayde: but it bringeth forth no fruite, and his flowers be very double, the whiche is the cause that it bringeth forth no fruite.

✿ The Place.

The Pomegranates growe in hoate Countries, as Italy, Spayne, & diuers other places.

✿ The Names.

The Pomegranate is called in Greeke ποία κγὰ ποα: in Latine, Malum punicum, & Malum Granatum: in Shoppes, Pomum Granatum: in Englishe, a Pomegranate: in high Douche, Granat apffel: in base Almaigne, Granate apple: in frenche, Pommes Granades.

- 1 The flowers of the tame Pomegranate tree, is called in Greeke κύνιν, and in Latine, Cytini.
- 2 The flowers of the wilde after Dioscorides, are called in Greeke βαλαύστιον: & accordingly in Latine, Balauustum: in french, Des Balustres. And these flowers are very double, and there foloweth no fruite after. The flowers that bring forth fruite are single, and therefore they are named the tame.

The rinde or pill of the Pomegranate, is called in Greeke σιδιον: in Latine, Malicorium, and Sidium.

✿ The Nature.

Pomegranates be colde and somewhat astringent, but not al of a lyke sort. The sower are more drying and astringent. The sweete are not so much astringent, but more moyst then the others. Those that be in taste lyke wine, are in different.

✿ The Vertues.

The iuyce of the Pomegrate is very good for the stomacke comforting the same when it is weake and feeble, and cooling when it is to hoate or burning: it is good also against the weakenesse and wambling of the stomacke, lyke as the iuyce of Orenge and Citrons, and it is very good against al hoate agues, and the inflammation of the liuer and blood, especially the iuyce of the sower Pomegranates, and next to them suche as be of winish taste: for the sweete Pomegranates



Pomegranates (bycause they engender a litle heate and bycde winde) are not very meete to be vsed in agues.

The blossomes both of the tame and wilde Pomegranate trees, as also the Rinde oz shell of the Pomegranate, made into powder and eaten, oz boyled in red wine and dronken, are good against the blooddy fluxe, and the inordinate course of the mother, not onely taken as is aforesayde, but also to sit oz bath in the decoction of the same.

The same barke oz blossoms do stoppe the blood of greene woundes, if it be applied in what sort so euer it be.

The same barke killeth wormes, and is a good remedie against the corruption in the stomacke and bowels.

With the same barke oz with the flowers of the Pomegranate, the most and weake gummies are healed, and it fasteneth loose teeth, if they be washed with the bzoth oz decoction of the same.

The barke (and as Turner saith the flowers) are good to be put into the playsters that are made against burstinges, that come by the falling downe of the guttes.

The seede of Pomegranates dried in the Sonne, haue þ lyke vertue as the flowers: it stoppeth the laske, & al issue of blood to be taken in the same maner.

The same mingled with hony is good against the sores and vlcers of the mouth, the priuities and fundament.

Some say, as Dioscorides writeth, that whosoener eateth three flowers of the tame Pomegranate, shalbe for one whole yere after preserved from dropping oz bleared eyes.

Of the Quince tree. Chap. xxxii.

¶ The Kyndes.

Malus Cotonea.

There be two sortes of Quinces: þ one is rounde & called the Apple Quince: the other is greater, and fashioned lyke a Peare, and is called the Peare Quince.

✦ The Description.

THE Quince tree neuer groweth very high, but it bringeth forth many braches as other trees do. The leaues be roundishe, Greene vpon the vpper side, and white and soft vnder, the rest of the proportion, is lyke to the leaues of the common Apple tree. The flower changeth vpon purple mixed with white: after the flowers cometh the fruite of a pleasant smel, in proportion sometimes rounde as an Apple thrust together, and sometimes long lyke a Peare, with certayne embowed oz swellng diuisions, somewhat resembling the fashion of a garlyke head, and when the hearie cotton oz downe is rubbed of, they appeare as yellow as golde. In the midst of the fruite is the seede oz kernelles lyke to other Apples.



¶ Doo iiii

✦ The

✱ *The Place.*

Quince trees are planted in gardens, and they loue shadowy moyst places.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The Quince is ripe in September and October.

✱ *The Names.*

The Quince tree is called in Greeke *μῆλον κυδωνία*: in Latine, *Malus cotonea*: in high Douche *Quittenbaum*, oder *Kuttenbaum*: in base Almaigne, *Queappelboom*: in frenche, *Coingnaciere*.

The fruite is called in Greeke *μῆλον κυδωνιον*: in Latine, *Malum Cotoneum*: in Shoppes, *Cytonium*: in frenche, *Coing*: in high Douch, *Quitten opffel*, and *Kutten opffel*: in base Almaigne, *Queappel*: in English, a *Quince*, & an *Apple*, or *Deare Quince*.

1 Some call the rounde fruite, *Poma Citonia*: in English, *Apples Quinces*: in frenche, *Pomme de Coing* or *Coing* in base Almaigne, *Queappelen*.

2 The other fruite whiche hath the likenes of a *Deare*, Galen calleth *σπυρία*, *Struthia*: and it is called in English, the *Deare Quince*: in frenche, *Pomme de Coing*, *Coignasse*: in base Almaigne, *Quepeeren*, of some *Pyra Cytonia*.

✱ *The Nature.*

The Quince is colde in the first degree, and drie in the second, and astringent or binding.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The Quince stoppeth the laske or common fluxe of the belly, the *Dysenterie*, & all fluxes of blood, and is good against the spurring of blood, especially when it is rawe: for when it is either boyled or roasted, it stoppeth not so muche, but it is than fitter to be eaten, and moze pleasant to the taste.

The woman with childe that eateth of Quinces oftentimes, either in meate or otherwayes, shal bring forth wise children of good vnderstanding, as *Simeon Sethy* writeth.

The *Codignac*, or *Harmelade* made with honie (as it was wonte to be made in times past) or with sugar, as they vse to make it nowe a dayes, is very good and profitable for the stomacke to strengthen the same, and to retaine and keepe the meates in the same, vntill they be perfectly digested.

Being taken before meate, it stoppeth the laske: and after meate it loseth the belly, and closeth the mouth of the stomacke so fast, that no vapours can come forth, nor ascende vp to the brayne: also it cureth the headache springing of suche vapours.

The decoction or broth of Quinces, hath the lyke vertue, and stoppeth the belly and all fluxe of blood, with the violent running forth of womens sickness.

With the same they vse to bathe the loose fundament, and falling downe of the mother, to make them returne into their natural places.

They do very profitably mixe them with emplaysters, that be made to stop the laske and vomiting. They be also layde vpon the inflammations, and hoate swellings of the breastes and other partes.

The downe or heare Cotton that is founde vpon the Quinces, sodden in wine, and layde therevnto healeth Carbuncles, as *Plinie* writeth.

The oyle of Quinces stayeth vomitings, gripings in the belly or stomacke with the casting vp of blood, if the stomacke be annoynted therewith.

The flowers of the Quince tree do stoppe the fluxe of the belly, the spetting of blood, and the menstruall flowers. To conclude, it hath the same vertue as the Quinces them selues.

Of the Peache and Abrecok trees.

Chap. xl.

✠ The Kindes.

There be two kindes of Peaches, whereof the one kinde is late ripe, and most commonly white, and sometimes yellow, also there be some that are red. The other kindes are soner ripe, wherefore they be called Abrecor, or Appecor.

Malus Persica.

The Peache tree.

Malus Armeniaca. The Appecok tree.



✠ The Description.

The Peache tree is more tender then other trees, and of long continuance, but doth perishe and die much sooner, then any other fruitfull trees. The leaues of Peache tree be long and lightly iagged about the edges, nothing differing from willowe leaues, sauing that they be somewhat shorter and bitterer. The flowers are of a reddishe skye colour, after whiche commeth the fruite whiche is rounde lyke an Apple, with a deepe and straight cleft or sorrow vpon one side, and couered ouer with a soft downe or hoare cotton, of colour sometimes white, sometimes greene, sometimes reddishe, and sometimes yelow, and of a winishe taste, soft in feeling, and of a fleshy pulpe or substance, in the middest whereof is a rough harde stone, full of creastes and gutters, within whiche is a kernell lyke an Almonde.

The Abrecok in timber flowers and maner of growing is not much vnlyke the other Peache tree, sauing that his leaues be shorter & broder, and nothing like to the Peache leaues. The fruite is like to a Peache, but smaller, & sooner ripe.

✠ The

* The Place.

They plante the Peache tree in gardens and vineyardes, and they loue a soft and gentle ground standing wel in the Sonne.

✱ The Time.

The Peaches flower in April, and the Abrecor are ripe in June, but the Peaches in September.

✱ The Names.

The Peache tree is called in Greeke *περσική μολία*: in Latine, *Malus Perfica*: in high Douch, *Pfersichbaum*: in base Almaine, *Perseboom*: in French, *Vng Perscher*: in English, a Peache tree.

The fruite is called in Greeke *μήλον περσικόν*: in Latine, *Malum Persicum*: in shops, *Persicum*: in French, *Peschet*: in high Douch, *Pfersing*: in base Almaine, *Persen*: in English, *Peaches*. That kinde whiche will not easily be separated from the stone, are called *Duracina*, in French, *Des Presses*.

The Abrecor tree is called in Greeke *μήλα Ἀρμενιάκη*: in Latine, *Malus Armeniaca*: in Douch, *Uroeghe Perseboom*.

The fruite is called *μήλα Ἀρμενιάκη*: in Latine, *Mala Armeniaca*, *Præcoqua*, and *Præcocia*: in English, *Abrecor*, *Apricot*, and *Apricot*: in French, *Abricoz*: in high Douch, *Hollelin*, and *Holleten*: in base Almaine, *Uroeghe Persekens*, a quant *Perses*: also of the high Douch men, *S. Johans Perslich*, which may be Englished, *S. Johns Peaches*, *Hastie Peaches*, and *Wilsomer Peaches*.

The tree *Persea* with his fruite, is not to be reckoned amongst these kindes (as some thinke) for *Perlea* is a great tree, like a Beare tree, alwayes greene and lodē with fruit, as *Theophrastus* in his fourth booke the second Chapter writeth.

✱ The Nature.

The Peache is colde and moyste in the seconde degree. The leaues of the tree and the kernels of the fruite are hoate and drie, almost in the third degree, and of a scowying power by meanes of their bitternesse.

✱ The Vertues.

Peaches befoze they be ripe, do stoppe the laske, as *Dioscorides* saith.

But being ripe, they loose the belly, & engender noughtie humours: for they are soone corrupted in the stomacke, wherefoze they ought not to be eaten after meates, but befoze, as *Galen* saith.

The leaues of the Peache tree, do open the stoppings of the liuer, and doo gently loose the belly, and are good with other conuenient herbes, agaynst tertian feuers.

The same layde vpon the nauell, do kyl and driue out wormes, especially in young children.

The same dried and strawed vpon newe woundes, do cure and heale them.

The Peache kernel openeth all stoppings of the liuer and lunges, and in fbertue is much lyke to bitter Almondes.

It is good to recouer againe the speache of such as be taken with the *Aplexie*, if it be stieped in the water of *Penny Ryall*.

Peache kernelles pownde or beaten very smal, and boyled in vineger vntil they dissolue or melte, and become lyke pappe, is good to be vsed against the *Alopetiam*: for it doth woonderfully restore the heare if the place be annoynted therewithall, as *Matthiolus* saith. There be other vertues attributed to the same kernelles, as ye may reade in *Matthiolus* and *Myzalde*.

Of the Almonde tree. Chap. xli.

✱ The Kindes.

There be two sortes of Almondes, that is to say, the sweete and bitter Almondes.

✱ The

✠ The Description.



The Almonde tree, in groth, and leaues, is lyke to the Peache tree, but it wareth bigger, and stronger, & is of a longer continuance of lasting. The fruite is a harde nut like the Peache stone, but smooth without, and couered with an vtter huske or shale lyke the Walnut: within the inner shale is the Almonde, in taste bitter or sweete, as is abouesayde.

✠ The Tyme.

The Almonde tree flowreth bytimes, with the Peache tree. The fruite is ripe in Iune & Iuly.

✠ The Names.

The Almonde tree is called in Greke ἀμυγδαλῆ: in Latine, Amygdalus: in high Douch, Mandelbaum, in base Almaigne, Aman-delboom: in frenche, Amandier.

The fruite is called in Greeke ἀμυγδαλὸν καὶ ἀμυγδαλά: in Latine, Amygdala, and Amygdalum: in English, Almondes, or Almonde: in french, Amand: in high Douch, Mandel: in base Almaigne, Almandele.

✠ The Nature.

Almondes are somewhat hoate, especially the bitter Almondes, the whiche be not onely hoate, but also drie, and of clensing, and cutting power.

✠ The Vertues.

Almondes taken before meate, do stop the belly and nourishe but litle, especially being blanched or made cleane from their skinnes or huddes.

Bitter Almondes doo open the stopping of the lunges or lightes, the liuer, & the melt, or splene, the kidneies, & of al other inwarde partes: therefore they be good against the cough, the shortnes of wind, the inflammation & exulceration of lunges, to be mingled with Turpentine & licked in, as Dioscorides writeth.

Almondes are good for them that spet blood, to be taken in with the fine flower called Amylum.

The bitter Almondes taken with a litle sweete wine, as Muscadel or Bastarde, prouoke vyne, and do cure the hardnesse of the same, and painefulnes in making water, & are good for thē that are troubled with the grauel & stone.

They vse to take fwee or fixe bitter Almondes fasting, to be preserued from bronkennesse al the same day.

They take away headache to be applied to the forehead with oyle of Roses, & and vineger.

They are with great profite layde to with hony, vpon corrupt and noughty & spreading sores, and the bitinges of mad Dogges.

They clense the skinne and face from al spottes, pimples and lentiles.

Of



The sixth Booke of
Of the Pearre tree. Chap. xliij.

✿ The Kindes.

There be diuers sortes of Peares, aswell as there be kindes of Apples, whereof some be rather ripe, some haue a later riping, and some be winter Peares, some perish quickly, some last a longer time and may be wel kept: some be sweete and full of sap or iuyce, some fat and grosse, and some harde and drie, &c. so that it is not possible to recite all the kindes of Peares: wherefore we do aduise the Readers to consider the taste more then the proportion, or the time of the riping of Peares: for the taste doth best declare and giue notice of the qualitties and temperature of Peares.

✿ The Description.

Pirus. The Pearre tree.

THE Pearre tree is as great or greater then the Apple tree, and higher, with a great body or stemme, and manye great branches, the which for the most parte doo shute or mount vp right, & not one ouer another, as the branches of the Apple tree. The leaues be roundish, smoth, and very Greene aboue: but vnderneath most commonly they be whitish. The fruite for the most part is long, brode beneath, and narrowe, and sharpe bpwarde towards the stemme, very diuers or contrary, in colour, quantitie, proportion, and taste, as is abouesayde. In the middle of the fruite there is a coare with kernels or peppins, lyke as in the middelt of the Apples.

✿ The Place.

The Pearre tree is planted in gardens and Orchards: also it groweth sometimes in woods & wild vntoyled places, but they be none otherwyse esteemed, but as wildings or wild hedge Peares.

✿ The Tyme.

The Pearre tree flowreth in Aprill or May, and the fruite is ripe in sommer and Autumne.

✿ The Names.

The Pearre tree is called in Greeke *ἄμω*: in Latine, Pirus: in frenche, *Poirier*: in high Douch, *Byrbaum*: in bafe Almaigne, *Deerboom*.

The fruite is called in Greke *ἄμω*: in Latine, Pira, or as some do write Pyra: in French, *Poyres*: in high Douch, *Byren*: in bafe Almaigne, *Deeren*, in English, Peares.

✿ The Nature.

All kindes of Peares are of a colde temperature, and the most part of them be



be drie and binding, but not all alpeke: for the wilde Beares, and others that be rough, binding, and chokely, do drie & stop a great deale more then the others. The sweete & grouse Beares, are moystier and very litle astringent or nothing at all. The middle sorte of Beares whiche are betwixt sweete and sower, are of complexion or temperature nearest to them vnto whom their taste draweth nearest.

The Bearetree leaues are colde of complexion, drie and astringent, as Galen saith.

✿ *The Vertues.*

Beares taken before meate, do nourish but litle, yet they nourish more then Apples, especially those that be grouse and sweete.

The sower, rough, and chokely Beares, and others that are not waterie, to be eaten rawe or backte before meale, do stop the common laske or flowing of the belly, and do fortifie and strengthen the mouth of the stomacke.

They be also good to be laide to the beginnings of hoate tumours or phlegmons, and greene woundes.

The leaues are good for the same purpose, for they close together and heale newe woundes.

Of the Medler tree. Chap. xliij.

✿ *The Kindes.*

Dioscorides setteth forth two Kindes of Medlars. The first kind growing vpon thornes. The second kinde is our common Medlars, the which also be of two sortes: for some be small and some great, but in falsio both lyke, and therefore some take them but for one kinde.

✿ *The Description.*

The firste kinde is a thornie tree, with prickles and leaues, not muche vnlpe the hawthorne. The fruite of this plante is small and rounde, and, as Dioscorides saith, it hath three kernalles or stones in it: and they growe in clusters, fine or sixe, or more together.

The common Medler is a tree in some places not altogether without prickles, growing almost lyke to the other trees. The leaues be somewhat long and narrowe, lesser then the leaues of the Apple tree, nothing at all dented or snipt about the edges. The flowers be white, and parted into fiae leaues. After the flowers groweth the fruite, whiche is of a browne russet colour, of a rounde proportion and somewhat broad or flat, of this kinde one is smal, the other great, yet they be alwayes lesser then Apples, with a great broad navel or Crowne at the toppe, or ende, in the middle of the same fruite are fiae flatte stones, the whiche be the seede thereof.

✿ *The Place.*

The first kinde of Medler called Ironia, hath bene seene growing at Naples by the learned and famous Matthiolus: and is yet vnknewen to vs.

The common Medler is planted in gardens and Orchardes, & delighteth to growe in rough vntoyled places, about hedges and bushes.

✿ *The Tyme.*

Our common Medlers doo flower in Aprill and May, and are ripe at the ende of September.

✿ *The Names.*

The Medler is called in Greke *μίσκος*: in Latine, *Mespilus*: in high Douch, *Bespeibaum*: in base Almaine, *Wispelboom*: in Frenche, *Nesslier*.

Mespilus Aronia
The Neapolitan Medler.



Mespilus altera.
The common Medlers.



The fruite is called in Greeke *μίσπιλον*: in Latine, *Mespilum*: in Englishe, a Medle, or an open arse: in french, *Neffle*: in Douch, *Nespe*: in neather Douchlande, *Wispelle*.

- 1 The first kinde is called in Greeke *μίσπιλον ἀρώνια, καὶ τριγάνιον*: in Latine, *Aronia*, and *Trigrania*: at Naples *Azarolo*: we may call it also *Azarola*, the thyr grayne Medler, or the Neapolitan Medler.
- 2 The seconde kinde is called in Greeke *ἐπιμυλῖς*, *Epimelis*, and of some *στράνιον*: *Sitanium*, or as some write *Setanium*.

The biggest of this late recited kinde is called in English, a great Medler: or the garden Medler: in french, *Neffle cultivée*: in Brabant, *Wote Wispelen*.

* The Nature.

Medlers be colde, drie, and astringent. The leaues of the Medler tree, be of the same nature.

* The Vertues.

Medlers do stoppe the belly, especially being yet greene and harde, for after they haue bene a while kept, so that they become soft and tender, they doo not stoppe so much: but then they are more conuenient to be eaten, yet they nourish but little, or nothing at all.

The Medler stones made into powder and dronken, doo breake the stone, and expulse grauel, as Antony Musa writeth.

Matthiolus & Wisalde, do intreate more largely of the vertues of this fruit.

De

Of the Mulberie tree. Chap. xliij.

✱ The Description.

Morus. Mulberies.



THE Mulberie tree is great and large, spreading his branches into breadth and length, his leaues be greene & large, snipt about the edges, after the maner of a saue. The flower is smal with a fine hoare or soft cotton. The fruite consisteth of many beries growing together like the fruite of Bramble, but it is larger and longer, of colour white at the beginning, after redde, and at the last blacke, of a winishe taste. The rootes be yelowishe, especially the barkes of them whiche be also bitter in taste.

✱ The Place.

The Mulberie tree reioyceth in the garden soyle, and other hoate and fat manured places.

✱ The Tyme.

The Mulberie tree bringeth forth his newe leaues in May, a long tyme after other trees. And therefore it is called in the faying of Poetes, the wisest of al other trees: for this tree only amongst al others bringeth forth his leaues after colde frostes be past, so that by meanes therof it is not hurt or hindered, as other trees be.

✱ The Names.

1 The Mulberie tree is called in Greeke *μοριά και συκαμινία*: in Latine, Morus: in some Shoppes, Morus Celsi: in high Douche, Maulbeerbaum: in base Almaine, Moerbessieboom.

2 The fruite is called in Greeke *μορον*: in Latine, Morum: in Shoppes, Morum Celsi: in Englishe, a Mulberie, or Mulberies: in high Douche, Maulbeeren: in base Almaine, Moerbessen: in Frenche, Meures.

✱ The Nature.

The vnripe Mulberies are cold and drie in the second degree, & astringent.

The ripe beries are of a temperate complexion.

The barke of the Mulberie especially of the roote, is hoate and drie in the seconde degree, and of a cutting, clenling, and absterliue propertie.

✱ The Vertues.

The greene and vnripe Mulberies dried, do stoppe the belly, the blooddy & fire, and vomiting, to be dronken in redde wine.

The ripe beries do loole and moisten the belly, causing to go to the stoole, & especially to be taken fasting, or befoze meate.

The same taken after meate are soone corrupted in the stomacke, causing windinesse and blastinges in the same.

Of the iuyce of ripe Mulberies is made a confection in manner of a syrupe, & very good for the vlcers, and hoate swellinges of the tongue, the mouth, and the Almondes or kernelles in the throote.

The leaues of the Mulberie tree layde to with oyle, healeth burninges.

Ppp ii The



The barke of the roote of the Mulberie tree boyled & dronken, doth open the stoppings of the liuer, the milt, and it looseth the belly, and by the meanes thereof, both long and flat wormes are expelled.

The decoction of the leaues and rootes of the Mulberie tree, is good to holde in the mouth against the tooth ache.

The roote being cut, nicked or scotched about the later ende of harvest, putteth forth a gumme or iuyce, whiche is exceeding good for the tooth ache, and it scattereth and driueth away swelling lumpes, and will purge the belly: but when you will haue this iuyce, you must first make a little furrowe about the roote you meane to scarrifie, and the next day after that you haue scarrified the roote, you shal finde the liquoz clumpered or congeled together in the furrowe.

Of the Sycomore tree. Chap. xlv.

✠ The Description.

Sycomorus.

The Sycomore is a great tree lyke the Mulberie tree, with a great stem or tronke, & many great limmes & branches. The leaues be muche like to the leaues of the Mulberie. The fruit is like to a wild figge, but it is without any smal sedes in it, and it groweth not vpon the young branches as the fruite of other trees groweth, but vpon the stocke or stem, & the greatest armes of the tree: also it neuer waxeth ripe vnlesse it be scraped with an iron tooke.

Also there is a certayne gumme or liquoz gathered fro out of the barkes of the young Sycomore trees, the whiche is gotten by pearling the rinde or barkes of the young trees, before they haue borne any fruite.

✠ The Place.

The Sycomore tree, as Dioscorides writeth, groweth in Caria and Rhodes, & in other places where as wheate groweth not. There is abundance of it planted in Egypt about the great Caire or Alkayre, where as Peter Belon hath seene it.

✠ The Tyme.

The trees be alwayes greene, and bring forth fruite thre or foure times a yere.

✠ The Names.

This tree is called in Greeke συκομορε and of some συκομορε: in Latine, Sycomorus: in Englishe, a Sycomore tree.

✠ The Nature.

The fruite of the Sycomore tree is somewhat temperate, the gumme thereof hath power to make warme and to soften.



✠ The

✿ *The Vertues.*

The Sycomore fruite is good to eate, but it peeldeth small nourishment, it looseth the belly gently, and is not good for the stomacke.

The gumme is good for the hardnesse of the milt or Splene, the payne of B the stomacke, and bitinges of Serpentes, to be eyther taken inwardly, or layd to ourwardly vpon the wounde.

It closeth woundes together, and scattereth abroad olde gatheringes together or collections.

Of the Figge tree. Chap. xlii.

✿ *The Description.*

THE garden figge tree, whereof we shall now speake, hath many branches full of pith within, lyke the shutes or stalkes of Elden, ouer covered with a smoth playne rinde or barke. The leaues be great and large, blackishe, and for the most part diuided in fiue. At the top of the branches groweth the fruite, the which is round and long, fashioned lyke Peares, sweete, and ful of small kernelles or graines. Before the fruite be ripe, if it be hurt or scarified, there commeth forth a sappe or iuyce like milke, but being through ripe, the iuyce is lyke to honny.

✿ *The Place.*

The figge trees are plentiful in Spayne and Italy, and are founde also sometimes in this Countrie, but very rare and seldom, they must be planted in warme places, that stand wel in the Sonne, and are defended from the North and Northeast windes.

✿ *The Time.*

The figge trees in this Countrie are very long & late in waxing greene, for they begin to put forth their leaues but at the end of May. Their fruite is ripe about the ende of sommer.

✿ *The Names.*

The garden figge tree is called in Greeke *συκή* *συκο*: in Latine, *Ficus sativa*: in high Douche, *Feighenbaum*, in base Almaigne, *Uighenboom*: in French, *Fig Figuer*. in English, a figge tree, or a garden figge tree.

The fruite is called in Greeke *συκόν*: in Latine, *Ficus*: by the whiche name it is known in Shoppes: in English, a figge: in French, *Figue*: in high Douch, *Ein Feigen*: in base Almaigne, *Ein Uighe*: this fruite before it is ripe, is called in Greeke *δυσκόν*: in Latine, *Grossus*: and when it is drie, they call it in Latine *Carica*: in Greeke, *ἰχάρι*, and not *καρπός*: for *καρπός* in Greeke *Carice*, is a kind of figge whiche groweth onely in Syria.

The wilde figge tree is called in Greeke, *συκή ἀγρία* *καὶ ἰσρία*: in Latine, *Ficus syluetris*, and *Caprificus*.

The fruite of this figge tree, whiche neuer commeth to ripenesse, is named

Opp iii in

Ficus.



in Greeke as the vnripe fruite of the garden figge tree, *ῥυτίνος* in Latine, *Gros-lus*: and of some also *ῥυτίνος*, *Erineus*.

✱ *The Nature.*

The greene figges new gathered are a litle warme and somewhat moyst.

The drie figges are hoate almost in the second degree, and something moyst, and of subtill partes.

The mylkie iuyce of figges is hoate and drie almost in the third degree, and also sharpe and biting.

The leaues haue also some sharpenesse with an opening power, but not so strong, as the iuyce.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The newe gathered figges, nourishe moze then the other fruites: but they ingender windinesse and blasting, and they lose the belly gently.

They abate heate and quenche thirst, but taken into great a quantitie, they do hurt the stomacke making it weake and without meate lust.

The drie figges do nourish better then the greene or newe figges, yet they ingender no very good blood, for those that feede muche vpon figges become lousie and full of vermine.

Figges eaten befoze meat, do loose the belly, and are good for the kidneies, for they driue forth grauell with vrine.

They prouoke sweate, and by the same meanes they sende forth corrupt and stinking humours: wherefoze they be very well giuen to young chyldren that are sicke of small Pockes, and wheales, or Measles, for they bring them quickly forth and without ieopardie.

They be also good for the throte and lunges, they mitigate the cough, and are good for them that are short winded, they cype flegme causing the same to be easly spet out, in what sort so euer they be taken, whither rawe, or roasted, or sodden with hyssope and dronken.

The decoction of figges in water, is good to be dronken of, those that haue fallen from high, and haue taken squattres or bruises, for they disperse and scatter the congeled or clotted blood, and asswage or slake the payne.

Figges pounde with Salt, Rue, and Nuttes, withstandeth all popson and corruption of the ayre. And this was a secrete preseruatiue with Mithridates king of Pontus, vsed against all venome and popson.

The decoction of figges gargarised or holden in the mouth is good agaynst the sharpenesse and hoarseness of the throte: also agaynst all swellinges and impostumations of the mouth, the throte, the Almondes of the throte & iawes, and swelling of the tongue.

Figges are good to be kept in the mouth, against the Ache and payne of the teeth and iawes.

Being layde to with wheaten meale, they do soften and ripe impostumes, plegmons (that is hoate and angrie swellinges) and tumours behinde the eares, especially if you put to it Lyneseede and fenugreck, and if you put to it the rootes of Lylies, it will ripe and breake impostumes and botches.

Figges mixed with barley meale doo scatter and consume swellinges, as Galen writeth.

The same sodden in wormewood wine with barley meale, are good to be layde to, as an Emplaster vpon the bellies of such as haue the dropisie.

Figges and Mustardseede pounde very small together, doo helpe the ringing noyse and sounde of the eares, also they amende the hearing being layd to outwardly.

In fewe wordes, the dried figges haue power to soften, consume, and make **P** subril, and may be very well vsed both outwardly and inwardly, whither to ripe or soften unpostumes, or els to scatter and dissolue them.

The leaues of the figge tree do wast and consume away the kinges euil or **Q** swelling kernelles in the throte, and do mollifie and waste all other tumours, being smallpoude and layde thereto.

The milkie iuyce of figges is good against all roughnesse of the skinne. **L**e. **R** pries, spreading sores, tetters, smallpockes, meselles, pushes, freckles, lentiles, and other such lyke spottes, and scuruinesse, both of the body and face, layde to with barley meale parched: also it taketh away wartes, if it be layde to with fatte or grease.

It cureth the tooth ache, if you dip a litle Cotton or Bombasie in the sayde **S** milke, and lay it to your tooth, or make a litle pellet thereof, and put it into the holownesse of the corrupt or aking tooth.

It openeth the baynes of the Heineroides, & looseth the belly being layd to **T** the fundement. The leaues haue the same vertue, if they be wrong in behinde at the fundement.

It is very good to be layde to with the meale of Fenugreke and vineger, **V** upon the hoate gowte, especially the gowte of the feete.

It is good to powze of the same iuyce into the wound made with the sting **F** of the Scorpions, or the bitinges of madde Dogges.

The iuyce of figges turneth milke and causeth it to crudde, and agayne it **P** scattereth, or dissolueth, or meiteth the clustered crudde, or milke that is come to a crudde, as vineger doth.

The ashes of the figge tree mixed with oyle of Roses and Ware, cureth **Z** burninges, and the lye that is made with the ashes of the figge healeth scuruinesse, and festred or fowle fretting sores, if they be washed therewithall.

Of Plum trees/ Bullies/ Slose/ & Snagges. Chap. xlvij.

✿ *The Kindes.*

First to speake generally of Plummes there be two Kindes, whereof some apparte nye to the garden, and some are of a wilde kinde. The garden or tame sort of Plummes are of diuers Kindes, some white some yelow, some blacke, some of the colour of a Chelnet, and some of a lyght or cleare redde: and some great, and some small: some sweete and dry, some fresh and sharpe, whereof eche kinde hath a particuler name. The wilde Plummes are the least of al, and are called Slose, Bullies, and Snagges.

✿ *The Description.*

The Plumme tree groweth by right lyke other trees, especially if it be well guyded, and gouerned, and putteth forth many branches, ouer couered with a smooth brownishe barke, from out of the which being scarrified or otherwise hurte, In sommer it putteth forth gumme. The leaues are somewhat long, yet for all that almost rounde, and finely snipt or hacht about the edges lyke a sawe. The flowers be white lyke the blossoms of the Cherrie tree, and are also parted into fiue or sixe smal leaues. The fruite is most commonly somewhat long, whereof some are great, some small: of colour some be white, some yelowishe, some blacke, and some red. In the middle whereof is inclosed a litle long harde stone, hauing in it a nut or kernel of a bitter taste. The roote of this tree spreadeth muche abroad in the ground, and putteth forth in many places newe springes and syons, the whiche will also growe by to the height, if they be not cut of in season.

Prunus.
The Plum tree.



Prunus sylvestris.
The Sloo or wilde Plum tree.



- 3 The wilde Plumtree groweth not bp to the stature of a tree, but remaineth lowe by the ground, lyke to a hedge bushe, whereof it is a certayne kinde: it putteth bp many branches from one roote, set here and there with pricking thornes, & leaues like to the of the garden Plummes or Damsons, sauing that they be smaller. The flowers be also white. The fruit is smal, a great deale lesse then any other Plummes, in taste sower and binding, the roote also spreadeth farre abroad in the grounde or earth, very plyant, and of a woddish substance.

✿ The Place.

- 1 The Damsons and other of the garden kindes, are founde almost euery where in Orchardes.
2 The wilde Plummes do grow in feeldes and wayes, and other vntoyled places and in hedges.

* The Tyme.

The Plumtrees do flower in Aprill or sommer, especially the wilde Plumtree, the whiche flowzeth rather then the other.

The kindes of garden Plummes are ripe in August, the wilde most commonly in September.

✿ The Names.

- 1 The Plumtree is called in Greeke κοκκιμύλα: in Latine, Prunus: in high Douche, Pflaumenbaum: in base Almaigne, Prupinboom: in frenche, Vng Prunier.

The fruite is called in Greeke κοκκιμύλον: in Latine, Prunum: in Englishe, a Plumme or Prune: in frenche, Vne Prune: in high Douche, Ein Pflaume oder

oder Braume: in base Almaigne, Een Pruyne.

The great sweete blewish Plummes, are called of Theocritus *Ῥαβδύλα*, Bra-
byla: of the Latinistes, Pruna Damascena: in Englishe, Damaske Prunes: in
frenche, *Prunes de Damas*: in high Douche, Quetschen, and Blauw Spilling: in
base Almaigne, Pruymen van Damastch.

The common browne blew, and Crimsen Damsons, are called Hispanica. B

The yellowish Plummes are called in Latine, Cerea, and Cercola Pruna: C
in Englishe, the wheaten, or white Plumme: in frenche, *Prunes blanches*.

The great rounde redde Plummes, are called of some in Latine, Pruna D
asina: in English, Horse Plummes: in frenche, *Prunes de Chenal*: in high Douch,
Koszpfaumen: in base Almaigne, Koszpuymen.

The least of all whiche be small and rounde, are called in frenche, *Dauoines*: C
in high Douche, Herbstpfaumen, and in base Almaigne, Palkoken.

1 The wilde Plumme tree, Blacke thorne, and Sloo tree, is called in Greeke f
κοκκιμυλία ἄγρια, *καὶ ἀγριοκοκκιμυλία*: in Latine, Prunus sylvestris: in high Douche,
Schlehedorn: in base Almaigne, Slehedoren: in frenche, *Prunier sauvage*.

The fruite is called in Greeke *κοκκιμύλον ἄγριον*, *καὶ ἀγριοκοκκιμύλον*: in Englishe,
Slose, whereof that kinde whiche is founde growing vpon the blacke thorne,
is called Catte Slose, and Snagges: in frenche, *Prunelles*, or *Fourdeines*: in La-
tine, Prunum sylvestre, Pruncolum, and Prunulum: in high Douche, Schlehcn:
in base Almaigne, Slehen.

The iuyce of Snagges or Catte Slose, is commonly called in Shoppes,
Acacia, and is bled in seeede of Acacia.

¶ The Nature.

The garden Plummes do coole and moysten the stomacke and belly.

The Snagges and Catte Slose, are colde, drie, and astringent.

✿ The Vertues.

Plummes do nourishe but litle, and ingender noughtie blood: but they doo A
gently loose and open the belly, especially when they be freshe and newe gathe-
red, after they be ripe.

Plummetree leaues are good against the swelling of the buula, the throte, B
gummes, and kernelles vnder the iawes, for they stop the Reume, a flowing
downe of humours, if a man will gargle with the decoction thereof made in
wine, as Dioscorides writeth.

The gumme of the Plummetree dronken in wine, breaketh the stone and C
expelleth grauell, as some do write.

The wilde Plummes doo staye and binde the belly: and so doo the vnripe D
Plummes, and all others that be sower and astringent.

The iuyce of wilde Plummes or Snagges, doo stoppe the laske, womens E
flowers, and all issue of blood, and it may be very wel bled in seeede of Acacia.

Of Sebestens. Chap. xlviii.

✿ The Description.

Amongst the kindes of Plummes (those which are called in Shoppes
Sebestens) may be accounted, the which do also growe vpon trees,
whereof the body or stemme is couered with a white barke, and the
branches with a greene pil or rind. The leaues be roundish. The fruit
is not muche vnlyke the least kinde of Damsons or Plummes, but smaller, of
a blewish colour and sweete taste, white within, and of a viscus or clammy
substance, in the middle whereof are small stones with kernelles in them, lyke
to Plumme stones.

✿ The

* The Place.

This fruite groweth in Italy, and other hoate regions, from whence it is brought alreedy dyed vnto vs.

* The Names.

This fruite bycause of his clammyshnesse and styme, is called in Greke *μύξα*, Myxa, and *μυξάριον*, Myxaria: in Shoppes, Sebesten, & of some Sebast: of Pat-thiolus, Prunus Sebestena.

¶ The Nature.

The complexion of Sebestens drawe towardes colde and moyst, and ther-foze they be of nature muche lyke to garden Plummes.

¶ The Vertues.

Sebestens be good in hoate agues, especially when the belly is stopte or bounde.

They be also very good against the cough, and flowing downe of hoate and salt Catarres and Reumes vpon the breast and lunges.

They be also good against the inflammation of the bladder and kidneies, and against the strangurie and hoate pisse, or the burninges of vyne.

Of Iuiubes. Chap. xlix.

* The Kindes.

There be two sortes of Iuiubes, as Columella writeth, that is to say, redde and white.

* The Description.

Iuiubes is the fruit of a tree, as the Sebestens be, they be round and long, not muche vnlyke an Oliue, but smaller, of colour either white or red, in taste sweete, the whiche being long kept, waxe drie and full of wrinkles: each Plumme or fruite hath a harde long stone in it, lyke in fashion to an Olyue stone, but muche lesser.

¶ The Place.

Iuiubes do growe in hoate regions, as in Italy and other lyke places.

¶ The Names.

This tree is called of Columella in Latine, Ziziphus: in English, the Iuiub tree: in frenche, *Iuiubier*, and *Guindoulier*.

The fruite is called Zizipha: in Shoppes, Iuiuba: in English, Iuiubes: in french, *Iuiubes*, and *Guindoules*: in high Douche, *Brustbeerlin*: some thinke that Galen called this fruite in Grecke, *συρική*, Serica.

* The Nature.

Iuiubes are temperate in heate and moysture.

* The Vertues.

Iuiubes eaten are harde of digestion, and nourishe very little, but taken in Electuaries, syrups, and other medicines, they appease & mollifie the roughnesse of the throte, the breast and lunges, and are very good against the cough.

In the selfe same maner they are very good for the reynes of the backe, the kidneies, and the bladder, whether they be exulcerated or inflamed, or vexed with any sharpe and salt humour.

Of Cherries. Chap. l.

¶ The Kindes.

There be two sortes of Cherries, great and small: the small Cherries doo growe vpon high trees, and the greater Cherries vpon meane trees. And of euery kinde there be two sortes, some red, some blacke. By sides these
kindes

kindes there are Cherries that grow, three, foure, and fiue vpon a stemme, and also that hang in clusters lyke grapes, whereof the learned Matthiolus hath giuen vs the figures.

✠ *The Description.*

Cerasia. Sweete Cherries.

Cerasia Racemosa. Cluster Cherries.

Cerasia austera. Sower Cherries.

1 **T**hat tree which beareth the common small Cherries, or Hazars, is most commonly great, high, and thicke, lyke to other trees. The barke of this tree is playne & smooth of colour lyke the barke of the Chesnut tree, three or foure fold double, the which will suffer to be scaled, rinded, skipte, and pylde, like to the barke of the Birche tree. The leaues be great and somewhat long, hacket about the edges with teeth lyke a sawe. The flowers be white and parted into fiue or sixe small leaues. The fruite hath a sweete smak or taste, of colour sometimes redde, sometimes browne, in proportion like the greater Cherries, but smaller, yea sometimes very small. In the same there is founde a small stone, with a kernell therein closed.



2 The tree that beareth the great Cherries, is not very high, but most commonly of a meane stature, in al thinges els like the other, both in leaues and flowers. The fruite is a litle long and rounde, and of a pleasant sweete taste, of colour sometimes of a faynt red, and almost halfe white and halfe red, sometimes browne, & wel neare all blacke, whereof the iuyce stayneth purple, or a faire Crimsen lyke to Basil.

3 The sower Cherries are to be accounted amongst the rest. This tree is most commonly weake and tender, neither high nor great: and therefore of no long continuance. The leaues be also smaller, but otherwayes lyke the leaues of the sweete Cherries, the flowers be white, the fruite is rounde and sower, sometimes red, and sometimes blacke, lyke the Hazar or Hurtel Cherries, this Cherrie hath also a stone in the middle of the fruite, but smaller and rounder then the Gupan or sweete Cherries.

Out of al these Cherrie trees, there issueth gumme like that of the Plumme trees, or Peache trees, especially when the rinde or barke is any wayes hurt or brused.

✠ *The Place.*

The tree that beareth the sweete Gupan Cherries, or the great Frenche Cherries is planted in gardens and Orcharde. But that whiche beareth the Hazars, or small Cherries groweth in some places very plentifully in feedes and wooddes.

Matthiolus writeth that about Trent a Citie in Italy, about the Citie of Prague in the Coutrie of Bohem, & about Vienna in the Countrie of Austrige, there growe naturally wilde Cherries vpon lowe bushes or shrubbes, of little more then halfe a fa foote high, and their fruite is in all respectes aunswerable to the other small Cherries.

✠ *The*

✿ *The Time.*

The great French Cherries, & the common Cherries do commonly flower in Aprill. The redde Cherries are ripe in June, and continue vntyll Iuly: but the blacke ware ripe in Iuly, and they may be kept fresh & whole vnto the ende of August.

✿ *The Names.*

The Cherrie tree is called in Greeke *μύρο*: in Latine, *Cerasus*: in high Douch, *Kirschenbaum*: in base Almaigne, *Kersbood*: in French, *Cerisier*: & *Guisnier*.

The fruite lyke wise is called *μύρο*, *Cerasa*: in English, *Cherries*, in French, *Guinnes* in high Douche, *Kirschen*: in base Almaigne, *Kerslen*.

And for the better declaration both of the names and kindes of Cherries, I haue thought good to giue you to vnderstande, what I haue conceiued of this matter. I reade in Marthiolus, that the common people of Italy doo call the waterishe Cherries *Acquainola*. The famous learned man Robertus Stephanus in his French Dictionary, doth turne this French worde *Guinnes* into Latine, as foloweth (*Aquitania cerasa*) whiche soundeth in English, *Guyan Cherries*, now whether the people of Italy do cal *Guyan Aquitan*, I referre that to them that be expert in that language. But the French word seemeth to haue his first originall of the Countrey Guyan, for they expound *Cerasia*, *Guinnes douces*, *Sweete Cherries*.

Grosses guinnes, *Duracina cerasa*, *Harde Cherries*.

Guinnes noires, *Cerasia Aetiana*, *Small Cherries lyke Eldzen berries*.

Guinnes fort rondes, *Cerasia Cæciliana*, *Rounde Cherries*.

Guinnes fort rouges, *Cerasia Aproniana*, *Grape or cluster Cherries*: so that *Guinnes* is their proper worde for all sortes of Cherries, except lower Cherries, which they call *Griotes*: in Latine, *Cerasia acida*.

1 The first kind, especially that which beareth the smallest fruite, is the Cherrie tree described by Theophrastus.

2 The other is called of some *χαμαίκερος*. *Chama-cerasus*: yet it is not that *Chama-cerasus* whereof Asclepiades Myrleanus writeth, the fruite whereof maketh men dronken like wine. The Diabanders name this tree Spaensche Kerselaer, and the fruite Spaensche Kerslen, that is to say, Spanish Cherries, or Cherrie tree: in French, *Guinnier*, and *Guinnes*: in English, *French Cherries*, and Spanish Cherries: they be also called in French, *Cancers*: and they that be halfe white *Bigarreans*.

3 The common lower Cherries is of the later writers taken to be a kinde of *Cerasus*, and therefore the fruite is lyke wise called *Cerasa*, of some *Merenda*, or *Marena*: Platina writeth of one *Moretum ex Merendis*, Cordus writeth of one compounde named *Diamarenatum*, and both these are made of Cherries.

✿ *The Nature.*

All Cherries and Hazars, are colde and moyst of temperature, but aboue all the rest the lower Cherries do coole most, and specially those that be blacke, whiche are also astringent, especially beyng dyed.

✿ *The Vertues.*

Cherries eaten first before other meates, do soften and loose the belly very gently, but they nourishe but litle, and are hurtfull vnto moyst, vnhealthie stomackes: for they be soone putrified and corrupted within the same, especially the Hazars or small Cherries, the whiche do oftentimes ingender agues and other maladies.

The red lower Cherries, do lyke wise loose the belly, and are more whole-some and conuenient for the stomacke: for they doo partly comfort, and partly slake or swage thirst.

The

The blacke sower Cherries doo strengthen the stomacke moze then the rest, C and being dried they stoppe the laske.

The Summe of the Hazar or wilde Cherrie tree, of the Spanish Cherrie, D and of our common sower Cherrie tree, is good to be dronken in wine of those that are troubled with the grauell and the stone.

It is also good against the excoziation and roughnesse of the throte, lunges, C and breast, and against the cough and hoarsenesse.

The water distilled of freshe and newe gathered Cherries, is good to be powzed into the mouthes of such as haue the falling euil, as oftē as the course or fit troubleth them, for it is good against the rigour and violence of the same.

Of the Cornell tree. Chap. li.

✱ The Kindes.

There be two sortes of the Cornell tree (as Theophrastus writeth) that is to say, the tame and wilde.

Cornus mas.

The male or tame Cornell tree.

Cornus foemina.

Dogge berie, or Satten tree.



✱ The Description.

The tame Cornell tree, sometimes groweth by handsomly, and wareth meetely great lyke other meane trees: sometimes also it is but low, and groweth lyke to a shrub or hedge bush: as diuers other small trees doo. The wood or timber of this tree is very harde.

¶ ¶ ¶ The

The flower is of a faynte yelowish colour. The fruite is very redde, and somewhat long almost lyke an Olyue, but smaller, with a long litle stone or kernell, thereinclosed like to the stone of an Olyue berie.

- 2 The wilde Cornell tree groweth not vp lyke a tree, but remayneth lowe as a hedge plant, the timber of this tree both of the young twiggess and old branches is likewise very harde and plyant: the shutes and scorges, are full of knottes or ioyntes and within they be full of pith, lyke the shutes of Elder. The leaues are very lyke to them of the tame or male Cornell tree. The flowers be white and doo growe in tuftes, after them ryse small rounde beries, whiche are greene at the first, but afterwarde blacke when they be ripe.

✠ *The Place.*

- 1 The tame Cornel tree is found growing wilde in many places of Almaigne like to other bushes: but in this Countrie it is not to be founde but in gardens and Orcharde.
- 2 The wylde Cornell tree is founde growing in hedges and alongest the feeldes.

✠ *The Tyme.*

- 1 The tame Cornell tree flowreth bytyme in Marche or sometyne rather: and afterwarde it bringeth forth his leaues. The fruite is ripe in August.
- 2 The wylde Cornell tree flowreth in Aprill and May: his beries be ripe in September.

✠ *The Names.*

- 1 The tame Cornell tree is called in Greeke *κρνια*: in Latine, Cornus: in Englishe, the Cornell tree, of some long Cherrie, or long Cherrie tree: in high Douche, Cornelbaum, Thierlinbaum, and Kuebeerbaum: in base Almaigne, Cornolieboom.
- 2 The wilde Cornell tree, is called of Theophrastus in Greeke *θηλικρνια*: that is to say in Latine, Cornus foemina: in Englishe, the female Cornel tree: Houndes tree, and Hounde berie, or Dogge berie tree, and the Pricke timber tree, bycause Butchers vse to make prickes of it: in high Douche, Hartriegel: it is called in Brabant of some Wilden Ulier, that is to say, Wylde Elder, bycause the pith of the young shutes is somewhat like Elder. Barthiolus calleth it Virga sanguinea.

✠ *The Nature.*

The garden or tame Cornell tree or fruite is colde drie and astringent.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The Cornell fruite (of the garden) taken in meate or otherwise, is good against the laske and bloody fluxe, also they doo strengthen the weake and hoat stomacke.

The leaues and tender croppes, will heale greene woundes, and stoppe the bleeding of the same, as Galen saith.

The wilde Cornell Berries are not bled in medicine.

Of the Sorbe tree. Chap. liij.

✠ *The Kindes.*

There be three sortes of Sorbus, wherof one kinde is rounde like Apples, the second is long after the fashion of Egges, and the thirde sorte is brode in the bottome, and not muche vnlyke the Peares.

✠ *The*

✿ *The Description.*Sorbus, *Sorbe Apple tree.*

THE Sorbe apple tree groweth high, with a straight body or stemme of a brownish colour, and many branches, couered with long displaied leaues, which leaues are made of many slender leaues, standing ryght ouer one against another, all vpon one stemme, whereof eche of the litle leaues by them selues are long, and iagde about lyke to a sawe. The flowers be white, after them cometh the fruite, in figure sometimes rounde, sometimes long, and sometimes lyke to a Pearre, and red vpon the syde next the Sonne.

✿ *The Place.*

The Sorbus tree delighteth in colde and moyst places, vpon mountaynes, but cheefely in stony places. It is founde in some places of Douchelande.

✿ *The Tyme.*

The Sorbus tree flowreth in March, and his fruite is ripe in September.

✿ *The Names.*

The tree wher vpon this fruite groweth is called in Greeke *δρυ κρι δρυ*: in Latine, Sorbus: in Englishe, Sorbe Apple tree: and for the rest of the kindes of this tree, I referre you to the second part of Maister Turners herball, fol. 143. This tree is called in high Douché, *Sperwerbauun*: and in base Almaine, *Sorbenboom*.

The fruite is called in Greeke *δρυ κρι δρυ*: in Latine, Sorbum: in Englishe, Sorbe Apple: in frenche, *Corme*, or *Sorbe*: in high Douché, *Spiereling* vnd *Sporapfel*: in base Almaine, *Sorben*.

✿ *The Nature.*

The Sorbus fruite is colde, drie, and astringent, almost lyke to the Medlers.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The Sorbe Apples gathered before they be ripe, & dyled in the Sonne or otherwise, doo stoppe the laske, when they be eaten, or the decoction of them dronken.

To conclude, the Sorbe Apples or Seruice berries, are muche lyke to Medlers, in vertue and operation, sauing that they be not althing so strong.

The barke of one kinde of Sorbus (whiche is our Quickbeme) is in some places wrongfully vsurped in steede of the barke of Tamariske, for the diseases of the milke. Some also haue vsed to make dishes and drinking Cuppes of the tymber of Quickbeme to drinke out of as a remedie agaynst the Splene, but they are deceiued, for they shoulde make them of Tamariske timber.



Of the Arbutē of Strawberie tree. Chap. liij.

✱ The Description.

Arbutus.

THE Arbutē is a small tree not much bigger then a Quince tree, the stemme of body whereof is couered with a reddish barke which is rough and scaly. The young branches are smooth and redde, set full of long broad and thicke leaues, hacket rounde about like a sawe. The flowers be white, smal, & holow, and doo growe in clusters, after whiche commeth the fruite which is rounde, and of the fashion of a Strawberie, greene at the first, but afterwarde yelowishe, and at last red when it is ripe.

✱ The Place.

The Arbutē tree groweth in many places of Italy and other Countries wild: but it is vnknowne in this Countrie.

✱ The Tyme.

The Arbutē tree flowreth in July and August: the fruit is ripe in September at the comming in of winter, after that it hath remained hanging vpon the tree by the space of a whole yere.

✱ The Names.

This tree is called in Greeke κόμας: in Latine, Arbutus, of some Vnedo, howbeit that name agreeth best with the fruite: in Frenche, Arbosier: in English, the Arbutē tree, and of some Strawberie tree.

The fruite is called in Greeke μαμάκυλον, or as some write, μαμάκυλον: in Latine, Vnedo, and Memæcydon: in Frenche, Arbofes, or Arbousies.

✱ The Nature.

The fruite of the Arbutē tree is of a colde temperature.

✱ The Danger.

The fruite of the Arbutē tree, hurteth the stomacke and causeth headache.

Of Lotus or Nettle tree. Chap. liiij.

✱ The Description.

LOTUS is a great high tree, spreading abroad his branches, whiche be long and large. The leaues be also large and rough, cut round about the edges after the maner of a sawe. The fruite is rounde and bigger then Pepper, as Dioscorides writeth, hanging vpon long stemmes, at the first greene, then yelow, and blacke when it is ripe and drie, and of a pleasant taste and sauour.

✱ The Place.

Lotus groweth plentifully in Africa, and is founde also in many places of Italy, and Languedoc.

✱ The



✠ *The Tyme.*

The fruite of Lotus is ripe in September, then it leeseeth his leaues, and recouereth agayne newe together with his flowers in the spring tyme.

✠ *The Names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *Λωτός*: in Latine, Lotus, & Celtis: in some places of Italy, *Bagolaro*, & of some *Perlaro*: in Languedoc, *Micocoulier*, and the fruite *Micocoules*: Gesner saith that Celtis is called in French, *Algisiez*, or *Ledomier*: Peter Bellon calleth it also in French, *Fregolier*: Matthiolus saith that the Arabians call this tree *Sadar*, *Sedar*, or *Alfadar*: the Italians, *Loto Albero*: the Spaniards, *Almez*: Turner calleth it in English, *Lote tree*, or *Nettle tree*, because it hath a leafe lyke a Nettle.

Cooper in his Dictionarie saith, that the fruite of Celtis, or Lotos, is called in Latine, *Faba Græca*.

✠ *The Nature.*

The drie Lotus, is restrictive, and of subtil partes.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The shauinges, or scrapinges of the shiuers, or wood of Lotus, boyled in A water or wine stoppeth the laske, the bloody fluxe, and womens flowers or the fluxe of the mother, to be eyther dronken, or taken in infusion.

The fruite doth also stop the belly, and is good to be eaten without hurt to the stomacke.

Of the Chestnut tree. Chap. lv.

✠ *The Description.*

The Chestnut tree, is a very great, high & thicke tree, not much vnlike the Walnut tree. The leaues be great & large, rough, and crompted, & snipt or jagged about like a saw, amongst the leaues at the top of the branches grow the Chestnutes whiche are browne without, somewhat flat almost after the fashion of a hart, and playne and smooth polished: they be also inclosed in shelles and very rough and prickley huskes lyke to a Hedgehogge or Urchin, the which huskes do open of their owne accorde when the Chestnutes be ripe so that they fall out of their sayde huskes of their owne kinde.

✠ *The Place.*

The Chestnut delighteth in shadowie places and mountaynes whose situation is towarde the North. There is plentie growing about the riuer Rhene, in Swiserlande, and Dauphinie, also they growe plentifully in Kent, abode in the feeldes and in many gardens of Englande.



✱ *The Time.*

The Chesnuttes be ripe about the end of September, and do last al the winter.

✱ *The Names.*

The Chesnut tree is called in Greeke καστανά: in Latine, Castanea, and Nux Castanea: in high Douche, Kestenbaum, & Castanibaum: in base Almaigne, Castanieboom: in frenche, Castaignier.

The fruite is called in Greke πυρρὸς βλάαντος, σαρδανά βλάαντος, λίπημα, κασάνιον καρύον, κασάνιον: in Latine, Nux Castanea, Iouis glans, & Sardiana glans: in English, A Chesnut: in frenche, Castaigne: in high Douche, Kesten: in base Almaigne Castanie.

✱ *The Nature.*

The Chesnuttes are drie and astringent, almost lyke the Ikornes, or fruite of the Oke, & hoate in the first degree.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Amongst all kindes of wilde fruites, the Chesnut is best, and meetest for to be eaten, for they nourishe reasonably wel, yet they be harde of digestion, and doo stoppe the belly.

They make an Electuarie with the meale of Chesnuttes & hony, very good against the cough & spetting of blood.

The same made into powder & layd to as an emplaister with Barley meale & vinegar, doo cure the vnnaturall blastinges, and swellinges of womens breastes.

The polished red barke of the Chesnut boyled and dronken, stoppeth the D laske, the blooddy fluxe, and all other issue of blood.

Of the Walnut tree. Chap. lvi.

✱ *The Description.*

The Walnut tree is high and great, parted into many armes and branches, the whiche do spreade abroad in length and breadth: In the beginning of the spring time it bringeth forth long tentes or yelowc ragged things compact of certayne scales, hanging vpon the tree, like smal Cattes tayles, almost like to that whiche hangeth vpon Wythie, but it is much longer then the Chattons of Wythie, the whiche do vade and wither, and soone after they fall away. After these tentes or Catkens, the leaues begin to shewe, whiche be long and large, and of a good smell made of many leaues growing one against another alongst a ribbe or sinewe, whereof each leafe is of lyke breadth and quantitie. The fruite groweth amongst the leaues, two, thre, or foure in a cluster, couered with a greene huske or shale, vnder whiche also there is another harde shale of a woddish substance, wherein is the braine, nut or kernell lapt in a soft and tender pill or skinne.

✱ *The Place.*

The Walnut tree loueth dry places & Mountaynes. They are planted in diuers places of this Countrie, and Almaigne, in Orchardes alongst the feedes.

✱ *The*

Castanea Chesnut.



✱ *The Tyme.*

The ragged Catkens of the Nut tree, begin to spring out in Marche, or at the fardest in in April. The Nuttes be ripe about the ende of August.

✱ *The Names.*

The Nut tree is called in Greke *καρύα*: in Latine, *Nux*: in frenche, *Noyer*: in high Douche, *Nußbaum*: in base Almaigne, *Poteboom*: in Englishe, the Walnut, and Walshe nut tree.

The ragged Catkens, whiche come forth befoze the leaues, are called in Latine, *Iuli nucum*: in Douche, *Catkens*: in Englishe, Blossoms, Tentes, and Cattes tayles.

The fruite is called in Greke *καρύον βασιλικόν*: in Latine, *Nux regia*, *Nux iuglans*, & *Nux Persica*: in shops, *Nux*: in frenche, *Noix*: in high Douche, *Welschnuß*, and *Baumnuß*: in Brabant *Obernuten*: in Englishe, *Walnuttes*, *Walshe Nuttes*, and of some frenche *Nuttes*.

✱ *The Nature.*

The Walnut being greene and newe gathered from the tree, is cold and moyst.

The drie nuttes be hoate, and of a drying power, and subtill partes.

The greene huske or shale of the Walnut, dryeth muche and is of a binding power. The leaues be almost of the same temperature,

✱ *The Vertues.*

The newe greene Nuttes are much better to be eaten then the drie Nuttes, & neuerthelesse they be harde of digestion, and do nourishe very litle.

The drie Nuttes nourish lesse, and are yet of a harder digestion, they cause headache, and are hurtfull to the stomacke, and to them that are troubled with the cough, and the shortnesse of breath.

A dried Nut or twayne taken fasting with a figge, and a litle Rue, withstandeth all poyson: also they are mingled with a litle Rue and a figge, to cure the vlcers of the pappes, and other colde impostumes.

Drie Nuttes are good to be layd to the bitinges of mad Dogges with salt, honey, and Onyons.

Olde Oylie Nuttes do heale the scurffe and scales, also they take away the blew marks that come of stripes or bruises, being pounce very smal and layd thereupon. The same vertue hath the Oyle that is pressed out of them.

They make a medicine with the greene barke or shale of the Walnut, the which is good against all tumours and vlcers, whiche do but begin to arise in the mouth, the throte, and Almondes, or kernalles vnder the tongue, to be gargled.

The decoction of the sayde greene huske (with honey) is good to gargell withall for the aforesayde purpose. And the leaues be almost of the same vertue.



The sixth Booke of
Of the Nutmegge and Macis. Chap. lviij.

✱ The Description.



THE Nutmegge is the fruite of a certayne tree, which in growing and leaues is not much vnlike our common Peach tree. When this fruite is vpon the tree, it is much lyke to a Walnut, sauing that it is somewhat bigger. First it hath in the outside a greene thicke huske or shale, lyke to the vtter shale of our Walnut, wherewithall it is couered all ouer, vnder the same there is founde certayne thinne skinnies, lyke to cawles or nettes, of a redde or yelowish colour, all iagged or pounsed of a very pleasant sauour (the whiche is the right Macis) and it lyeth fast couched vpon a harde wooddiss shell, lyke to a silberd shell: within that shel is inclosed the most Aromaticall and sweete smelling Nut, which is harde, thicke, and full of Oyle.

✱ The Place.

This Nut is founde principally in the Ile of Bantan, the whiche is in the Indian Sea: they grow there wilde in euery wood very plentifully, as Lewse the Romayne writeth.

✱ The Names.

These Nuttes be called in Greeke κάριον μυρισικόν, and of some μοχοκάριον: in Latine, Nux myristica: in Shoppes, Nux molchata: in Englishe, a Nutmegge: in frenche, Noix muscade, and Noix musquette: in high Douche, Moscaten: in base Almaine, Note muscaten.

The litle thinne scale or pyll (whiche is found vnder the vtter shale, lying close vnto the harde wooddiss shel) is called in Greeke μάκρη: in Latine, Macer, yet for all that this is not Macer of the Ancientes: it is called in English, and and in Shoppes Macis: in french, Macis: in high Douch, Moscaten blumen: in base Almaine, Foelic, and Moscaetbloemen.

✱ The Nature.

The Nutmegges be hoate and drie in the seconde degree: and of the same nature and complexion is Macis: moreouer they be somewhat astringent.

✱ The Vertues.

The Nutmegge doth heate and strengthen the stomacke which is cold and weake, especially the Office or mouth of y^e stomacke, it maketh a sweet breath, it withstandeth vomiting, and taketh away the Hicket or Peor, in what sorte soeuer it be taken.

It is also good against the payne and windinesse of the belly, and against al the stoppings of the lyuer and milt.

The same pearched or dried at the fire stoppeth the laske, especially if it be taken with red wine.

It is good for the mother, the kidneies, the bladder, it remedieth the disease or grecke that letteth the due course of vrine, and causeth that one cannot pisse, sauing by droppes, especially when the sayde disease springeth of a colde cause, it is good also for other hidden and secrete greenes both in men and women: it breaketh and driueth forth grauell, especially being first soaked and steeped in the Oyle of sweete Almondes.

The Macis be almost in vertue lyke to the Nutmegges, and they doo not onely stoppe the laske, but also the blooddy fluxe, and womens flowers.

It is good also against the beating, trembling or shaking of the hart, and is much better for al the cold greenes of the stomacke, then the Nutmegge it self.

The oyle that is drawen out of Macis layde vpon the stomacke, cureth the infirmities of the same, taking away the desyre to vomit and the wambling of the stomacke, it causeth good appetite, and helpeth digestion.

Of the Hasel or Fylberde tree. Chap. lviij.

✱ *The Kindes.*

There be two sortes of Hasel, or wood Nut trees: the one kinde is set and planted in gardens, the other groweth wilde.

Corylus hortenſis.

The Fylberde.

Corylus ſylueſtris.

The Haſel Nut.



✱ *The Deſcription.*

The Haſel and fylberde trees, are but ſmall growing lyke to a hedge plante, and put forth from the roote (whiche is muche diſplayed and ſpreade abroad) many ſtraight roddeſ, ſhutes or ſpringes, of whiche oftentimes ſome waxe thicke and long and full of branches, and ſome waxe long and ſlender, and are very fit to make roddeſ or poles to fiſh with, bycauſe they be firme and plyant, and wil not lightly breake. The leaues be broad and wrinkled ſomewhat hact or ſnipt round about, the which leaues ſpring forth after the Catkins, agglettes, or blowinges, whiche hang vppon the Haſell tree be fallen of: betwixt the leaues commeth the fruit, growing three or foure togiſther in a cluſter, ſomewhat, but not altogether couered with a huſke or pil. Their ſhales be harde and wooddiſhe, in whiche the rounde kernell or Nut is incloſed, and is ouercovered with a ſmooth tender huſke or ſkinne, like to other Nuttes, the which is red in the fylberdes, and white or pale in Haſel Nuttes.

✱ *The Place.*

The fylberdes are planted in gardens.

But the wilde groweth in wooddeſ and moſt places that be darke and ſhadowie.

✱ *The*

✿ *The Tyme.*

The Aglets or Catkens of Hasel, breake forth in winter, and in the spring time they open into smal ragges or scales, shortly after the leaues appeare. The Nuttes be ripe in August.

✿ *The Names.*

This tree or shrub is called in Greke *καρύα ποντική*: in Latine, *Nux auellana*, & of Virgil, *Corylus*: in French, *Coûdre*, & *Noisetier*: in high Douch, *Haselstrauch*, & *Haselnußbaum*: in base Almaine, *Haselaer*: in English, *Hasel* or *filberd tree*.

The Nut is called in Greke *καρύον ποντικόν*: & *λίπτακαρίον*: in Latine, *Nux Pontica*, *Nux auellana*, *Nux prænestina*, & *Heracleotica*: in French the great & round kinde is called *Auelines*, and the smal and long kinde, is called *Noisilles*, & *Noisettes*: in English, the great and long kinde is called *Filberdes*, and the rounde kinde with the harde thicke shale, is called the Wood nut, or *Hasel nut*.

The red filberdes are called in French, *Auelines rouges*: in high Douch, *Rhurnuß*, and *Rornuß*: in base Almaine, *Roode Haselnoten*. They be the right *Nuces Pontica* described of the Ancientes.

✿ *The Nature.*

The Hasell nuttes and fylberdes are in complexion not muche vnlyke the Walnuttes, but dyer although they be yet newe and greene: but when the be olde and drie, they be colder then Walnuttes.

✿ *The Vertues.*

Hasel Nuttes and fylberdes nourishe very litle, and are harde of digestion, & they ingender windinesse in the stomacke, and cause headache, if they be eaten in to great a quantitie.

The same dronken in Meade or watered honie, doo heale the olde cough: & being roasted and taken with a litle pepper, they tye the Cattar or Reume.

The same burned and layd to with hogges grease or Beares grease, doo heale the noughtie scurffe & scales of the head, & doo fil agayne with heare the balde or pylde places in the head.

They vse of the shales or huskes of fylberdes against *Squinance* euen as they vse the huskes of *Walnuts*.

Of Filstick Nuttes. Chap. lix.

✿ *The Description.*

THE tree that bringeth forth filstick Nuts, hath long great leaues spread abroad, & made of fīue, seue, or moe leaues, growing one against another all alongst a reddish ribbe or sinewe, whereof the last whiche is alone at the top of the leafe is the greatest or largest, the fruite of this tree is muche lyke to small Hasel Nuttes, & like the kernels of *Pine Apple*, in which lyeth *kernel* or nut.

✿ *The Place.*

This tree is a stranger in this Countrie, and is not founde but only in *gardens* of diligent *Herboristes*, but it commeth of plants in *Syria*, & other hoate Regions.

✿ *The*

✱ *The Names.*

These Nuttes are called in Greeke *πιστάκια*: in Latine, *Pistacia*: in Shoppes, *Fibici*: in Brabant, *fisticen*: in frenche, *Pistaces*: in Englishe, *fistick Nuttes*.

✱ *The Nature.*

Fistick Nuttes are of a meane or temperate heate, & somewhat astringent.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Fistickes are good against the stoppings of the liuer, and also to strengthen it the same: they be also good for the stomacke: but to be take as meate they nourish but little.

They vnstop the lunge pipes, & the breast, & are also good against the shortnesse of winde & payne to fetch breath, to be eaten either alone or with sugar.

They be also vled to be giuen with wine, as a preseruatiue or medicine against all bitings & stingings of venemous beastes, as *Dioscorides* writeth.

Of the Bladder Nut. Chap. Ii.

✱ *The Description.*

Staphilodendron Plinij. Nux vesicaria.

This kind of Nut is a wild fruite, whereof men make none accompt, growing vpon trees, which grow most commonly lyke shrubbes, or hedge bushes, as many other wild sortes of trees do. This tree his leaues are made of fiue blades or moze, not muche vnlyke the Elder leafe, but smaller and greener. The flowers be white round and double, growing fiue or sixe together, after them come the rounde holow bladders, diuided into two or thre partes, in whiche be founde most commonly two litle Nuttes, whereof the kernell is meetely sweete.

✱ *The Place.*

This plant is no where found, but growing wilde, there is plenty of it found wilde in *Almaigne*, and sometimes also in the hedges of this Countrey.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The small flowers doo blowe in *May*: and the Nuttes are ripe in *September*.

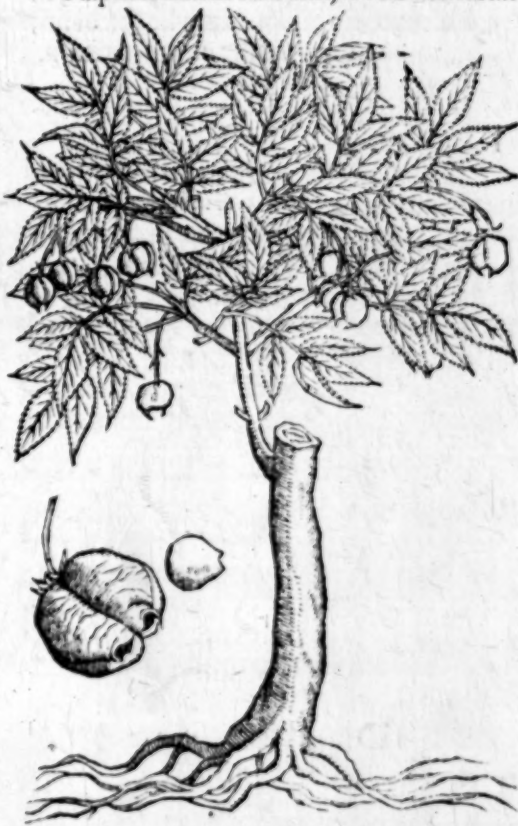
✱ *The Names.*

This wilde tree is called of *Plinie* in Greeke *σταφυλοειδὲς*: and in Latine, *Staphilodendron*: of them that write now *Nux Vesicaria*, and of some *Pistacium Germanicum*, although it is very litle lyke the *fistick Nuttes*.

The fruite is called of the high *Douchemen*, *Pimpernuß*: of the base *Almaignes*, *S. Antuenis Aoorckens*: & is so say in Englishe, *S. Antonies Nuts*.

✱ *The Nature and Vertues.*

As touching the naturall vertues and operations of this kinde of Nuttes, we can say nothing, because they serue to no purpose at al.



The sixth Booke of
Of Cytisus or tree Trifoly.
Chap. lxi.

✠ The Description.

Cytisus is a shrubbe or bush with leaues, not muche vnlyke fenugreke, or Sene, the flowers be faire and yellow, almost like to Broome flowers: þ which past there come holow huskes, puffed vp & blowne lyke bladders, cleare and shyning, the which do sound & rattell when they be shaken. In them is contayned the seede, whiche is flat, and swart, not much vnlyke Lentiles.

✠ The Place.

This plante is not founde growing in this Countre, but in certayne gardens, & they plant it for Sene: but w^ogfully.

✠ The Tyme.

It flowreth in May, & the seede is ripe in August.

✠ The Names.

This bushy shrubbe is named of Theophrastus in Greeke κολούτια: of Theodoz Gaza, Coloutea or Colutea: in Englishe of some Cytisus bush, & tree Trifoly, but of the ignorant sort, it is falsly called Sene: in French, Baguenaudier, & des Bagenaudes: in high Douch, Welsh Linsen: in base Almaigne, Lombaertsche Linsen, and of the ignorant people vnproperly Seneboom.

✠ The Nature.

The leaues and seede of the Cytis bush are temperate of heate and moysture.

✠ The Vertues.

The fruit, that is to say the seede, & also þ leaues of Colutea, or Cytisus, as Theophrastus writeth, doth fat Sheepe very quickly, and causeth them yeelde abundance of milke.

Of the Date tree. Chap. lxiij.

✠ The Description.

The Date trees be great, with a straight thicke stemme or trucke, couered with a scaly barke. At the top thereof growe many long branches, with great plentie & store of long straight narrow leaues, or twigges lyke Reedes, so that the said branches seeme to be none other thing, but a bundel or sort of Reede leaues, growing thicke together vpon one branch: amongst those branches groweth the

Colutea Theophrasti. Cytisus Latinorum.



Palma.



the fruit clustering together at the first, and lapped in a certayne long and brode
fozreil or couering lyke to a pyllowe, the which afterwarde doth
and open it selfe, shewing forth his fruite, standing alongst by certayne stons
or small springes, growing al out of a flatte and yelow branch like to the run-
ber or wood of a Harpe: the same fruite is rounde and long, with a certayne
long & very harde stone in the same. And it is to be noted that the male Palme
tree bringeth forth nothing els but the flower or blossom which vanissheth a-
way, but the female beareth the fruite, which afterward commeth to ripenesse.

✱ *The Place.*

The Date tree groweth in Africa, Arabia, India, and Syria, Judea, and
other Countries of the East or Orient.

✱ *The Time.*

The Palme or Date tree is alwayes greene, & flowreth in the spring time:
but the fruite in hoate Countries is ripe in Autumne.

✱ *The Names.*

The Date or Palme tree is called in Greeke *φοινίς*: in Latine, Palma: in Al-
maigne, Dadelboom: and that is the right Palme.

The fruite is called in Greeke *φοινίς*, Phoenix, and of Galien, *φοινικοβάλανος*,
Phenicobalanos: in Latine, Palmula: in Shoppes, Daetylus: in frenche, Dattes:
in high Douch, Dactelen: in base Almaigne, Dadelen, and Daden: in English,
Dates, and the fruite of the Palme tree.

☞ *The Nature.*

The branches and leaues of the Date tree are colde and astringent.

The fruite is hoate and drie almost in the seconde degree, & also astringent,
especially when it is not yet thoroughly ripe.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Dates be harde of digestion, they stoppe the liuer, and the milke: they engen-
der windinesse in the belly, and headache, also they engender grosse blood, espe-
cially to be eaten greene and freshe, for when they be through ripe, they are not
so hurtfull: and being well digested in a good stomacke, they nourishe indiffe-
rently.

Drie Dates do stoppe the belly and stay vomiting, and wambling of the
stomacke (especially of women with chylde) if they be layde as an emplayster
to the belly or stomacke, or if they be mingled with other medicines and eaten.

Also they do restore and strengthen the feeblenesse of the liuer and milke, to
be mingled with medicines conuenient, either to be applyed outwardly, or to
be ministred and taken inwardly.

The leaues and branches of the Date tree, doo heale greene woundes, and
soder or close by vlcers, and doo refreshe and coole hoate inflammations: and
therefore when as the Ancientes in olde time woulde make any emplayster
for the purposes aforesayde, they dyd alwayes vse to stirre about their sayde
playsters with some branche of the Palme tree, to the intent their sayde play-
sters and salues shoulde be of the moze vertue and greater efficacie, as a man
may see in the composition of the emplaister, named Diacalcitheos, in Galens
first booke, De medicamentis secundum genera.

Of the Oliue tree. Chap. lxiij.

☞ *The Kindes.*

There be two sortes of Oliue trees, one called the garden or set Oliue tree,
the other is the wilde Oliue tree.

✠ The Description.

Olea sativa. The garden Olive tree.
Olea sylvestris. The wilde Olive tree.



The garden Olive tree groweth high & great, with many branches full of long narrow leaues, not much vnlike to Withy leaues, but narrower & smaller. The flowers be small and white, and growe in clusters. The fruite is somewhat long and rounde, almost of the making of a Damson, or Plumme, at the first greene without, but after they beginne to waxe ripe, they are blackish, in the middle whereof is a litle stone, which is hard and firme. Out of this fruite, that oyle is pressed, whiche we call oyle Olive.

- 1 The wilde Olive tree is lyke to the garden or tame Olive tree, sauing that the leaues therof be somewhat smaller, amongst which grow many prickley thornes. The berries or fruit also are smaller, & do seldom come to ripenes, insomuch as: that oyle which is pressed forth of them abideth euer greene and vnripe.

✠ The Place.

The Olive tree delighteth to grow in dry vallies, and vpon small hillockes or barrowes, & it groweth plentifully throughout Spayne and Italy, and ocher lyke regions.

✠ The Tyme.

The Olive tree flowreth in Aprill, and about the beginning of May: but the Oliues are ripe in October.

✠ The Names.

- 1 The Olive tree is called in Greeke *ελαία*: in Latine, Olea: in high Douche, Olbaum, and Oliuenbaum: in base Almaigne, Olijboom.
2 The wilde Olive tree is called in Greeke *αγριελαία*, of some *κότινος*, and *αὐθιό-πικη ελαία*: in Latine, Oleaster, Olea sylvestris, and Olea Aethiopica.

The fruite also is called in Greeke *ελαία*: in Latine, Oliua: and according to the same it is called in Englishe, frenche, and Douche, Olive.

The Oliues cōdited in salt or byne, are called in Greke *κολυμβάδες*, and *αλμύδες*: in Latine, Colymbadæ

✠ The Nature.

The leaues & tender shutes of the Olive tree, are cold, dry, & astringent. The grene vnripe oliues are also cold & astringēt, but being ripe they be hoat & moist.

The Oyle that is made of vnripe Oliues, is colde and astringent: but that which is pressed out of the ripe Oliues, is hoate moyst and of subtil partes.

✠ The Vertues.

The leaues of the Olive tree laid to are good against Serpigo, or the disease which is called wilde fire, because it creepeth hither and thither, fretting sores and consuming pore, and other suche hoate tumours or cholerique swellings.

The same layde to with hony, doo mundifie and cleanse vlcers, and doo also swage



swage and slake all other swellings and tumours.

They are good to be layde to against the blcers, inflammations, and impostumes of the mouth, and gummies, especially of children, if their mouthes be washed with the decoction thereof.

The iuyce of them stoppeth womens flowers, and all other fluxe of blood, with the laske and bloody fluxe, to be taken inwardly or applyed outwardly.

It is also good against the rednesse, inflammation, and blcers of the eyes to be put into Collyres and medicines made for the same, and to cleanse the eares from filthy corruption.

The Greene and vnripe Olyues do strengthen the stomacke, and cause good appetite, especially being condited in wyne, neuerthelesse they be harde of digestion, and nourishe very litle.

The ripe Olyues doo ouerturne the stomacke, and cause wambling in the same, they also engender headache, and are hurtfull to the Eyes.

The Oyle of vnripe Olyues which is called Omphacinum, doth stay, & driue away the beginniges of tumours and inflammations, & doth coole the heate of burning blcers, and exulcerations.

It is also good against the rotten sores, and the excessiue & fylthy moisture of the gummies, it fasteneth loose teeth, to be laide vpon the gummies, with cotton or a litle fine wooll.

The Oyle of ripe Olyues doth mollifie, it swageth payne, and dissolueth tumours or swellings, it is good against the stiffenesse of members & crampes, especially when it is mixt or compounde with good herbes.

Oyle Olyue is very apt & profitable, to make al sorts of Oyles, whether they be of herbes or flowers: for it doth easly, & redily draw vnto it the qualities and vertue of those herbes & flowers, with the whiche it is set to be sonned, or otherwise sodde and prepared.

Ceratonia Siliqua.

Of the Carob tree. Chap. lxiij.

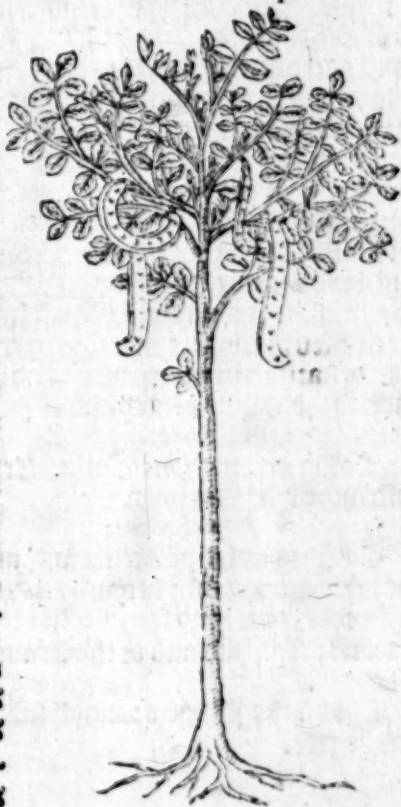
✱ The Description.

This fruite groweth vppon great trees, whose branches are small & couered with a round redde barke or rinde. The leaues be long and spread abroad lyke whinges, or after the maner of Ashen leaues, and made of sixe or seuen or eyght small leaues, growing alongst by a ribbe or stemme, and set one ouerright agaynst another, whereof each blade or leafe is rounde, and of a sadde or darke greene aboue, and of a light greene vnderneath. The fruite is certayne flat crooked cods or huskes, somtimes of a foote & a half long, & as brode as ones thombe, swete, in which the seede is conteyned, the whiche is great, playne, and brode and of a Chesnut colour.

¶ The Place.

These huskes or sweete coddies, do grow in Spayne, Italie, & other hoate Regions or Countries. They growe not in this Countrie. Yet for all that they be some-

times



times founde in the gardens of some diligent Herboristes, but they be so small shrubbes, that they can neither bring forth flowers nor fruite.

✠ *The Names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *κερατόνια*: in Latine also *Ceratonia*. The fruite is called in Greeke *κεράσιον*: in Latine, *Siliqua*, and of some *Siliqua dulcis*: of the common Herboristes *Carobe*: in shoppes, *Xylocaracta*: in frenche, *Caronges*, or *Carobes*: in high Douche, *S. Johns bzot*: in base Almaine, *S. Jans bzoot*: in English, a *Carob tree*, a *Beane tree*, the fruite also may be called *Carobbes*, and *Carob beane coddess*, or *S. Johns bread*.

✠ *The Nature.*

This fruit is somewhat hoate, drie, and astringent, especially when it is freshe and greene.

✠ *The Vertues.*

Fresh and greene Carobes eaten do loose the belly very gently: but they be hurtfull to the stomacke, harde of digestion, and nourishe but litle.

The same dried do stop the belly, prouoke vyne, and are not muche hurtful to the stomacke, & are fitter to eat than the greene or fresh gathered Carobes.

Of Cassia Fistula. Chap. lxxv.

✠ *The Description.*

Cassia Fistula.

THE tree whiche beareth *Cassia Fistula*, hath leaues not muche vnlyke *Ashen leaues*: they be great, long, & spreade abroad, made of many small leaues growing one against another, alongst by one stemme, whereof eache litle leafe is long and narrow. The fruite is long, round, blacke, hard, and with woodish huskes, or coddess most commonly two foote long, and as thicke as ones thombe or finger, parted in the insyde, or leuered into diuers smal Celles or Chambers wherein the flat, and brownish sede is couched and layd together with the pulpe or substance, which is blacke, soft, and sweete, & is called the flower, marrow or creame of *Cassia*: it is very expedient, and necessarie for Physicke or medicine.

✠ *The Place.*

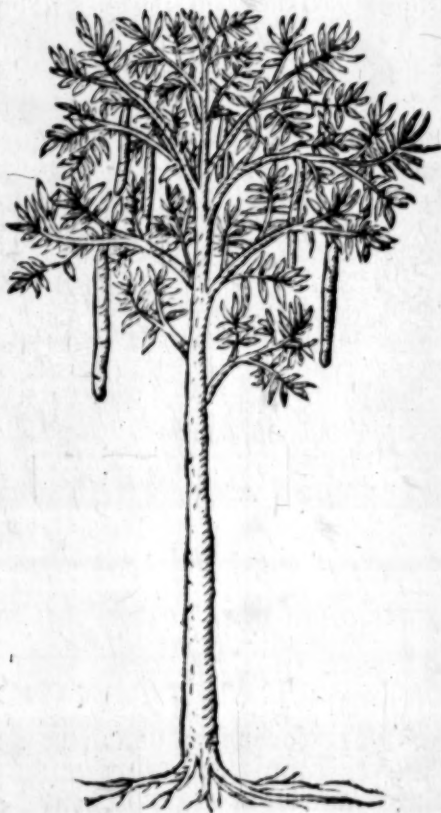
Cassia groweth in *Syria*, *Arabia*, and suche lyke Regions.

✠ *The Names.*

Cassia is called of *Actuarius*, and of the later Greke Physitions *κασία μύλαινα* in Greeke, that is to say, *Cassia nigra* in Latine: in shoppes and of the Arabian Physitions, *Cassia Fistula*.

✠ *The Nature.*

The blacke Pulpe or moyst substance of *Cassia* is hoate and moyst in the first degree.



¶ The Vertues.

The inner pulpe of Cassia is a very sweete and pleasant medicine, the which I may be giue without any danger to al weake people, as to women with child. It looseth the belly and purgeth cholerique humours cheefely. And sometime Symie scime gathered about the guttes, to be taken the waight of an ounce.

Cassia is very good for suche as be vered with hoate agues, the Pleuresie, B Jaundise, or any other inflammation of the liuer, especially when it is mixed with waters, drinckes, or herbes that be of a cooling nature.

It is good for the raynes and kidneyes, it driueth soorth grauell, and the C stone, and is a preseruatiue against the stone, to be mingled with the decoction of liqueris or the rootes of Parsely, or Ciches, or a decoction made of all together, and dronken.

It is good to gargle with Cassia for to swage and mitigate the swellinges D of the throte, and to dissolue, ripe, and breake Apostemes and tumors.

Cassia layde to the member greued with the gowte, swageth the payne, as E Ruicen writeth.

Of Anagyris, Laburnum, and Arbor Iuda. Chap. lxvi.

Anagyris.

Laburnum.



¶ The Description.

A Nagyris is a litle lowe bush or shrub, with smal branches, vpon which growe small leaues, alwayes three together, otherwayes almost lyke to the leaues of Agnus castus. The flowers be yelow almost lyke to Broome flowers, whiche being past, there come vp long huskes or

R r iij

coddes,

coddes, in whiche is a flat fruite or seede that is harde & firme, almost lyke the kidney beanes, but somewhat smaller. The whole plant is of a strong illfavoured stinking savour, as it were the smell of Gladyon or Spurgewort.

2 There is also another little bush or shrub founde lyke to Anagris in leaues & growing. The flowers do grow very thicke together hanging by a fine slender stemme, lyke to a spykie eare, but yelow and somewhat resembling Broome flowers. The coddes or cates are rounder & smaller then the huskes of Anagris, with a smaller fruite also. This plante is of no ranke smell, but his leaues be greater and larger then y leaues of Anagris.

3 Besydes the aforesayd there is founde another small shrub or plant whiche bringeth forth coddes or huskes also, the whiche being well ordered in y growing by, wareth a tall tree. His branches are set with broade rounde leaues almost lyke to the leaues of Aristolochia clematitis, or Asarum, but stronger. The flowers be purple and redde, like to the flowers of garden or branche Peason, and the sayde flowers do not growe vpon the final branches, and betwixt the leaues lyke the blossoms, and flowers of other trees, but they growe about the lowest part of the great branches, the whiche afterwarde do change into long flatte coddes of colour somewhat blew or wayne, hauing a certayne flat seede within, which is harde and lyke to a Lentill.

✱ The Place.

These plantes doo growe wilde in diuers places of Italy and Province, in wooddes and vpon the mountaynes.

✱ The Time.

Anagris flowreth in Aprill and May: the other in May, and June: but Arbor Iuda in Marche. The fruite is ripe in September.

✱ The Names.

1 The first of these plantes is called in Greeke ἀναγρίς: in Latine, Anagris: in Italian, *Eghelo*. we may call it Beane trifoly, bycause the leaues grow thre together, & the seede is much like to a beane: the frenche name may be *Bois plant*.

2 The second is thought to be Laburnum Plinij: This is not Anagris, neither yet Lotus, as some do wrongfully iudge it.

3 The third is called of the Latine Herboristes, in Latine, Arbor Iuda, & Arbor Iuda: this should seeme to be a kind of Laburnū, or as some men thinke κολυτρία, *Colytea* of Theophrastus. This is not that *Cercis* of Theophrastus, for *Cercis* is a kinde of Populer, the whiche Plinie calleth *Populus Lybica*.

✱ The Nature.

The leaues and seede of Anagris are hoate and drie of complexion.

✱ The



✱ *The Vertues.*

They giue the waight of a diamme, of the leaues of Anagris boyled in A wine, to moue womens flowers, and to driue forth the secondine.

The young and tender leaues of this bushe, broken and layde to as an em. B playster, doth dissolue, and keepe downe colde swellings.

The seede eaten causeth one to vomite soze and vehemently.

Of Withy or Willow. Chap. lxxij.

✱ *The Kindes.*

There be two sortes of Withy very diuers. The one riseth vp very high & groweth to the bignesse and thiknesse of other trees: the other remaineth alwayes lowe, beareth Ozier roddees and twigges. The barke of the first sorte is sometimes reddish, sometimes white and sometimes yellowe.

✱ *The Description.*

Salix.



Withy hath a great tronke, tocke, or stemme, out of whiche spring high branches or yeades, which be long, straight, and full of boughes or twigges which be weake and plyant, and couered with a barke or rinde of a browne red colour, or white, or pellow, alongst the which branches and twigges grow the leaues which be long and narrow, greene aboue, and white or ashe colour vnderneath.

2 The seconde kind of Withy called the Franke Ozier hath no great stemme, but onely a great wide or head neare the ground, out of which spring many Sios, and slender twigges, or yeades couered with a browne rinde or pyll: the whiche yeades, twigges, or roddees, are very plyant, and easy to turne and twisse euery way. With this kinde of twigges or roddees they make Basketes, Chayres, Panniers, and suche lyke stuffe.

✱ *The Place.*

All kindes of Withy delight to growe in moyst places, along by diches and waters, but especially the Oziers.

✱ *The Tyme*

Withy flowreth at the beginning of the spring time: his flower or blossom is lyke a fine thorn or thicke set veluet heaped vp together about a litle stemme, the which when it openeth is soft in handling, and lyke downe or Cotton, and therefore the whole flower is called a Chatton, Kitekin or Catteken.

✱ *The Names.*

Withy is called in Greeke *ιρια*: in Latine, *Salix*: in frenche, *Saulx*: in high Douche, *Weydenbaum*: in base Almaigne, *Wylghe boom*: Theophrastus doth surname it *ωμοκαρπος*, *Oleficarpus*, that is to say in Latine, *Frugiperda*, because his Cattekins or blossoms do fall away before that his seede be scarce ripe.

1 That Withy or Willowe whiche groweth to a tree is called in Latine, *Salix perticalis*.



Of this sort, that whiche hath the reddish barke, is called *Salix nigra*, *Salix purpurea*, and *Salix Gallica*: in English, Red Withy, and the better sort thereof is called Red Sperte: in frenche, *L'ozier*: in high Douche, *Korweiden*: in base Al-maigne, *Koode wilghen*, of some also, *Salix viminalis*: bycause the twigges be tough and plyant, and wilbe wrought and withed more easily then any of the other kindes of Withy, insomuch that this kind of blacke or rather red Withy, is without doubt, of the selfe same kinde as the Franke Ozier is of: for if you plant it in lowe waterishe places, and cut it harde by the ground, it will turne to Ozier Withy.

The seconde sorte hath a white or gray barke, and is called *Salix candida*, B and of some *Salix Græca*: in English, Dunne Withy, and Gooze Withy.

The third kinde hath a yellow barke, and is called *Salix vitellina*: and after C the minde of some, *Salix amerina*: these two kindes are called in high Douche, *Weiß weiden*: in base Al-maigne, *Witte wilghen*, that is to say, White Withy: it is called about Parris, *Du Bursaul*: in English, Cane Withy.

² The small lowe Withy is called in Latine, *Salix pumila*, and *Salix viminalis*: D of Columella, *Sabina salix*, and *Amerina salix*: in frenche, *Franc Ozier*: in high Douch, *Klein weiden*: in base Al-maigne, *Wimmen*: in English, the smal Withy, the Spar Withy, the Sperte or twigge Withy.

* The Nature.

The leaues, flowers, seede, and barks of Withy, are colde and drie in the seconde degree, and astringent.

* The Vertues.

The leaues and barke of Withy, do stay the spitting of blood, the vomiting A of blood, and all other fluxe of blood, with the inordinate course of womens flowers, to be boyled in wine and drunken.

The leaues and rindes of Withy boyled in wine, doo appease the payne of B the sinewes, and do restore againe their strength, if they be nourished with the fomentation or natural heate thereof.

The greene leaues pounde very smal, and layde about the priuie members, C do take away the desire to lecherie or Venus.

The ashes of the barke of willow mingled with vineger, causeth wartes to D fall of, taketh away the harde skinned or brawne that is in the handes or feete whiche is gotten by labour, and the cornes in a mans toes or fingers, if it be layde therevpon.

Of the Oke tree. Chap. lxviij.

* The Description.

The Oke is a great, brode, and thicke tree, most commonly spre-a-
ding his great branches abroad, and also growing by into height
and length. The barke is gray and smooth whiles it is young,
but thicke rough vneuen chapt and cracte when it is olde. The
leaues be deeply cut and natched rounde about, vpon the which
there is sometime founde growing in this Countrie little small
Apples, called Oke Apples, lyke as in other Countries galles be found grow-
ing vpon the Oken leaues, whereof these litle Apples be one kinde. The fruite
of the Okes are certayne Mast or kernelles hanging forth of rough hulkes,
whiche be rounde and hollowe lyke vnto cuppes or dishes. His roote spreadeth
abrode very long and large.

Besides these kindes of galles and Apples that are vpon the Oken leaues,
there growe vpon the Oke diuers other thinges, as Theophrastus writeth,
more

more at large, in his Historie of plantes the iij. booke, and viij. Chapter.

✱ *The Place.*

The Oke loueth sandy groundes, leane, and drie, as vpon playnes and heathes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The Oke renueth his leaues in May. The Acornels or mast is ripe in August: the Oke apples do grow in sommer, and do begin to fall in September.

✱ *The Names.*

The Oke is called in Greeke *Σκῆνος*: in Latine, *Quercus*: in high Douche, *Eichenbaum*: in base Almaigne, *Eychenboom*.

The fruite is called in Greeke *Καλὸν ὄστρον*: in Latine, *Glans*: in English, an *Akernel*, or mast: in french, *Glande*: in high Douch, *Eichel*: in base Almaigne, *Eckel*.

The round berie or apple which groweth vpon the leaues, is called in Greeke *Κοκκίς*: in Latine, *Galla*: in french, *Noix galle*: in high Douch, *Eichopffel*, and *Galopffel*: in base Almaigne, *Eychen apple*, and *Salnoten*.

The shales or cuppes in whiche one part of the kernel is inclosed or couched, is called in Latine, *Calices glandium*: in shops, *Cupule glandiū*.

✱ *The Nature.*

The leaues and barke of the Oke, as also the cuppes or shelles of the Acornes, are drie in the third degree, and astringent. The Acornes be almost of the same temperature, sauinge that they be warmer, and not so muche astringent.

The Gale is colde and drie in the thirde degree, and very astringent.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The leaues and barke of the Oke with the cuppes of the Acornes, do stop and cure the spetting of blood, the pissing of blood, and all other fluxe of blood: the blooddy fire and laske, being boyled in red wine and dronken.

The Oke leaues pounce very smal, do heale and close vp greene woundes, and do stoppe the blood being layde therevpon.

The barke of the Oke made into powder, is good to be giuen to young children, against the wormes and the inordinate laske.

The Cuppes of the Acornes with the barke of the tree, are good to be put into medicines, ointmentes, oyles, and emplaysters that serue to stay and kepe backe the fluxe of blood, or of other humours.

The Acornes are almost of the same vertue as the leaues and barke are, but they stoppe not so muche, they prouoke vrine, and are good against all venome and poyson: and boyled in mylke they be excellent to be eaten against the biting and stinging of venemous beastes.

The same pounce very smal, are very good to be laid to the beginninges of phlegmons and inflammations: and pounce with salt, and Swines grease they cure, harde vlcers, and consuming sores.

The Gal is also very binding and styptique. They be good against al fluxe of blood



blood, and laskes to be taken in what soeuer maner, whether they be ministred within the body, or mixt with oyles, oyntmentes and emplasters to be layde outwardly.

They are also good against the excessive moysture, & swelling of the iawes or gummes, and against the swellings of the almondes or kernels of the throte, and also against the blistering sores of the mouth.

They staye the fluxe menstruall, and cause the mother that is fallen downe to retorne agayne to his natural place, if women sit in the decoctio of the same.

The same steeped or tempered in vineger or water, maketh the heare blacke: & and doth eate and consume away superfluous and prowde fleshe beyng layde thereupon.

The same burned vpon coles & afterward quenched with wine or vineger, & as Turner saith, with byne made with vineger and salt, stoppeth all issue or fluxe of blood.

The Oke Apples or greater Galles, being broken in sonder, about the time of withering do forshewe the sequell of the peere, as the expert husbandmen of Kent haue obserued by the liuing thinges that are founde within them: as if they finde an Ante, they iudge plentie of grayne: if a white woyme lyke a Gentill, moreyne of beast: if a Spider, they presage pestilence, or some other lyke sicknesse to folowe amongst men. Whiche thing also the learned haue noted. For Matthiolus vpon Dioscorides saith, that befoze they be holed or pearled they conteyne epyther a flye, a Spider, or a woyme: if a flye be founde, it is a pronostication of warre to folowe: if a creeping woyme, the scarcitie of victual: if a running Spider the Pestilente sicknesse.

Of Missel or Misselto. Chap. lxiij.

✱ The Description.

Viscum.

THIS plante hath many slender branches, the whiche are spread ouerthwart, and are wrapped or enterlaced one with another, couered with a barke of a light greene or Popin-gay colour. The leaues be thicke and of a darke or browne greene colour, greater and longer then the leaues of Bore, but otherwise not much vnlike. The flowers be smal and yelow, the which being past there appeare small rounde and white beries, full of clammy moysture of which eche berie hath a blacke kernell, which is the seede.

✱ The Place.

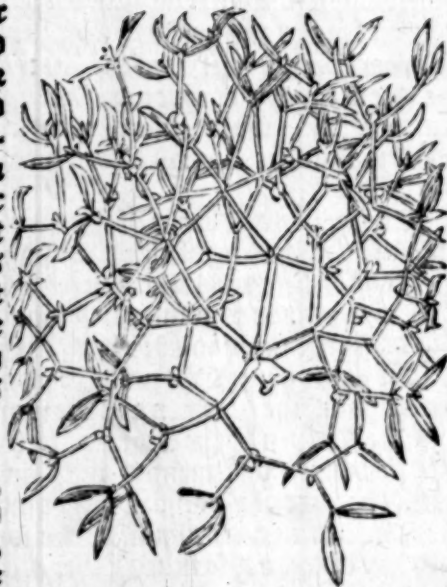
Misselto groweth not vpon the ground, but vpon trees: and is oftentimes found growing vpon Apple trees, Beare trees, Mythies, and sometimes also vpon the Linden, Birche, and other trees: but the best and of greatest estimation, is that which groweth vpon the Oke.

✱ The Tyme.

Misselto flowreth at the ende of May, and the fruite is ripe at the ende of September, the whiche remayneth all the winter.

✱ The Names.

This plante is called in Greeke *ῥαῖς*: in Latine, Viscum: in shoppes, Viscus quercinus:



quercinus: in Englishe, *Hissell* and *Hisselto*: in Frenche, *Guy*: in high Douche, *Hissel*, and *Eichen Hissel*: in base Almaigne, *Harentacken*.

* *The Nature.*

The leaues and fruite of *Hisselto* are hoate and drie, and of meeely substill partes.

* *The Vertues.*

The leaues and fruite of *Hisselto*, being laide to with Tarre, and Ware, do softten, ripe, and consume away by the poyes, harde swellinges and botches about the secrete partes, & other such rebellious impostemes & cold swellinges.

The same leaues and fruite, with Frankensence, doo cure olde blcers and sores, and great corrupt and euill impostemes.

They also cure the felons or noughtie sores, which rise about the toppes of Toes, and fingers endes to be layde to with Arsenik.

The seede of *Hissell* pounde with wine lyes, doth cure and waste the hardnesse of the *Hilt* or *Spene* to be applyed to the syde.

They say also that the wood of *Hisselto*, that groweth vpon the *Okes*, and not vpon any other tree, is very good against the falling euyl and *Apoplexie*, to be hange about the necke of the Patient.

Of the *Ashe* tree. Chap. lxx.

* *The Kindes.*

After the mind of *Theophrastus*, there be two Kindes of *Ashe*: the one called the *Ashe* tree, without any other addition. The other is called the wilde *Ashe*, or white *Ashe*.

Fraxinus. The *Ashe* tree.

Fraxinus bubula, *Ornus*.

wilde *Ashe*.



* *The*



✠ *The Description.*

The *Alhe* is a great high tree with many branches, whereof the young and newe sprong branches are ful of white pith, or a certayne soft substance, and they haue sundrie ioyntes, but when they waxe great and olde, those ioyntes are lost, and the pith is conuerted into timber. The barke of this tree (especially whereas it delighteth best to growe) is gray and smooth, but in other places it waxeth rough. The leaues be great long & large spread abroad after the fashion of winges made of many smal leaues, growing one against another, all alongst one stemme or rib, whereof each little leafe is long & somewhat snipt round about the edges. The fruite of the *Alhe* hangeth togetherr in clusters, and is nothing els but litle narrow huskes, wherein lieth the seede which is bitter.

- 2 The wilde *Alhe* also sometimes groweth to a great tree, but nothing lyke to the *Alhe*, for it is much smaller and slow in growing by: whiche is the cause why it is found so smal. The rinde or barke therof is browne, almost like to the *Allder* rinde. The leaues be great & long, many growing alongst by one stem, rough and somewhat heary, much like to the leaues of *Sorbe* Apple tree. The flowers be white and growe in tuffets, the whiche do turne into rounde berries, greene at the first, but afterwarde red, and of an vnpleasant taste.

✠ *The Place.*

The *Alhe* delighteth in moyst places, as about the brinckes and borders of riuers, and running streames.

The wilde *Alhe* groweth vpon high mountaynes, and also in shadowy wooddes.

✠ *The Tyme.*

The *Alhe* seede is ripe at the ende of September.

The wilde *Alhe* flowreth in May, the fruite thereof is ripe in September.

✠ *The Names.*

- 1 The first tree is called in Greke *μυλία*: in Latine, *Fraxinus*: in English, *Alhe*: in frenche, *Fresne*: in high Douche, *Eschernbaum*, *Eschernholtz*, and *Stepne-schern*: in base Almaigne, *Eschen*, and *Eschenboom*.

The huskes or fruite thereof are called in shoppes *Lingua auis*, and *Lingua passerina*: in English, *Hyrekayes*.

- 2 The second kind is called of Theophrastus in Greeke *Συμλία*: *Gaza* calleth it in Latine: *Fraxinus bubula*: Plinie, and *Columella* calleth it *Ornus*, and *Fraxinus syluestris*: some of the later writers, calleth it *Fraxinea arbor*: and some call it *Sorbus aucuparia*: aswell bycause it hath leaues lyke vnto the *Sorbe* tree, as also bycause the Birders, and fowlers doo vse the fruite thereof, as baite to take Birdes withal: in English, *Quickebeame*, *feilde Alhe*, *wild Alhe*, and *white Alhe*: in frenche, *Fresne Champestre*, or *sauuage*: in high Douche, *Halbaum*, and *grosser Halbaum*, in base Almaigne, *Haueresschen*, and *Qualster*.

✠ *The Nature.*

The leaues and rinde of the *Alhe*, are of a temperate heate, & subtile partes or substance.

The seede is hoate and drie in the seconde degree.

The wilde *Alhe* leaues be also hoate and drie, and of subtile partes.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The leaues and barkes of the *Alhe* tree boyled in wine, and dronken, doo open and comfort the liuer, & spleene being stopped, and doo heale the disease of the sides. They haue the same vertue, to be boyled in oyle and layde to the side.

The leaues and barke with the tender croppes of the *Alhe* tree, are good to be taken in the same maner against the dropsie, for they purge the water.

For suche as are to grosse or fat, they vse to geue dayly three or foure ashen C leaues to drinke in wine, to the intent to make them leane.

The iuyce of the leaues, barke, and tender croppes of the Ashe dronken in D wine preserueth from al venome, especially against the bitinges and stings of Serpentes and Vipers.

They say that the Ashe is of so great force against popson, that in the circutie C or shadowe of the same there hath not bene knowen any maner of venemous beast to abyde.

The lye that is made with the ashes of the barkes of the Ashe tree, cureth f the white scurffe, and suche other lyke roughnesse of the skinne.

The seede of the Ashe tree prouoketh vyne, increaseth naturall seede, and C stirreth vp Venus, especially being takē with a Nutmegge, as Isaac, Rhafis, Damascenus, and many other Arabian Philosophitions do write.

The leaues of the wilde Ashe tree boyled in wine, are good against the H payne of the syde, and the stopping of the liuer. And to be taken in the same maner, they slake the bellies of suche as haue the dropsie.

Of the kindes of Popler and Aspe. Chap. lxxi.

✠ The Kindes.

The Popler is of three sortes, as winneseth Plinie: the one is called white, the other blacke, and the thirde is called Aspe: the which three kindes are very common in this Countrie.

Populus alba. White Popler.

Populus nigra. Blacke Popler.

Populus Lybica. Aspe.



✠ *The Description.*

1 **T**he white Popler tree wareth high, great & thick. The timber wherof is white, and not very harde to be wrought. The barke is smooth and whitish, especially on the branches. The leaues be rounde with poynted corners, white, soft, and woolly vpon one side, and playne, smooth, & greene vpon the other side. Before it putteth forth leaues, it beareth long woollishe tagglettes or Cattekens, of colour almost incarnate.

2 The blacke Popler also groweth high, great and thicke. The barke wherof is smooth, but browner, The leaues be somewhat long, and brode beneath towards the stemme, and sharpe at the top, a litle snipt about the edges, but they be neither white, smooth, nor wollishe. The Cattekens, or tagglets of these, doo turne into clusters with many round berries. The buddes which breake forth before the leaues are of a sweete saubur, by reason of a certaine yelowishe clammy oyle or grease which is containned within them, of which is made the oymment called Populeum.

3 The Ratling or trembling Aspe, is somewhat like to the blacke Popler: it wareth as great as any of the other twayne. The ragges or Catkens of these are longer and browner, then the others, almost graue or Ashe colour browne. The leaues be somewhat roundishe, broade and shorke, browner and harder then the leaues of the blacke Popler, deeply indented round about the edges, the sayde leaues doo hang by a long, but a very small slender stemme, whiche is the cause of their continual shaking, and noysome clatter.

✠ *The Place.*

These trees do growe in low moyst places, as in meadowes, and neare vnto ditches, standing waters, and riuers.

✠ *The Tyme.*

1 The tagglettes or Catkens of the Popler do come forth about the ende of Marche and Aprill, and then ye must gather the buddes to make Vnguentum Populeon.

✠ *The Names.*

The white Popler, is called in Greeke *Λύκω*: in Latine, *Populus alba*, and of some *Farfarus*: in Englishe, *White Popler*, or *Pepler*: in frenche, *Aubeau*: in high Douche, *Pappelbaum*, *Weißalberbaum*, & *Weiß Popelweyden*: in base Almaigne, *Abelboomē*, & of some ignorant people in Latine, *Abies*, & that very erroneously, for *Abies* is þe Pineapple tree, whereof we shal declare hereafter.

2 The seconde Popler is called in Greeke *ἄνιγρος*: in Latine, *Populus nigra*: in Englishe, *Blacke Popler*: in frenche, *Peuplier*: in high Douche, *Aspen*, and *Popelweiden*: in base Almaigne, *Populier*, and *Popelaere*.

3 The thirde Popler is called of Plinie *Populus Lybica*: in frenche, *Tremble*: in base Almaigne, *Kateleer*: in English, *Aspe*.

✠ *The Nature.*

The leaues and barke of Popler are temperate in heate and cold, neuertheless they be somewhat drie and abstersiue or clensing.

The buds of the blacke Popler, are hoate and drie in the first degree, and of subtrill partes.

✠ *The Vertues.*

The barke of the white Popler boyled in wine, prouoketh vyne, helpeth the strangurie, and them that haue the Sciatica, and payne in the hippe.

The iuyce of the leaues swageth the payne of the eares, & healeth the blcers of the same, to be dropped in.

The leaues and young buddes of blacke Popler, doo swage the payne of the gowte in the handes and feete, being sinall pounce and layde therevpon.

The oymment that is made of the buds, is good against all inflammations, and against all byules, squattes, and fallies, and against swellings, to be layde therevpon.

Of the Elme. Chap. lxxij.

* The Kindes.

There be two sortes of Elme, as Theophrastus and Columella haue written: the one groweth in feeldes, and the other on mountaynes.

* The Description.

Vlmus.

The first kinde of Elme, is a great high tree with many branches spread abroad at large. The timber therof is hard, brownish, sinewie, & vncasie, to cleene. The leaues be broade and wrinkled, somewhat snipt or cut about the edges, vpon the which there growe oftentimes certayne bladders or blisters, wherein is found a certayne stumie and clammye liquoz, in whiche most commonly there be smal woymes: but when y^e said liquoz doth remayne, about the end of sommer pou shall find it hardened by the force of the Sonne, euen lyke gumme. The seede of the Elme is broade, rounde, flat, smooth, & soft, not muche vnlyke Trache seede, but greater. The roote spreadeth far and brode, this kinde is very common in this Countrie.



The seconde kinde of Elme, is not muche vnlyke the aforesayd in leaues & timber, but it groweth much higher without spreading his branches so farre abroad, and it bringeth forth seede very seldome. The leaues of this kind be more despyred and better lyked of cattell to feede vpon, then the leaues of the first kinde.

By sides these two sortes of Elme, there are founde other trees drawing somewhat towardes the Elme, the which also doo waxe great and high, their timber is very tough & hard, and therefore it is much vled to make wheelles & mylles, poullies, and such other instruments & engins for the carriage of great waightes and burthens. The leaues be likewise wrinkled and somewhat snipt and toothed round about, much longer and narrower than the leaues of the other, of a faint greene colour vpon the contrarie syde, euen polished, & shining, and of a good smel when they are drie: vpon these leaues there neuer growe any blisters or bladders, neither will the cattell so willingly eate of them, as they will doo of the Elme leaues. The seede of these is almost like the seede of the Elmes.

* The Place.

The first kinde groweth in lowe champion, and plaine feeldes, and delighteth the good fertill ground, & is founde planted in diuers places of England and Brabant, by the high wayes, and feeldes.

The second kind loueth the hilles and mountaynes: yet pou shall see some of it, in Westsaunders gardens which is compassed round with this kind of Elme planted in ranges, in very good order.

The third kind groweth plentifully in woods, as in the wood Soignie, and in other places alongst the feeldes.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The seede of the Elme groweth, and afterwarde falleth about the ende of Aprill, when the leaues beginne to spring.

✱ *The Names.*

The Elme is called in Greke *ῥαία*: in Latine, *Vlmus*: in English, an Elme tree: in high Douche, *Kustholtz*, *Kustbaum*, *Ulmenbaum*, *Lindbast*, & *Pfennholtz*: in base Almaigne, *Olmboom*: in frenche, *Orme*.

1 The first kinde is called of Theophrastus *ῥαία*, that is to say, *Vlmus*: of Plinie, *Vlmus palustris*: of Columella, *Vlmus vernacula*, and *Vlmus nostras*, that is to say, the Elme of Italie, and our common Elme.

2 The second is called of Theophrastus in Greke *ὀρεῖ ῥαία*: in Latine, *Montium*: of Columella, *Atinia*, and *Vlmus Gallica*: in Picardie, & Artois, *Tpreau*: The seede of the Elme is called in Latine, *Samera*.

The wormes that engender in the bladders or blisters of the Elme leaues, with the liquor that is contained in the same, are called in Greke *κνίπες*, *Cnipes*: in Latine, *Culices*, and *Muliones*.

The liquor is called of the later writers, *Gummi vlmi*, that is to say, The gumme of the Elme.

3 The third tree is called in of Theophrastus in Greke *κολυτρία*, *Colytea*: this should seeme to be *Vlmus sylvestris*, wherof Plinie maketh mentiō: in french, *Heſtre*, it may be called also in frenche, *Orme ſauage*: it is called in high Douche, *Hanbuchen*, and *Buchelſchern*: in base Almaigne, *Herſeleer*, and in some places *Herenteer*: I thinke this not to be the right *Opulus*: but the very tree, whiche we cal Witche, and Witche Haſſel: in frenche, *Opier*: & is the best kind of Elme to ioyne vines vnto, bycause his branches be faire and large of a goodly length but not so thicke. Reade more of *Opier* in the lxxx. Chapter of this booke.

✱ *The Nature.*

The leaues and barke of Elme, are somewhat hoate, and astringent.

The liquor that is found in the bladders that grow vpon the leaues is dry, and of a clenſing and ſcowering nature.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Elme leaues do cure and heale greene woundes, being wel bruſed & layde therevpon, the inner barke hath the lyke vertue, if it be bounde to the woundes as a ſwadling bande.

The broth of Elme leaues (or of the barke or roote, as Dioscorides ſaith) B is good to bath and ſoke the armes and legges that be broken and bruſed, for it ſpeedily healeth broken bones.

The leaues pounce with vineger & laid to, is good for the leproy & ſcuruines. C

The waight of an ounce of the better barke take with wine or water, putteth D forth colde ſtaine and looſeth the belly.

The liquor that is founde in the leaues, doth beautifie the ſkinne & the face, E and ſcoureth away all ſpottes, freckles, pimple, and ſpreading tetters, if it be layde thereto.

Alſo it healeth greene and freſh woundes, if it be powred in, as the writers F in theſe dayes haue founde by experience.

The leaues of Elme are good fodder for rother cattell, as Theophrastus G and Columella write.

Of the Linden tree. Chap. lxxij.

✱ *The Kindes.*

T Theophrastus describeth two ſortes of Linden tree, that is the male and female. They are both to be found in this Countrey, but the female is moſt common and better knownen.

✱ *The*

✿ The Description.

Tilia fœmina. The female Linden tree.

The common Linden tree, whiche is the female Tilia wareth great and thicke, spreading forth his branches long and large, and yeelding a great shadowe when the Sonne shineth, the barke is brownish without, smooth, and playne, but next to the timber it is white moyst and tough, and will easily be wrested, turned, and twisted euery way: wherfore it is the very stuffe wherof they make these cordes or halters of Barkes. The timber is whitish, playne, and without knottes, and very soft and gentle to handle: and therefore the coales that be made of this wood, are good to make gunpowder. The leaues be very greene and large, somewhat toothed or a little snipt rounde about the edges, otherwayes not muche vnlyke to Iuie leaues. The small flowers be whitish and of a good sauour many hanging together from out of the middle of a litle narrow white leafe. The fruite is none other but litle round beries or pellettes growing together in little clusters like to Iuie beries, in whiche is coneyned a small round seede, which is blackish, and falleth out, when the small pellettes or buttens do open and are ripe.



The seconde kinde of Lynden tree, whiche is the male (called Tilia mas) groweth also great and thicke, and spreadeth abroad lyke the other Lynden, the barke whereof is also tough and plyant and serueth to make cordes & halters: but it is rougher, thicker, and brittle, grayish about the smal branches, but whiter then the barks of the common Lynden tree, yet not so white as the branches of Elme. The timber of this Lynden is muche harder, more knottie, & yellower then the timber of the other, much like the timber or wood of Elme, the leaues be broad, not playne, nor euen, but rough and a litle cut about the edges, very lyke to Elmen leaues, sauing that vpon them there neuer growe any smal bladders. This tree bringeth forth fruite very seldome, and therefore some iudge it as barren, it bringeth forth for his fruite, many things lyke to round flat huskes clustering together, hauing a certayne clift or chinke at the end, much lyke in proportion and quantitie to the huskes of the right Thlaspie described in the fifth booke and lxij. Chapter, wherof eche hangeth alone vpon a stemune by it selfe.

✿ The Place.

The Lynden tree loueth a good conuenient soyle, and it groweth lyghtly where as it is planted. One kinde of Lynden groweth by Colchester in Essex, in the parke of one maister Bogges.

✿ The Tyme.

It flowreth in May, and the fruite is ripe at the ende of August.

✿ The Names.

This tree is called in Greeke Φιλίρα: in Latine, Tilia: in Englishe, Lynden: in
 Sss ij frenche,

French, *Tillen*, or *Tillet* in high Douche, *Linden*, and *Lindenbaum*: in base *Almaigne*, *Linde*, and *Lindeboom*.

1 The first is called in Latine, *Tilia foemina*, that is to say, the female *Lynden*.

2 The seconde is called, *Tilia mas*, that is the male *Lynden*: some call it in French, *Hestre*: and in base *Almaigne*, *Opelyne*.

✿ The Nature.

The barke and leaues of *Linden* are of temperate heate, and somewhat drying and astringent, almost in complexion lyke to the *Elme*.

✿ The Vertues.

The broth of the leaues of *Lynden* sodde in water, cureth the noughtie *Ulcers* and blisters of the mouthes of young children if they be washed therewithall.

The leaues pounce or brused with water are goodd to be layde to the swelling of the feete.

The barke of *Lynden* pounce with vinegar, cureth the noughtie white *Curtise*, and such lyke euil faoured spreading scabbes, as *Plinie* writeth.

Of the Plane tree. Chap. lxxiiij.

Platanus.

The Plane tree.



Aceris species, folio maiori.

A kind of Maple with the greater leaf.



✿ The

✱ *The Description.*

The Plane is a strange tree, the whiche in time past hath bene of great estimation in Italie and Roine. In so much that ye may finde it written, howe they haue bedewed or watered it with wine. It groweth great and high, and spreadeth his branches and boughes very broad & wyde, the leaues be large, muche like in figure to the leaues of the vine, hanging by long reddish stemmes. The flowers be small and growe in little tuftes. The fruite is rounde, rough, and somewhat woolly, of the quantitie of a filberde.

There is founde in the Alpes in Almaigne, and some places of Brabant, a certayne tree, much lyke to the Plane tree. It hath brode leaues lyke the vine, hanging by long smal and red stemmes, but the flowers and fruite of this tree are nothing lyke the flowers and fruite of the Plane tree, but lyke the flowers and fruit of Maple (wherof this is a kind) which shalbe described in the lxxxj. Chapter of this booke.

✱ *The Place.*

The Plane tree groweth in many places of Greece: it is also to be founde planted in certayne places of Italie: it is vnknewen in this Countrie.

The tree whiche beareth leaues lyke the Plane, is founde vpon high mountaines in some places of Douchland and Brabant, and alongst the feedes, but very seldome. and there is here and there a tree of it planted in Englande.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The Plane tree flourisheth about the ende of March, & so doth the other also.

✱ *The Names.*

The Planetree is called in Greeke *πλατάνος*: in Latine also, *Platanus*: in frenche, *Platane*.

The tree that is lyke vnto it is called in English, the Plane tree, in frenche, *Plane*: in high Douche, *Ahorne*, and *Waldeschern*. But it is not *Platanus*, but a kinde of Maple, and it shoulde seeme to be that kinde which is called in Greeke *Κύπρος*: in Latine, *Carpinus*. Yet the figure which Matthiolus hath giuen vs for *Carpinus*, is moze like to a kind of Witch Hassel. *Carpinus ab Acere distat, quod Aceri candida atq; neruata materia, Carpino autem flaua crispaq; Theo. ca. 11. li. 3.*

✱ *The Nature.*

The Plane tree leaues are partakers of some colde and moysture.

The barke and fruit are moze drying.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The fruite of the Plane tree dronken with wine, helpeth them that are bitten of Serpentes.

The same broken and mingled with grease, and layde to, healeth the burninges with fire.

The Barke sodden in vineger, is good for to washe the teeth agaynst the tooth ache.

The young and tender leaues wel pounce are good to be layde vpon swellinges and inflammations: and do stop the running & watering of the eyes.

Of the Asler. Chap. lxxv.✱ *The Description.*

The Asler is a high great tree, with many branches, the whiche wpll breake quickly, and will not lightly ploy nor bende. The rinde of this tree is browne. The timber is meetely harde, and will last a long season vnder water, yea longer then any other kinde of timber: And therefore they make piles and postes for to lay foundations in fennes, & soft marrish grounds, also they are very good to make pipes, condites, and troughes for the leading

§§§ iii along,

along, and carriage of water vnder ground: but aboue ground water wil soone rot and consume it. This timber waxeth red, as soone as it is spoiled of his rinde, and lykwysle when it is old and dry. The leaues be somewhat clammy to handle, as though they were wet with hony, of fashion roundish, and somewhat wrinkled, not muche vnlyke the leaues of the Hasell nuttes. The blowinges of Alder are long tagglets, almost like to the blowinges of Birche. The fruite is round lyke to small Oliue beris, and compacte or made of diuers scales, set close together: the which being ripe and dry do open, so as the seede whiche is within them falleth out and is lost.

✱ *The Place.*

The Aller delighteth to growe in low moyst woods, and waterish places.

✱ *The Time.*

The Aller beginneth to bud, and to bring forth newe leaues in Aprill as other trees do. The fruite is ripe in September.

✱ *The Names.*

The Aller, or Alder is called in Greeke *αλδρα*: and in Latine, *Alnus*: in high Douche, *Erlenbaum*, and *Ellernbaum*: in base Almaigne, *Ellenboom*: in frenche, *Aulne*.

✱ *The Nature.*

The barke and leaues of Alder, are cold, drye, and astringent.

✱ *The Vertues.*

The barke or rinde of Alder, bycause of his astringent power, may be good against the impostumes, and swellinges of the throte, and kernelles, or Almondes vnder the tongue, euen as well as the shales or greene pilles of Walnuttes. But as yet it hath not bene vsed by any, sauing onely for the dyeing of certayne course cloth and cappes into a blacke colour, for the whiche purpose it is very fit.

The leaues be much vsed against hoate swellinges, blcers, and al inwarde inflammations.

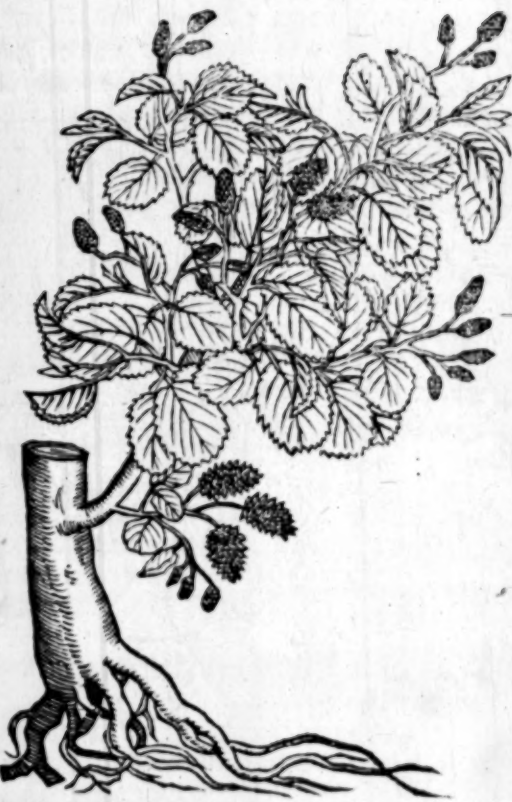
Of the Beeche tree. Chap. lxxvi.

✱ *The Description.*

The Beeche is a great, high, thicke tree, whose leaues be soft, thinne, playne, smooth, and meetely large, almost like the leaues of Popler, but smaller. The blossoms therof are nought els, but smal yelowish Catkens, smaller then the Catkens of Birche, but otherwise like.

The

Alnus.



The fruite is triangled or three cornered Nuttes, in whiche are sweete kernels. These Nuttes be couered ouer with prickly huskes or shales, from out of whiche they fall downe when they be ripe.

¶ *The Place.*

The Beeche loueth a playne open Countre, and moysture.

¶ *The Tyme.*

The Beeche bloweth and breaketh forth into newe leaues, at the ende of Aprill or Maye. The Nuttes be ripe in September euen with the Chesnuttes.

¶ *The Names.*

The Beeche tree is called in Greeke *φύσις*: in Latine, *Fagus*: in frenche, *Fonteau*: in high Douche, *Buchbaum*, or *Buche*: in base Al-maigne, *Bueckenboē*. The fruite is now called in Latine, *Nuces Fagi*: in frenche, *Faine*: in base Al-maigne, *Buecken noorkens*: in English, *Beeche masse*.

¶ *The Nature.*

The leaues of Beech do coole. The kernell of the fruite is somewhat moyst and warme.

¶ *The Vertues.*

The leaues of Beeche are very profitably layde to the beginning of hoate swellings, blisters, and vlcers.

The water that is found in the holownesse of Beeches, doth cure the nough-tie scurffe, and wilde tetters or scabbes of men, and horses, kyne, and sheepe, if they be washed therewithall.

Men doo not yet gather these Nuttes for mans vse, yet they be sweete and good for to eate, and they doo almost serue to all those purposes, whereunto the Nuttes of the Pine apple kernelles doo serue.

Of Birche tree. Chap. lxxvij.

¶ *The Description.*

The Birche doth often grow to a great high tree, with many branches, which haue many smal roddees or twigges very limber and pliant, and most commonly hanging downwarde, and will abyde to be bowed easily any way that one list. The barke of the young twigges and branches is playne and smooth, and full of sappe, and of the colour of a Chesnut: but the barke of the body and greatest branches of the tree is harde without, white, rough, bneuen, and broken or clouen, vpon the branches that be of a meane lise or quantitie, the barke or rind is somewhat speckled: vnder the same barke, next ioyning to the wood or timber, there is founde another barke that is playne and smooth as paper, so that in times past it was vsed to write vpon, before that



that Paper or Parchment were known or inuented. The leaues are meetely brode, and somewhat snipt about, smaller the Beechen leaues, but otherwise not muche vnlike. The Birche tree hath tagglettes or Chattons for his blossome, lyke as the Hasell, but much smaller, in whiche the seede commeth.

¶ *The Place.*

Birche groweth in wooddes, and heathes, and drie commons, and also alongest the borders of Cozne feedes.

¶ *The Tyme.*

Birche putteth forth his new leaues in Aprill: in September his small Catkens and seede is ripe.

¶ *The Names.*

Birche is called in Greke *σμηδα*: in Latine, *Betula*: in frenche, *Bouleau*. in high Douch, *Birkēbaum*: in base Almaigne, *Berckenboom*.

¶ *The Nature and Vertues.*

Birche is not vsed in medicine, wherfore his nature and vertues are not known: in old time they vsed the inner thin barke of Birche, in steede of Paper, & the young twiggess and branches thereof to make roddees, and besoms, as they doo at this day.

¶ Of blacke Aller. Chap. lxxviij.

¶ *The Description.*

The blacke Aller groweth not lyke a tree, neyther wareth it very great, but it bringeth forth many long straight roddees, whiche doo diuide them selues agayne in other small twiggess couered with a thynne blacke rinde, vnder the whiche there is founde another yellowish rinde. The timber or wood of these twiggess is whitish, with a browne red pith in the midle. The leaues be brode lyke the leaues of Aller, almost lyke to Cherrie tree leaues, but rounder and browner. The litle flowers be whitish after which come vp round beries, which are greene at the first, but afterwards red, and blacke when they are dried, of a strange vnpleasant taste.

¶ *The Place.*

This kinde of wood groweth in lowe wooddes and moyst places.

¶ *The Tyme.*

It bloweth in April, and the beries be ripe in August.

¶ *The Names.*

This plant is called of the Brabanders, *Sporckenhout*, and of the chyldren of this Countrie, *Wislhout*, that is to say, bolt timber, or arrow wood, bycause they make Arrowes with it, to shoote withall: in high Douch, *Faulbaum*, and *Leuszbaum*:

Betula. Birche.



Leufzbaum: of some of þ later writers, in Latine, *Alnus nigra*, that is to say in English, *Blacke Aller*.

✿ *The Nature.*

The inner barke of this wood is yelow, and of a drie complexion.

✿ *The Vertues.*

A The yelow barke of *Aller* stieped in wine or bier, and dronken, causeth to vomit vehemently, and expelleth stemes, & corrupt humors contayned in the stomacke.

B The same boyled in vineger and holden in the mouth, swageth the tooth ache, & cureth the scurffe and fretting sores being layd thereupon.

C The leaues be good fodder, or feeding for kyne, and cause them to peepe store of mylke.

Of Spindel tree / or Pricke timber. Chap. lxxix.

✿ *The Description.*

This plante groweth neyther high nor great lyke a tree, but remaineth small and lowe, putting forth many braches. The stemmes of þ olde branches are couered with a whitish barke, and the younger branches are couered with a greene rinde or barke, hauing as it were foure straight lines running alongst the young shutes or branches, the whiche do make a quadrature, or a diuision of the said young branches into foure square partes or cliftes. The timber is harde of a whitish yelow. The leaues be long, & somewhat large, soft, & tender. The small flowers be whitish, & hanging fure or sixe together, after them come small rounde huskes foure ioyning together, þ which do open when the fruit is ripe: In euery of the aforesayde huskes, is found a seede or kernel couered with a faire yelow skinne, whiche being soaked in water or any other liquoz wil staine & die yelow.

✿ *The Place.*

Spindel tree groweth in this Countrie alongest the feeldes in hedges & woods.

✿ *The*

Alnus nigra

quibusdam.



Euonymos Theophrasti.



✠ *The Tyme.*

It flowreth in Aprill, and the fruite is ripe in September.

✠ *The Names.*

This plant seemeth to be that same, which Theophrastus calleth in Greke *ἐὐώνυμος*, Euonymos: some call it in Latine, *Fufaria*, and *Fufanum*: in Englishe, *Spindeltree*, and *Picke timber*: bycause the timber of this tree serueth very well to the making both of *Pickes* and *Spindelless*: in French, *Fusain*, *Couillon de Prestre*, and *Bois a fair Lardoires*: in high Douch, *Spindelbaum*, & *Hanhoedlin*: in Brabant, *Papenhout*. This is not *Ζύγια*, *Zygia*, or *Iugalis*, or a kinde of *Acer*, as some do thinke.

✠ *The Vertues.*

Spindeltree, as Theophrastus writeth, is very hurtfull to all cattell, elpe. A cially vnto Goates, for it killeth them, if they do not purge both bpwarde and downewarde.

Of Marrise Elder, Ople, or Dwarfie Plane tree. Chap. lxxx.

✠ *The Description.**Sambucus palustris recentioribus.*

This plante is somewhat lyke Elder or Bourtree. The timber, but specially the young branches are ful of pith lyke Elder. The leaues be large, and five cornered, almost of the fashion of vine leaues, but smaller. The flowers be white, and grow in brode round shadowy tuffetes, whereof those in the middle are small, and they that stand al without about the border of the round spokie tuffetes, are great. The fruite is round beries, like the beries of Elder, but greater, and of a shining red colour.

² There is yet another sort, which bringeth forth flowers in round (but not flat) tuffets, in al things els lyke to the abouesayde.

✠ *The Place.*

This plant groweth by water courses, & in low waterish places.

✠ *The Tyme.*

It flowreth in Maye, and the fruite is ripe in September.

✠ *The Names.*

This plant is called of the later writers in Latine, *Sambucus palustris*, and *Sambucus aquatica*, that is to saye, *Marrise Elder*, or *Water Elder*, bycause of the flowers and fruite, also the timber is full of pith, lyke Elder. *Cordus* calleth it *Lycostaphylos*: some make it *Chamaeplatanus*: it is called in Frenche, *Obiere*, or *Opierre*: in high Douch, *Schwelder*, and *Bacholder*: in Brabant, *Swelken*, & *Swelkenhout*. This is not *Opulus*, as some do thinke: it may be wel called in Englishe, *Dwarfie Plane tree*:



tree: I take this to be a shrub that is called in Englishe, Whittentree, whereof are two kindes, one in all pointes agreeable with *Sambucus palustris*, the other altereth in leafe: for his leaues be like to Elme or Witche Hassel, and this kind is very tough and flexible.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Some will say, that the berries of Whittentree, taken into the body, will cause vomit and open the belly: but it hath not hitherto bene found true, of any learned and expert Doctours.

Of Frangula Matthioli.

Matthiolus hath ioyned to his Eldrens, a certayne plant, growing in Bohem, called Frangula, which I haue thought good also to place in this booke for the great profite, which my Countrie men may haue by the knowledge of the same.

✱ *The Description.*

Frangula is a tree of a meane stature, the leaues are almost lyke to the Cornel, and Houndestree leaues, the barke is lyke to the barke or rind of Aller, speckled on the outside with white spottes: but the inner rinde is so yelow, that if it be chewed it will colour, and stayne yelow lyke saffron and Rubarbe. It putterth forth white flowers, and small fruite or berries, of the bignesse of a pease so diuided in the midle, that it seemeth to be two berries by natures skill ioyned together. At the first the fruite is greene, then red, and at last blacke, hauing within two small stones, almost lyke Lupines, but litle bigger then Lentilles, in whiche the kernels be. The substance of the timber is very brittle and fraple, wherof it tooke his name in Latine, Frangula. There is no small vertue in the barke or rind, both to loose and bind. for it looseth the belly and strengthneth the principall partes, euen lyke Rubarbe. It purgeth choller and sceme, and dispatcheth the water from suche as haue the dropsie. The sayde barke is boyled with common Cupatorie, Pontike wormwood, Agrimonie, Epithim, Hoppes, Cinamome, Fenill, Parsley, and both kindes of Endiue with their rootes, against the dropsie, and euill disposition of the body, & the Jaunders: it is giuen to them that be sicke of the aforesayde diseases, in the quantitie or waight of fiue ounces with singuler profite. But it shalbe very requisite, that first the superfluitie of humours, which lye in the stomacke, and the first baines of the liuer be purged. It looseth the belly without any danger, & doth very well purge and strengthen the liuer, so that such as haue bene greened with the hardnesse of the milke and liuer, haue bene cured onely with this medicine: for it openeth all the stoppings of the bowels and entraples, and clenseth all the instrumental partes from grosse excrements. The uttermost barke is astringent: and the inner barke looseth. Both ought to be stript from the tree, in the very beginning of the spring time, and then to be dried in the shadowe for if it be occupied greene, it wil cause vomiting. The decoctio that is made with it, ought to stande or rest two or three dayes before it be ministred, vntill the yelow colour be changed into blacke, els it may peraduenture cause vomiting. The same drunken before the vnloosing of the belly prouoketh appetite. And. Matthioli Comm. in lib. 4. Dioscoridi.

Of Maple. Chap. lxxxi.

✱ *The Description.*

Maple groweth sometimes lyke a tree, both high and thicke, with many great branches: sometimes it groweth lowe, lyke a shrub. The barke is thicke and somewhat white. The timber is harde, and garnished with long streaming waues, or water baynes. The leaues be brode, with fiue peakes or corners, lyke the leaues of Ople bulbe, or Dwarfie Plane tree,

¶ tree,

tree, but smaller and greener very
lyke the leaues of *Sanicle*. The
fruite is long, flat, and thinne, al-
most lyke to a feather of a small
birde, or lyke the whing of a graf-
hopper.

* *The Place.*

Maple groweth in wooddes,
where as it cometh to a great
tree, and alongst by ditches and
running streames, where as it is
but small.

* *The Time.*

It bloweth in Maye, and the
seede is ripe in September.

* *The Names.*

This tree is called in Greeke
οπισαυος: in Latine, *Acer*, and it
shoulde be that kind which is cal-
led in Greeke *πυρρα*, that is to say,
Campestris, and of some, as *Theo-
phrastus* writeth, *πλευρος*, *ελευρος*,
of *Plinie*, *Gallica*: in Englyshe,
Maple: in frenche, *Erable*. in high
Douch, *Wassholder*: in Brabant
Booghout, and *Ellerhout*.

* *The Vertues.*

The rootes of Maple ponde
in wine and dronken, are good a-
gainst the paynes in the syde, as
Serenus Samonicus hath written.



Of the Juniper tree. Chap. lxxvij.

* *The Kindes.*

There be two sortes of Juniper, as *Dioscorides* writeth, whereof the one
kinde groweth great and high. The other kind remaineth smal and low,
and is well knowen in this Countre.

* *The Description.*

The smal and common Juniper sometimes groweth by, and waxeth to
the stature of some other trees, but most commonly it remaineth lowe,
and groweth like a shrub or hedge plant. The branches of this Juniper
are couered with a thinne barke, the which will soone rive, or cleue asunder:
(especially in hoate Countreys) after whiche chopping or chinking of the barke
there cometh forth a gumme or liquor, lyke *Frankensence*. The leaues be
litle, small, and hard, growing alongst the stalkes and branches, & are alwayes
greene without falling of in winter. The fruite is rounde litle beries, whiche
be greene at the first and afterward blacke of a good sauour and sweet in taste,
whiche at length waxe bitter.

The great Juniper is a great high tree, and beareth beries as great as fil-
berdes, and sometimes as great as *Walnuttes*, as *Dioscorides* writeth.

* *The Place.*

Juniper is found by high mountaynes, in shadowy woods, & low hollow
wapes, it loneth a cold stony ground.

*The Tyme.

Iuniperus.

In the moneth of Maye there ariseth out of Juniper a certayne yellow powder or dust, which is taken for the blowing or flower of Juniper, after that you shal perceiue the smal beries to begin to grow vp, the whiche do ware ripe in September, a yere after that they begin first to grow vp. Therefore ye shal finde vpon the Juniper tree, beries both ripe and vnripe, great and small al together.

*The Names.

Juniper is called in Greke *ἀρνιός*, and of some *ἀρνάκις*: in Latine, Iuniperus: in frenche, *lencure*, or *Genéure*: in high Douch, *Wekholder*, and *Wekholterbaum*: in Brabant, *Geneuer*.

The beries be called in Greke *ἀρνιόβησις*: in Latine, *Baccæ Iuniperi*: in shops, *Grana Iuniperi*: in Englishe, *Juniper beries*: in frenche, *Graines de Genéure*: in high Douch, *Wekholterbeeren*, and *Kromerbeeren*.

The gumme whiche sweateth out of this tree and his barke, is called in shops, *Vernix*: and in some places not without great and dangerous errour, *Sandaraca*: for the right *Sandaraca* is a gnawing, and venemous substance, whiche is founde in the mines of mettalles wherevnto this gumme is nothing lyke.

*The Nature.

The Juniper tree with all his partes, as leaues, barke, timber, fruite, and gumme is of complexion hoate and drie.

*The Vertues.

The fruite or beries of Juniper, is good for the stomacke, lunges, liuer, and kidneys: it cureth the olde cough, the gripinges and windinesse of the belly, and prouoketh vrine, to be boyled in wine or honied water and dronken.

Also it is good for people that be bruised or squatt by falling, to be taken in the aforesayde manner.

The iuyce of the leaues doth withstand al venome, especially of Vipers and Serpentes: it is good to drinke the same, and to lay it outwardly vpon the woundes. The fruite is good for the same purpose, to be taken in what sort so euer ye list.

Juniper or the beries thereof burned, driueth away all venemous beastes, and all infection and corruption of the ayre: wherefore it is good to be burned in a plague time, in suche places where as the ayre is infected.

The rind or barke of Juniper burned, healeth the noughtie scurffe, and fretting scabbes, to be mingled with water and layde thereto.

The gumme of Juniper is good for them whose stomackes and bowelles are combed with colde flegmes: it expelleth all sortes of wormes, and stayeth the inordinate course of womens flowers.

The perfume of *Vernix*, is good for the brayne, drieth by the superfluous humors of the head, and stoppeth the falling downe of reume or humors from the same.



This gumme tempered with Oyle of Roses, helpeth the riftes, cones, or chappinges of the handes and feete.

Of Cedar tree. Chap. lxxxiij.

¶ The Kindes.

There be two sortes of Cedar, great & small. The smal fruite also is of two sortes: the one with sharpe prickley leaues like Juniper: the other are not prickley at all.

✿ The Description.

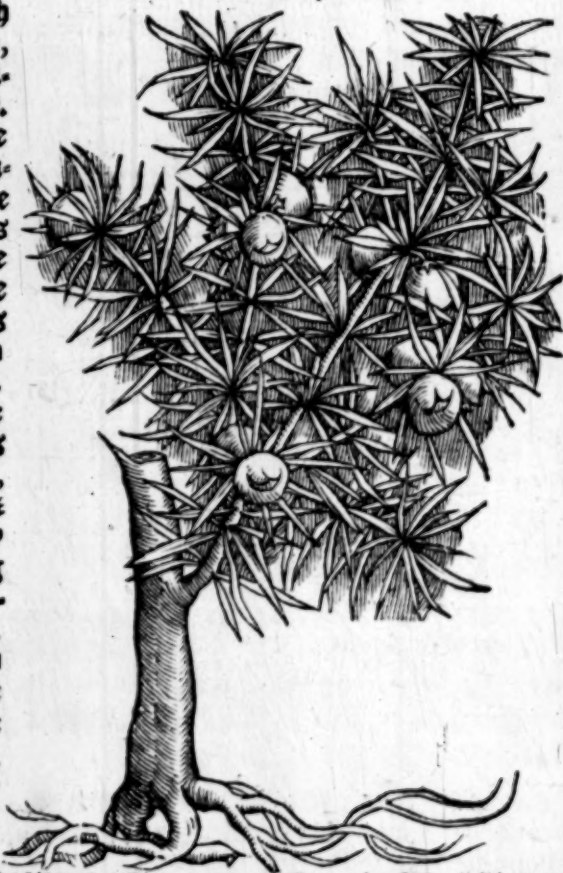
The great Cedar wareth very stowte & tall, high, great & thicke, yea greater, & higher then the figge tree. The barke euen from the foote of the stem vnto the first branches is rough, and from thence forth euen vp to the toppe, is very smoth & playne, of a darke blew colour, out of which there droppeth white Rosen of his owne kind, which is moyst and odoriferant or sweete smelling, the which by the heate of sonne becommeth dry and harde. His lumes and branches be long, and stretched out into length & breadth and parted into many other smal branches, standing directly or right one against another, lyke as in the firre tree. The sayde branches be clad and garnished with many smal litle leaues, thicke, short, and sweete smelling like þ leaues of Larix, or Larche tree. The fruit is like that of þ firre tree, sauing that it is greater, thicker, & harder, &

- the tree groweth straight by right like the firre tree, as the painefull & diligent Peter Belon hath written. From the tronke or stemme of the Cedar tree, there commeth forth a certayne cleare liquoz, which the olde writers called Cedria.
- 1 The first kind of þ smaller Cedar, is much like to Juniper: but most comonly it is somewhat smaller. The stem is croked or wythed, & couered with a rough barke. The fruit is round beries, like Juniper beries, but somewhat greater, in colour at first greene, then yellow, & at last reddish, of an indifferent good tast.
 - 2 The second kind of smal Cedar groweth not high, but remayneth alwayes smal and lowe lyke the other. The leaues of this kind are not prickley, but somewhat round & mossie at the endes, almost lyke to the leaues of Tamariske and Sauin. The fruite of this kinde also is rounde beries greene at the first, afterwarde yellow, and at last reddishe, in taste bitter.

✿ The Place.

The great Cedar groweth in Africa and Syria, and as Vitruuius reporteth

Oxycedrus.



teth also in Candie, vppon the high mountaynes, and places that be colde and moyst, whiche are commonly couered with snowe, as vppon the mountaynes Libanus, Amanus, and Taurus, as Belon writeth.

2 The seconde groweth in Phoenicia, and certaine places of Italie, especially in Calabria, vpon the mount Sarganus, and also in Languedoc.

3 The third groweth in Lycia, and is found in certayne places of Fraunce, as in Prouince and Languedoc.

✠ The Tyme.

1 The great Cedar tree bringeth forth fruite of two yeres growth, and it is neuer without fruite, whiche is ripe at the beginning of winter.

2, 3 The small Cedar trees be alwayes greene and loden with fruite, hauing at all times vpon them of fruite both ripe and vnripe lyke to Juniper.

✠ The Names.

Cedar is called in Greeke *κίς* in Latine Cedrus: in Englishe, Cedre, and Cedar: in Frenche, Cedre: in Douche, Cederboom.

1 The great Cedar is called of Plinie in Greeke *κίς πακτιν*: in Latine, Cedrus maior, and Cedrus Conifera: in Frenche, Grand Cedre.

The liquoz that floweth out of this tree is called in Greeke *κίς* in Latine also Cedria, and liquoz Cedrinus: of Auicen, Serbin: of Serapio, Kitran: with this liquoz in olde time they dyd vse to enbaulme the bodyes of dead men, the whiche at this time is taken out of the graues or Sepulchres, and solde in Shops in steede of Mumia, not without great and manifest error. For that whiche the Arabians do call Mumia, is called in Greeke Pissasphaltos.

2 The first small Cedar is called in Greeke *κίς λυκίας* in Latine, Acuta Cedrus, Cedrus Phoenicia, Oxycedrus, and Cedrula: in Frenche, Petit Cedre.

3 The seconde small Cedar is called *κίς λυκίας* Cedrus Lycia: and in Prouince, as Peter Belon writeth, Moruenic.

✠ The Nature.

1 The Cedar is hoate and drie in the third degree. The liquoz Cedria, which runneth forth of the great Cedar tree, is almost whoate in the fourth degree, and of subtil partes.

2, 3 The fruite of the small Cedar, is also hoate and drie, but not so greatly.

✠ The Vertues.

Cedria that is the liquoz of Cedar, swageth the tooth ache, being put into the holownesse of the same.

Also it cleareth the sight, and taketh away the spots and scarres in the eyes, being layde therevpon.

The same dropped into the eares with vineger, killeth the wormes of the same, and with the wine of the decoction of Psylpe, it cureth the noyse and ringing in the eares, and causeth the hearing to be good.

The Egyptians in times past, kept their dead bodyes with Cedria: for it kepeth the same whole, and preserueth them from corruption: but it consumeth and corrupteth liuing flesh.

It killeth Lyce and all such vermine, wherefore whatsoeuer is annoynted with the same, Mothes, Wormes, and such other vermine, shal not hurt it at all.

The fruite of the same Cedar, is good to be eaten against the strangurie, it prouoketh vyne, and bringeth downe womens naturall sicknesse.

The fyxth Booke of
Of Sauine. Chap. lxxxiij.

✱ The Kindes.

There be two sortes of Sauine, one with leaues much like Tamariske, the other lyke to the leaues of Cypres.

✱ The Description.

Sabina. Sauin.

The Sauin tree that is knowen in this Countrey, groweth in maner of a small lowe shrubbe or tree, the stemme is sometimes as bigge as ones arme, the whiche diuideth it selfe into many branches, lightly spreading it selfe into length and breadth: those branches are diuided againe into other small branches: the which be yet againe parted into smal Greene twiggges or slender bushes, set full of small leaues almost like to Tamariske, but thicker and more prickley, remayning euer Greene both winter and sommer, and of a rancke smell. The fruite is small blacke berries, not much vnylike to Juniper berries.

The other kinde of Sauine which is like to Cypres groweth to a competent height and quantitie, with a stemme greater then Cypres. It hath many branches spread abroad. The leaues be like Cypres. The fruit is round berries, Greene at the first, and afterwarde blacke.



✱ The Place.

1 The first kinde of Sauin is founde planted in some gardens of this Countrey.

2 The second kind groweth in lesser Asia, & in the Greece, it is seldome found in this Countrey.

✱ The Tyme.

The fruite of the Sauin tree is ripe at the beginning of winter.

✱ The Names.

1 The first tree is called in Greeke *Σαβίνα*: in Latine, Sabina: in Shoppes, Sauina, of some Sauimera: in English, Sauin: in frenche, *Sauinier*: in high Douch, *Seuenbaum*: in base Almaigne, *Sauelboom*.

2 The seconde is also called of Dioscorides *Σαβίνα* and Sabina, and of Plinie, *Cupressus cretica*: it should seeme to be the tree which Theophrastus calleth in Greeke *θύια*, & *θύιον*, Thuia, vel Thuium, and Plinie Bruthes, or Bruta, as Peter Belon, hath very wel left in writing.

✱ The Nature.

The leaues of Sauin which are most vsed in medicine, are hoate and drie in the thirde degree, and of subtyll partes.

✱ The Vertues.

The leaues of Sauin boyled in wine and dronken, prouoke vrine, and driue it forth so mightily that the blood doth folowe, it mooueth the flowers, driueth forth the secondine and the dead birth, it hath the like vertue to be receiued vnder in a parfume,

The leaues pounce & layd to with hony, cureth vlcers, & stayeth spreading
and

and eating sores: they do scoure and take away all spotted and speckles from the face or body of man.

They do also cause wartes to fall of, which grow about the yarde and other secreete places of man.

The wood or timber of Sawin is profitably mixt with hoate Oyles and Oymntmentes, and it may be mixed in steede of Cinamome, taking double the waight, as witnesseth Galen and Plinie.

Of the Cypres tree. Chap. lxxxv.

* The Description.

Cupressus.

THE Cypres tree hath a thicke, straight, long stemme, vppon which growe many slender branches, the which do not spread abroad, but grow by in length towardes the toppe, so that Cypres tree is not brode, but narrow, growing to a great height. The barke of the Cypres tree is browne, the timber yellowishe, harde, thicke, and close, and when it is drie, of a pleasant smell, especially being set neare the fire. The Cypres tree hath no particuler leaues, but the branches in steede of leaues bringe forth short twigges greene and small, diuided againe into other smal twigges, the which be cut and supt in many places, as if they were set about with many small leaues. The fruite is rounde almost as bigge, as a pzone or plumme, the which being ripe doth open in diuers places, and hath in it a flat grayishe seede, the which is much despised of Emotes, Antes, or Dismissers.

* The Place.

The Cypres tree delighteth high mountaynes, and drie places. It will not lightly growe in lowe moyst places.

* The Time.

The leaues of Cypres be alwayes greene. The fruite is ripe in September euen at the beginning of winter.

* The Names.

This tree is called in Greeke *κωνδαριον*: in Latine, Cupressus: in Shops, Cypressus: in Englishe, Cypres, and Cypres tree: in frenche, Cypres: in high Douche, Cypressenbaum: in base Almaigne, Cypressenboom.

The fruite is called in Latine, Nuces Cupressi, Pilulae Cupressi, and of some Galbuli: in Shoppes, Nuces Cupressi: in English, Cypres Nuttes: in french, Noiz de Cypres.

* The Nature.

The fruite and leaues of Cypres are drie in the thirde degree, without any manifest heate, and astringent.

* The Vertues.

The fruite of Cypres taken into the body, stoppeth the laske & bloody fire, and is good against the spetting of blood, and all other issue of blood. The decoction of the same made with water hath the same vertue.

The Oyle in which the fruite or leaues of Cypres haue boyled, doth streng- then the stomacke, stayeth vomiting, stoppeth the belly, and all other fluxes of the same, and cureth the excoziation or going of, of the skinne from the secreete partes or members.



Cypres Nuttes cure them that are bursten and haue their guttes fallen into their coddies, to be layde to outwardly. The leaues haue the same vertue With the fruite of Cypres they cure and take away the corrupt flesh (called *Poippus*) growing in the Nose.

The same bruised with fat drie figges, doth cure the blāstinges of the genitals: and if ye put leuen thereto, it dissolueth and wasteth botches and boyles being laide thereupon.

The leaues of Cypres boyled in sweete wine, or Meade, doo helpe the strangurie, and issue of the bladder.

The same pounde very small, close by greene or newe woundes, and stop the blood of them being layde therevnto.

They be also with great profite, layde with parched barley meale, to wilde fire, Carboncles, and other hoate vlcers, and fretting sores.

The leaues and fruite of Cypres, layde to with vineger, make the heare blacke.

Of the Pew tree. Chap. lxxvi.

✱ The Description.

Taxus.



THE Ewe is a great high tree, remaining alwayes greene, it hath a great stemme, couered with a graye barke, that is clouen and scabbed or scalpe. The leaues be of a darke greene, long, & narrow like a fether, set ful of smal leaues, growing al alongst a stemme, opposite or standing right ouer one against another, whereof each leafe is narrow, and longer then the leaues of Rosemarie, otherwise not muche vnlyke. His fruite is faire rounde redde berries, somewhat bigger than whoytes, but els not much vnlike.

✱ The Place.

Ewe groweth in Arcadia, Italy, Spayne, fraunce, and Almaigne: also in the Forrest of Ardein. In time past it was planted in gardēs for Tamariske.

✱ The Time.

The fruite of Ewe is ripe in September.

✱ The Names.

This tree is called in Greke *σμίλαξ*, of Theophrastus *μύλαξ*: and after Galen *κάρκτος*, Cactus in Latine, Taxus: of the ignorant Apothecaries of this Countrie Tamariscus: in English, Ewe, or Pew: in Frenche, *Is* in high Douche, *Ibenbaum*: and accordingly in base Almaigne, *Ibenboom*.

✱ The Nature.

Ewe is altogether venemous, and against mans nature.

✱ The Danger.

Ewe is not profitable for mans body, for it is so hurtful and venemous, that if suche as do but onely sleepe vnder the shadowe thereof become sicke, and sometimes they die, especially whē it bloweth. In Gascoigne it is most dangerous.

If any eate the fruite, it will cause the laske, the Birdes that eate the berries, do either dye, or cast their fethers.

The ignorant Apothecaries of this Countrie, do vse the barke of this tree, in

seeds



steede of the barke of Tamarisk, by this we may wel perceiue, what wickednes the ignorant Apothecaries do daily comit by ministring of noughty hurtful medicines in steede of good to þ great perill & danger of the poore diseased people.

Of the Pine tree. Chap.lxxvij.

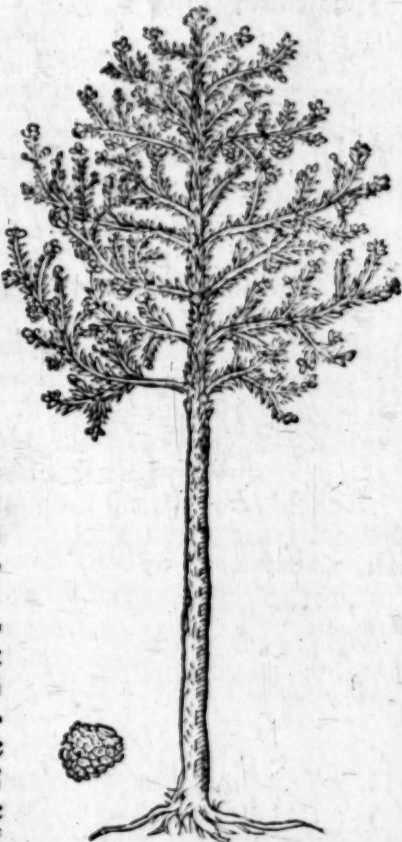
✠ *The Kindes.*

There be two sortes of Pine trees, as the noble Auncient Theophraste writeth, that is to say, the garden, and wilde Pine trees, there be also diuers sortes of the wilde Pine tree.

Pinus.

✠ *The Description.*

THE Pine tree is high & great with many branches at the toppe, parted into other round brāches, set round about with litle hard leaues & almost sharpe pointed or prickly, very straight or narrow, and of a greene whitish colour. The timber is red and heauy, & within about the harte, ful of sappe and liquoz. His fruite is great Bouleans or Bawles of a browne Chestnut colour (and are called Pine Apples) in which grow smal nuttes, wherein is a sweet white kernell, whiche is sometimes vled in medicine.



A The first kind of the wild Pine trees, is high, great, and thicke, and yet not so high as the tame or garden Pine. The branches be spread abroad, with long sharpe pointed leaues, the fruite is short and not hard, opening easily, and falling quickly.

B The second kind groweth not so high, neither is the stemme growing straight vp, but bringeth forth many branches sodainly frō the roote creeping by the ground, long, slender, & easily to be ployed or bente, insomuche that hereof they make Circles and hoopes for wine hogheades & tonnes, as the noble learned Matthiolus writeth. The fruite of this kinde is greater then the fruite of any of the other wilde Pine trees.

C The third kind groweth straight vp right, & waxeth great & high, yet not so high as the other wild Kindes. The branches of this do grow lyke the Pitche tree. The fruit is long & big, almost like the fruit of the Pitche tree, in the same is conteyned triangled small nuttes, like to the nuttes of the Pineapple, but smaller & britler, with a kernell of good taste, lyke the kernel of the tame Pine.

D The fourth kind hath a long hard fruite, the which will not open easily nor fall lightly from the tree.

E The fifth kinde hath small rounde nuttes, not much greater then Cypres nuttes, the whiche wil open and fall quickly.

From out of these trees commeth that liquoz called Rosen, especially from the wilde trees: and it runneth most comonly out of the barke, or from the timber, but sometimes also it is founde in the fruite or apples.

Frō these trees also cometh pitch both liquid & hard, þ which is drawē forth by burning of þ wood, as Theophrastus teacheth. The which maner of drawing or melting of Pitch, is yet vled in Candie, as Peter Selon writeth. ✠ *The*

✿ The Place.

- 1 The tame or garden Pine groweth in many places of Italy, Spayne, Grece, France, and England, in feedes and gardens, whereas it hath ben planted.
- 2 The wilde Pines grow vpon mountaynes, & some of them vpon the highest mountaynes, where as none other trees nor herbes doo growe, especially the first wilde kinde, the whiche is also founde in Douchlande, Liesland, Poland, and other colde regions.

✿ The Tyme.

The fruite or Pine apples, are ripe in September.

✿ The Names.

The Pine is called in Latine, Pinus: in Greeke not *πίτυς*, as diuers of our later writers do suppose, but *πύκη*, as it is euident by Virgils verse in his vij. booke of *Aeneidos*.

*Ipsa inter medias flagrantem feruida Pinum
Sustinet.* Where as is to be vnderstanded by *Flagrantem Pinum*, teda pinea, as *Seruius* writeth.

Ouidius in epistolis *Heroidum*.

Vt vidi, vt perij, nec notis ignibus ignibus arsi:

Ardet vt ad magnos pinea teda deos.

Item *fastorum* quarto.

Illic accendit geminas pro lampade Pinus.

Hinc Cereris sacris nunc quoq; teda datur.

Prudentius in hymno cerei pascalis.

Seu pinus piceam fert alimoniam.

By whiche verses one may knowe, that Teda commeth of the tree called in Latine Pinus, into the whiche, as *Theophrastus* writeth, *πύκη*, Peuce is translated: so that by this one may knowe that Pinus, and Peuce, is but one tree.

- 1 The tame or garden kinde is called in Greeke, *πύκη ἡμερῶν*: in Latine, Pinus satua: in English, the garden Pine: in French, *Pin*: in high Douch, *Hartzbaum*, and *kinholtz*: in base Almaine, *Pijnboom*.

- 2 The wilde kinde is called in Greeke *πύκη ἀγρία*: in Latine, Pinus syluestris, & *Pinaster*: in English, the wilde Pine: in French, *Pin sauvage*: in base Almaine, wilde *Pijnboom*: of the kindes of wilde Pine are those trees which be called in high Douch, *Kisserholtz*, *Forenholtz*, or *Fuerenholtz*, *Fichtenbaum*, &c.

The first wilde kinde is called in French, *Alene*, and *Elue* (as *Peter Belon* writeth) and it seemeth to be Pinus Tarentina, whereof *Plinie* writeth.

The seconde is called in Italian, *Mughi*: and it may be called in Greeke *ἡμαρπύκη*: in Latine, Humilis Pinus, or Pinus terrestris.

The thirde is called in some places, in the mountaynes betwixt Italy and Germanie, *Cembri*, & *Cirmoli*. This seemeth to be that (as *Peter Belon* writeth) whiche the French men call *Suisse*. This is not Sapinus, for Sapinus is the neather part of the stemme or tronke of the firre tree, as we shall write hereafter.

The fourth is muche lyke to that, whiche *Theophrastus* calleth in Greeke *πύκη ἰδέα*: in Latine, Pinus Idea. —

The fifth is called of *Theophrastus* *πύκη παραλία*, that is to say, in Latine, Pinus marina: in French, *Pin marin*.

The fruite of the Pine is called in Greeke *κωνίς*: in Latine, Conus, and Nux Pinea: in English, a Cone, or Pine Apple: in French, *Pomme de Pin*: in high Douch, *Zürbel*: in base Almaine, *Pijnappelen*.

The Nuttes which are found in the Pine apples, are called in Greeke *σφόδαροι*, and of Hippocrates *κογκάλοι*: in Latine, Nuces pineæ: in English, Pine apples bernels or Nuttes: in French, *Pignons*.

The

The hart or the middle of the timber which is full of liquoz, and being kindled or burned lyke a toztche is called in Greeke *ῥαῖς καὶ ῥάδιον*: in Latine, Teda: And when the whole tree, or inner substance thereof, is become so fat and full of liquoz, then Theophrastus saith, that it is changed into Teda: and then it dyeth bycause it is so full of fat or Oyle, euen lyke to a man or beast that is stuffed or rather stifled in grease and fat: and then are the said trees best, for the peelding or drawing forth of the Pitche. Wherefore they be muche deceiued, that take Teda to be a kinde of tree by it selfe, and do not rather knowe it to be a kinde of corruption or maladie, insident to the Pine tree.

✿ *The Nature.*

The barke of the Pine tree is drie and astringent, especially the scales of the Cones or apples, and the leaues be almost of the same complexion.

The kernell of the Nuttes is hoate and moyst, and somewhat astringent.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The scales of the Pine apple with the barke of the Pine tree, do stoppe the *A* laske, the bloody fire, and prouoke vyne, and the both of the same Drunken, hath the lyke propertie.

The same is also good against all scorchinges and burninges with fire, to be pounde with the lytarge of syluer and frankensence: and if there be some Copperas mixt therewith, it will cleanse and heale consuming or fretting sores.

The leaues of the Pine tree healeth greene woundes, & boyled in vineger, they swage the toothe ache.

The kernells of the Nuttes which are founde in the Pine apples, are good for the lunges, they cleanse the breast, and cause the steme to be spet out: also they nourish wel & ingender good blood, & for this cause they be good for suche as haue the cough, and begin to consume and drie away, in what sort soeuer they be taken.

This fruite also doth vnstop the liuer and the milt, mitigateth the sharpnesse of vyne, and therefore is good for them that are troubled with the grauell & the stone.

The vertues of the Rosen and Pitche, shalbe declared hereafter.

Of the Pitch tree. Chap. lxxxviii.

✿ *The Description.*

The Pitche tree is also of an indifferent bignesse and talle stature, but not so great as the Pine tree, and is alwayes greene lyke the Pine and firre trees, his timber or wood is nothing so red as the firre tree. It is also fat and Roseny, peelding Rosen of diuers sortes. The branches be harde and parted into other spraires, most commonly crosse wise, vpon whiche growe small greene leaues, not round about the branches, but by euery syde, one right ouer against another lyke to litle feathers. The fruit is smaller then the fruit of the Pine tree.

✿ *The*



In burning of this wood there floweth out Pitch, euen lyke as out of the Pine tree, as witnesseth Dioscorides.

✱ *The Place.*

This tree groweth in many places of Grece, Italie, France, and Germany.

✱ *The Tyme.*

The fruite of this tree is also ripe in September.

✱ *The Names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *πίτυς*: in Latine, *Picea*: in high Douche, *Kot thannen*, and *Kot dannebaum*, that is to say, the red firre tree: and accordingly in neather Douchlande, it is called *Roode Denneboom*.

That *Pitys* and *Picea*, are but one kinde of tree, Scribonius Largus doth sufficiently declare who in the C.C. Composition writeth after this manner. *Resina pituinæ, id est, ex picea arbore.*

✱ *The Nature and Vertues.*

The leaues, barke, fruite, kernelles or nuttes of this tree, are almost of the same nature, vertues, and operations, as the leaues, barks, fruite, & kernels of the Pyne tree.

Of Rosen that commeth out of the Pine and Pitch trees.

Chap. lxxxix.

✱ *The Kindes.*

1 The Rosen that runneth out of the Pine & Pitch trees is of three sortes, bysides the Pitch, which we will describe by it selfe in the next Chapter.

The one floweth out by force of the heate of the Sonne in the sommer time, from the wood or timber when it is broken or cut, but especially when it is cut.

2 The other is found both vpon and betwixt the barke of the Pine & Pitch trees, and most commonly where as it is clouen or hurt.

3 The thirde kinde groweth betwixt the scales of the fruite.

✱ *The Names.*

All the Kindes of Rosen are called in Greeke *ῥητίνη*: in Latine, *Resina*: in English, *Rosen*: in Frenche, *Resine*: in Douche, *Herst*.

1 The first kinde is called in Greeke *ῥητίνη ὑγρὰ*: in Latine, *Resina liquida*: in shops of this Countrey, *Resina Pini*: in base Almaine, *Rijnshen*, or *mozuwen Herst*, that is to say, liquid Rosen.

Of this kind is that Rosen called of the Ancients in Greke *ῥητίνη κολοφώνια*: *Resina Colophonia*, whiche was so called, bycause in time past they brought it from Colophon (a Citie of Ionia in Grece, where was the temple of Apollo, called *Clarius*, and Homer the famous Poet was bozne.) But now the ignorant Apothecaries, in y^e steede therof doe vse a kind of drie Pitch to the great hurt of them that are greued.

Of this sort is also the Rosen which the Brabanders do cal *Spiegelherst*, the which is molten with the Sonne in sommer, and remayneth drie, and may be made into powder: some call it *Resina arida*, that is to say, drie Rosen, yet this is not *Resina arida* of the Ancientes.

2 The seconde Rosen is called in Greeke *ῥητίνη ξηρά*: in Latine, *Resina arida*: but that whiche sweateth out of the Pine tree, is called in Greeke *ῥητίνη πικνὴ*: *Resina picea*: and that whiche commeth out of the Pitch tree, *ῥητίνη πικνὴ*, *Resina picea*, and *Resina picæ*, of some *Spagas*, as witnesseth Plinie.

These two Kindes of Rosen, and also the drie Rosen that sweateth out of the firre tree, are now a dayes without discretion, sold in shops for great incense,
and

and is called of the ignorant Apothecaries Thus, of some Garipot, and they call the right incense Olibanum, not knowing how that Olibanum, which is called in Greeke *Λιβαν*, and Thus, be but one thing.

- 3 The thirde Rosen is called *Ρατίνη Στροβιλίνη*, Resina strobilina, this kinde vntill this time hath bene vnknewen in shoppes.

✱ *The Nature.*

All the kindes of Rosen are hoate and drie, of a clensing & scouring nature.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Rosen doth clense and heale newe woundes, therefore the same is for the most part mengled with the all oymntmentes and emplaysters, that serue for newe woundes.

It softeneth hard swellings, and is comfortable to bruised partes of mem bers, being applyed or layde to with oyles and oymntmentes agreeable.

Of Pitche and Tarre. Chap. xc.

✱ *The Kindes.*

There be two sortes of Pitche: the one moyst, and is called liquid Pitche: the other is hard & dry, they do both run out of the Pine and Pitche trees, and of certayne other trees, as the Cedar, Turpentine, and Larche trees by burning of the wood and tymber of the same trees as apparteyneth, and as it hath bene before expressed.

✱ *The Names.*

Pitche is called in Greeke *πίσα*: in Latine, Pix: in frenche, Poix: in Douche, Peck.

- 1 The liquid Pitche is called in Greeke *πίσα υγρή*: in Latine, Pix liquida: in Brabant, Teer: in frenche, Poix de Bourgogne: in Englishe, Tarre.

- 2 The drie Pitche is called in Greke *ἐνρά πίσα, παλιμπίσα, καὶ πίσα ἐνρά*: in Latine, Pix arida: in shoppes, Pix naualis: in English, Ship Pitche, or Stone Pitche: in frenche, Poix seche: in base Almaine, Steenpeck.

✱ *The Nature.*

Pitche is hoate and drie in the second degree, and of meetely subtile partes, but the stone Pitche is dryest, the liquid Pitche or Tarre is the hoater and of more subtil partes.

✱ *The Vertues.*

Liquid Pitche (as witnesseth Dioscorides and Galen) taken with honie, it doth clense the brest and is good to be licked in of those that haue the hoynesse of breath, whose brest is stuffed with corrupt matter.

It mollifieth and ripeth all harde swellings, and is good to annoynt the necke against the Squinancie or swelling of the throte. To be short, it is good to be put into softening playsters, anodines whiche take away payne & griefe, and maturatiues or riping medicines.

Layde to with Barley meale, it suppleth and softeneth the hardnesse of the C matrix and fundement.

Liquid Pitche mingled with Sulphur (or quicke Brimstone) representeth fretting vlcers and the noughtie scab, & foule scurffe, & if that salt be put thereto, it is good to be layd vpon the bytinges & stinginges of Serpentes and Vipers.

It cureth the riftes and clouen chappes, that happen to the hands, feete, and fundement, to be layde thereunto.

If it be pownded very small with the fine powder of Frankensence it healeth f holowe vlcers or fistulas, filling them vp with flesh.

The stone or drie Pitche, hath the same vertue as the liquid Pitche, but not so strong: but it is better, and apter to glew together woundes, as Galen saith.

The sixth Booke of
Of the Firre tree. Chap. xci.

✱ The Description.

Abies Firre.

THE Firre tree is great, high, & long, euer greene, growyng muche hygher then the Pine and Pitche trees. The stem is very euen or straight, plaine beneath, & without ioyntes, but with ioyntes and knoppes aboue, vpon whiche ioyntes grow the branches bearing leaues almost lyke Cwe, but smaller. The fruite is lyke to the Pine apple, but smaller and narrower, not hanging downe as þ Pine apple, but growing right vpward. With the timber of this tree they make Mastes for shippes, postes, and rayles for diuers other purposes.

B Fro out of the barke of þ young Firre tree is gathered a faire liquid Rosen, cleare & through shyning as the learned Matthiolus, and Peter Belon haue written, which is bitter and aromatical, in taste almost lyke to Citron pilles, or the barks of Lemons codited.

C Also there is founde vpon this tree a Rosen or dry white gumme, lyke as there is founde vpon the Pine and Pitche trees, the whiche is solde for Thus, that is to say francense, and so is esteemed of the common sorte.

✱ The Place.

The firre tree groweth vpon mountaynes: & is not only founde in Grece, Italy, Spayne, and Fraunce, but in Pruse, Pomeran, Licklande, and diuers other places of Germanie.

✱ The Names.

This tree is called in Greeke *ἰατρὴ*: in Latine, Abies: in Englishe, Firre: in frenche, *Sapin*: in high Douche, *Weiß Thannen*, and *Weiß Dammendaum*: in base Almaigne, *Wirte Denneboom*, and *Hastboom*.

The lower part of the stem of this tree whiche is without knots or ioyntes, is called in Latine, *Sapinus*, and the vpper part whiche is full of ioyntes and knottes, is called *Fusterna*, as witneseth not onely Plinie, but also Vitruuius in his seconde booke of Architecture, or buyldinges.

23 The liquid and cleare Rosen, running out of the barke of the young trees is called of the later wyters *ἰατρὴν τῆς ἰατρῆς*: *Lachryma abietis*, *Lachryma abiegna*, and of some *Abiegna resinaliquida*, and *Abiegnum oleum*: In Italian, *Lagrino*: in Shoppes of this Countrie, *Terebinthina veneta*, and is solde for the right Turpentine: in English, *Turpentine of Venice*: in french, *Terebinthine de Venise*: in base Almaigne, *Veneetische Terebenthijn*, there be some that thinke this Rosen to be *ἰατρὴν τῆς ἰατρῆς*, *Oleaola resina* of Dioscorides.



The

The drie white Rosen, is called *resina abiegna*, and is also solde C in Shoppes for Thus, and Garipot, lyke the drie Rosen of the Pine tree.

¶ The Nature.

The barke, as also the drie gumme or Rosen of this tree, are in nature and vertues, lyke to the barke and drie Rosen of the Pine tree, sauving that they be somewhat more aygre, and clensing.

The liquid or cleare Rosen, is hoate and drie in the seconde degree, and by cause of his aygre or sharpe qualitie, it hath a digestiue and clensing nature.

¶ The Vertues.

The cleare liquid Rosen of the firre tree, taken about the waight of halfe an ounce, looseth the belly & driueth forth hoate cholerique humours: it doth cleanse and mundifie the hurt kidneyes, prouoketh vrine, and driueth forth the stone and grauel, and is good to be receiued oftentimes of such as are troubled with the gowte.

The same taken with Nutmegge and Sugar in quantitie of a nut, cureth the strangurie, and is very good against the excoziations, and going of, of the skinne, or flure of the secrete partes.

It is also excellent for all greene or fresh woundes, especially the woundes of the head, for it healeth and clenseth very muche.

Of the Larche or Larix tree. Chap. xxiij.

¶ The Description.

Larix.

The Larix tree is great and thicke, spreading abroad his slender boughes or branches, whiche are very plyat or limmer. The timber is reddish, thicke, waightie, and very hard, insomuch as fire cannot do it much harme, except it be burned in y^e furnis with other wood like chalke or white stone. The barke of this tree is smooother, then y^e barke of the firre tree. The leaues be greene, and small ragged, growing thicke together in tuftes lyke tasselles, and do fall of at the comming of winter. The fruit is like to Pine apples, sauving that it is muche smaller, and not muche greater then Cypres Nuttes.

From this tree commeth forth a liquoz, Rosen, or gumme, whiche is softe, moyst, whitish, and darke, in substance lyke hony of Athens, as Aitruinius writeth.

There groweth in this kinde of trees a kinde of Mushrome or Taddstoole, that is to say, a funguse excrecence, called Agaricus, or Agarick, the whiche is a precious medicine and of great vertue. The best Agarick is that, which is whitest, very light, brittle, and open or spongiuous. That which is otherwise, that is to say, blacke, thicke, close, clammy, and waightie, is not meete for medicine, but vnholesome and venemous.



✠ The Place.

This tree groweth in Lombardie, alongst by the riuer Padus, and in Sicilia plentifully.

✠ The Tyme.

This tree hath newe leaues at the beginning of the spring time. The fruite is ripe in September.

✠ The Names.

This tree is called in Greeke *λάριξ* in Latine, Larix: in some Shoppes, Larga: in high Douche, Lerchenbaum: in base Almaine, Lorckenboom.

The Rosen of this tree is called in Greeke *ῥητίνη λαρικίνη, ἢ λάριξ* in Latine, Resina laricea, and Resina larigna: in Shoppes, Terebinthina, not without error, also in Douche it is called, Termenthiin, or Terbenthijn, that is to say, Terebinthin, or Turpentyne, & this is the common Turpentyne that we haue, whiche should rather be called Larche Rosen, or Larche Turpentyne.

The spongie excreffence whiche is founde in the Larche tree, is called in Greeke *ἀγαρίκον* in Latine, Agaricum: in Shoppes, Agaricus: of some, Medicina familiae: in Englishe, Agarik: in frenche, *Agaric*.

✠ The Nature.

The Larche tree, his leaues, fruite, barke, and kernell, are of temperature almost lyke to the Pine and Firre trees, but not althing so vertuous, neyther yet so strong.

The Rosen of this tree is hoate and drie lyke the other Rosens, but it doth mundifie and cleanse better then the rest.

Agarick is hoate in the first degree, and drie in the seconde.

✠ The Vertues.

The Rosen of the Larche, or Larix trees, is as good as any of the other Rosens, to be put into oyntmentes and implasters, to glewe together, cleanse and heale woundes.

To be licked in with hony it cleanseth the breast, and looseth the belly, prouoketh vrine, and driueth out the stone and grauell, to be taken inwardly: to be short, it is of facultie very lyke to the right Turpentine, and may be vsed for the same, as Galen writeth, lib. de medicamentis secundum genera.

Agarick taken about the weight of a dramme, purgeth the belly from colde climie steme, and other grosse and raw humours, whiche charge and stoppe the brayne, the sinewes, the lunges, the breast, the stomacke, the liuer, the splene, the kidneies, the matrix, or any other the inwarde partes.

Agarick is good against the payne and swimming of the head, the falling euill, and the impostumes of the brayne, to be taken with Syrupe Acetosus.

It is good against the shortnesse of breath called Asthma, & hard continuall cough or inueterate cough, it is good also for suche as haue taken falles, & are bruised or squatte or hurt, or bursten inwardly, to be dronken in honyed wine when one hath no feuer, and with honyed water in a feuer.

It is also giuen with great profite, sodden in sweete wine to suche as haue the Tylicke and consumption, and to them that spet and cast forth blood, when they loose their bellies, or go to the stoole.

It openeth the stoppings of the liuer, and kidneies, and preuaileth much against the Jaundise, and suche as are euill coloured, for it putteth away the noughtie colour, and restozeth the faire naturall colour.

If it be taken with vineger, it openeth and cureth the stopping and hardnesse of the melt or splene.

The same taken drie without any liquoz, dooth strengthen and comfort the weak

weake and feeble stomacke, it cureth the wamblings of the stomacke, and the lower belching out of the same, causing good digestion.

Agarick is a good medicine agaynst olde feuers, for to purge the body, and against wormes: it is also very profitably put into medicines, that are giuen against poyson or venome.

✱ *The Danger.*

Agarick is of slowe operation, and taken into great a quantitie, it feebleth the inwardes partes.

✱ *The Remedy.*

Agarick is corrected, to be giuen either with Ginger, Sal gеме, but chiefly with Orimell.

Of Turpentine tree. Chap. xciiij.

✱ *The Description.*

The Turpentine tree in some places is but shorte and bafe: and in some places it wareth great and high, as Theophrastus writeth. It hath long leaues consisting of many other leaues like to Baye leaues, growing one agaynst an other alongst by one stem. The flowers be smal & reddish growing togither lyke grapes, afterward there come small rounde berries at the first greene, but afterward reddish, and when they be ripe, they be blacke, clammy, or fat, and of a pleasant sauour. The rootes be long and growe deepe in the grounde, the timber is faire, blacke and thicke.

Out of this tree issueth the right Turpentine, the whiche is faire and cleare, thicker, then the liquid Rosen, whiche is gathered fro the barke, of the firre tree.

✱ *The Place.*

The Turpentine groweth plentifully in Syria, especially about Damascus, where as it wareth very great: it is also found in Greece, and in some places of Italie and Languedocke.

✱ *The Time.*

The Turpentine tree flowreth in the spring time, and is ripe about the end of sommer, euen with the grapes.

✱ *The Names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *ῥεσιν*: in Latine, Terebinthus: in Englishe, Turpentine tree: in frenche, Terebinthe: in base Almaigne, Terebinthijn boom: and of the Arabian Physitions, Albotin.

The fruite is called of Auicen, Granum viride.

The gumme of Rosen is called in Greeke *ῥεσιν*: in Latine, Resina Terebinthina: of Auicen Gluten albotin: vnkownen in shops of this countrie.

U b iij

✱ *The*



✿ *The Nature.*

The leaues & barke of the Turpentine tree are hoate and drie in the seconde degree (especially being wel dried) they be also astringent.

The fruite is hoate and drie in the thirde degree.

The Rosen of this Turpentine, is hoate in the second degree, but not ouer-muche drying: also it is clensing.

✿ *The Vertues.*

The leaues and barke of the Turpentine tree, do stoppe the spetting forth of blood, the bloody fluxe, and womens flowers. To conclude they be of power lyke to Acatia, and the leaues and barke of Lentiscus or the Masticke tree, if they be taken in lyke manner.

The fruite of this tree prouoketh vrine, stirreth vp fleshy lust, and is good against the bitinges of the feelde Spider, to be dronken in wine.

The Rosen of this tree whiche is the right Turpentine, looseth the belly, openeth the stoppings of the liuer and melt of spleene: it clenseth the kidneies, prouoketh vrine, and driueth out grauel taken in the quantitie of a Walnut, as Auicenn writeth.

Turpentine in a lectuarie with hony, clenseth the breast and the lunges, rideth flemes, and causeth the same to be spet out.

Turpentine is also good against the wilde scurffe, and euilsauoured mange. Cneise & chappes or cliftes of the face: And it is much occupied in all emplaisters that serue to make smooth and soften.

Turpentine mingled with oyle and hony, is good to be dropped into the eares, against the matter running out of the same.

Lentiscus.

Of Lentiske / or Masticke tree. Chap. xciiij.

✿ *The Description.*

THE Lentiske tree in some places is of a reasonable bignesse and stature, lyke to a tree of a meane life: & in some places it putteth forth diuers springs or shutes from the roote lyke as the Hesel: the leaues which remaine alwayes greene, are lyke to the leaues of the Turpentine & Ashe tree, many growing together alongst one stemme, but smaller then Turpentine leaues, of a darke greene colour and thicke. The barke is tough and plyant. The fruite is rounde, & groweth in clusters like the fruite of Turpentine.

Out of the Lentiske tree cometh forth the noble and excellent gumme or Rosen called Masticke; the whiche is not liquid, neither growing together as the other



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✠ *The Place.*

The Lentiske tree groweth abundantly in the Ile of Chios, whereas it is very wel husbanded and trimmed, for the Masticke whiche commeth from it: it is founde also in Italy, and certayne other Regions, but it yeeldeth very little or no Masticke at all.

* *The Names.*

This tree is called in Greeke *Χῖος*: in Latine, *Lentiscus*: in Engliſhe, the *Lentiſke*, or *Maſtiche tree*: in French, *Lentisque*, and *Maſlix*: in Douche, *Maſtirboom*.

The gumme of Rosen is called in Greeke $\rho\alpha\tau\iota\kappa\eta\ \chi\lambda\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\kappa\iota\ \mu\alpha\sigma\iota\kappa\eta$: in Latine, Refina Lentiscina, and Mastiche: in Shoppes, Mastix.

The Nature.

The leaues & barke of the Lentiske tree are of a meane or temperate heate, and are drie in the seconde degree, and somewhat astringent: and of the same temperature is the Masticke or gumme.

✻ *The Vertues.*

The leaues and barke of the Lentiske or Masticke tree stoppe the common laske, the bloody fire, the spetting of blood, the pissing of blood, the fluxe of the mother, and al other fluxe of blood: they be also good agaynst the falling downe of the mother and fundement.

The Masticke is also good against the spitting of blood, the common laske, the bloody fluxe, the inordinate fluxe of the Matrix, and all other issue of blood proceeding from any parte of the body whatsoever.

Mallick is very goodd for the stomacke, for it strengtheneth the same, and stayeth vomiting, swaging all the payne and greefe of the same, and reuiueth the appetite whiche was dulled.

The same holden in the mouth and chewed bypon, dooth drie and comfort the brayne, stayeth the falling downe of humours, and maketh a sweete breath.

They vse to rubbe the teeth with Masticke, to whiten the same, and to fasten them that be loose, and to comfort the iawes or gummes whiche be loose and weake.

The ende of the sixth and last parte of the Historie
of Plantes.

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Rat oz frayle Rubhe ibid.		Small Shouthenwood ib.		Thozne hjoome	662	The common whyn	ib.
Wilde Rubhe 671 Rye 459		Showfenill	198	White Thozne	698	Wilde yellow lotus	497
		Shorthistell	585	Thozne grape	681	Sweete williams	156
		Spanish hjoome	666	Thozne bore	700	Wilde williams	157
Saffron	117	Spanish oz canary seide	465	Blache Thozne	711	Willow herbe	74
Bastard Saffron	31	Spearwurt	340	Thozow ware	137	Withywinde	393
Wede a wild Saffron	367	Single Spelt	458	Thozow leafe	ibid.	Withy oz willow	743
Wilde bastard Saffron	511	Spelt oz Scia	455	Throtwurt	172	Woodbine	391
Sagapennum	306	Sperage	474.612	Spurge time	363	Woodhows / oz woodjow	
Sage a of his comd sage	151	Sperhawke herbe	567	Dogges Tongue	11	wel 140	Woodlozel 503
Sage of Jerusalem	125	Sperwurt 415	Spier 514	Houndes Tongue	ibid.	woodwaxen	667
Wood and wilde Sage	153	Sprike and Lauender	165	Sheepes Tongue	9	woolfes clawe	414
Saligot	516	Spinache	556	Stone hartes Togue	406	woyne graffe	114
Salomons scale	103	Spode oz large Splene		Tongue herbe	675	woynwood	5
Salt wozt 116	Spier 578	wozt	406	Tonguewozt	ibid.	Sea woynwood	ibid.
Sanamunda	114	Wilde oz rough Splene		Tongue blade	ibid.	Lauender woynwood	6
Sanicle oz Shanshell	119	wozt 407	Spoonewozt 114	Tongue Laurel	676	Rarrowe leaued woyme	
Great Sanicle	140	Spourgewozt	196	Tozches	110	wood ibid. wulley	110
Sharapins stones	212	Spourge and of all his		Water Tozche	513	Woune wurt	44
Sharocoll	311	kinde 361	Spurrie 56	Tozmetit 24	Coznecol 61	S. Peters wurt	ibid.
Sharrasines Comfery	141	Squilla 646	Squinat 511	Towne Cresses	613	Wpdonwyle	169
Sharrasines confound ibid.		Stachis	157	Towne kars	ibid.	Wlancrupt	351
Shazpion	215	Standelwozt	213	Wate Trefopl	501	Wenus bath oz Bason	312
Bastard Shazpion	115.116	Unuche Stadergrasse	114	Sea Trefoly	49	Wenus heare 409	Wers 651
Red a Shyzian Shazpio	115	Standergrasse	113.115	Common Trefoye	495	Meruayne oz Maruyn	117
Thre leaued Shazpion	115	Stannerwozt	80	Medowe Trefoye	ibid.	Violets	143
Shazpio royal oz noble	116	Starre of Hierusalem	167	Sweet Trefoye	496	Warche Violet	ibid.
Shawe Sumach	691	Golden Stechados	89	Wilde yellow Trefopl	497	Garneske Violets	152
Shuin tree	765	Starrwurt	36	Hoyned Trefoye oz	cla	Damaske Violets	153
Commogardé Shauozie	112	Stichwurt	505	uer	500	Marianes Violets	174
Shomer Shauozie	ibid.	Stone-brake	188	Spanish Trefopl	ibid.	Theophyastus white Wio	
Winter Shauozie	110	Great stone croppe	114	Stinking Trefoye	501	let 116	Wilde Wine 124
Sauce alone	619	Stone hoze	115	Pitche Trefoye	ibid.	Wincertorich 117	Wiozne 185
Saxifrage	126	Strophes byll	47	The right Trefoye	ibid.	The garden oz manured	
Golden and white Saxi-		Strangleweede	664	Tree Trefoly	716	Wine oz grape	651
frage 128	Scabious 109	Strangle tare	ibid.	Tree Tithymall	361	Small wild Wetchings	423
Schabwozt	316	Strawberie tree	718	Culpa oz Tulipa	119	Unfluoric Camomil	185
Schaleferne	408	Strawberie oz Strawberry		Wefues Turbith rapia	114	Wianke Wefine	517
Schamonie 396	Scordid 111	plant 81	Loufe Strife 74	Shrapions Turbith	364	Douche branch Wefine	518
Scorpion wurt	61	Stubwurt	503	Turkish coze	464		
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 155. n/561. d/591. d/621. b/623. b/631. b/698. a/717. d.
Beginning of impostumes of Inflammations / 719. h/
 745. e/756. a/757. a.
For ache of payne in the Joyntes/ wits haue ben before
broken/10. e/104. e/111. e/131. a.
For the partes beyng out of Joynt/331. m/514. a.
To helpe and cure the Itche of leucine/117. e/355. e/
 371. b/377. e/383. l/551. e/560. b.
To the Itche of priue members/115. g.

B

Kill the body/176. g.
To heale broken or hollowe thybes/513. b.
The Ringed cupll of harde swelling about the throte/
 162. d/170. e/187. a/304. e/507. g/537. d/539. e/580. l/571. e
 634. b/636. e/647. h/719. p.
Ulcerations and hurtes of the Kidneyes/139. b/144. a/
 144. b/181. b/197. d/775. a.
Hurtfull to the Kidneyes/112. l/130. a.
To mundifie and cense the Kidneyes/189. a/304. g.
Stopping and paine of the Kidneyes/17. a/51. a/80. b/
 91. d/101. b/111. a/170. e/191. e/199. b/319. a/337. a/331. b/
 399. a/400. a/446. b/479. e/499. l/510. d/538. a/544. a/
 576. b/578. 580. a/601. e/604. a/606. b/608. b/611. b/616. b/

612. b/615. a/631. e/695. a/705. b/711. b/712. d/717. e/731. d/
 741. e/761. a/776. g/771. e.
To drye away knatted/ or gnatted/ 35. g/75. d.

L

L Ameneffe/310. b.
To stoppe the laste/113. a/33. a/57. e/64. a/81. a/84. a
 85. a/86. a/96. b/101. a/104. b/107. b/117. a/110. a/144. a/
 162. a/181. a/106. b/113. d/130. a/141. e/161. a/171. a/171. b/
 176. b/185. e/189. a/406. a/415. e/433. e/460. a/487. b/
 491. a/501. a/511. a/550. e/564. b/569. a/577. l/584. b/605. b/
 651. e/651. b/657. e/660. a/661. e/699. a/677. f/684. b/
 685. a/691. a/698. a/700. a/707. g/708. a/710. a/713. b/711. e/716. a/717. a/719. a/739. e/745. a/
 e/746. g/767. a/771. a.
To stoppe laste commyng of cholericke humours/
 683. e.

For them that are Leane/ and vnusty/616. e.
To make them Leane that are grosse and fat/749. e.
To heale legges of armes that be broken/751. b.
For loyes that runne in the Legges/107. a.
The lethargie/ or the sleeping and forgetful sicknesse/
 161. q/199. d/310. d/610. h.
Cause the Lethargie/433. h/482. l.
Good for Lafer and Lepet/142. e/142. b/361. d/381. l/386. b/
 449. b/610. m/632. n/719. e/751. e.
Cause Leper/482. l.

Chappes of the Lippes/706. e.
For Lice and nitte/89. b/329. h/551. g/616. e/638. h.
To drye away Lice from the head/ apparell/ and body/
 371. d/677. e/765. e.
Inflammation of the Liuer/7. p/39. a/111. a/142. a/149. b/
 170. a/411. a/444. b/671. d/681. e/694. e/706. a.
To strengthen the Liuer/57. a/23. d/358. a/510. e/540. b/
 546. b/656. a/735. a/761. a.
Hurtfull to the Liuer/375.
Stoppe the Liuer/705. a/737. a.
For stopping of the Liuer/12. b/31. e/34. e/55. a/57. a/71. b/
 80. a/84. e/93. d/113. b/114. e/141. b/151. e/158. a/166. a/
 170. e/171. b/191. e/317. g/120. a/331. e/338. b/349. a/377. e
 398. a/400. a/408. a/409. b/411. b/437. a/446. b/479. e/
 481. b/532. a/546. b/551. l/564. e/578. b/601. e/606. b/616. b/
 618. b/651. h/655. a/656. a/681. b/617. g/691. e/
 710. e/711. b/710. e/712. b/735. a/747. a/749. h/763. a/
 771. e/776. g/778. e.

The payne of the Loppes/10. b.
To encrease Loue/601. b.
Inflammation of the Lunges/114. a/149. b/145. b/711. b.
To cense the Lunges/149. b/194. d/312. b/338. d/143. a/
 311. a/481. a/694. a.
Roughnesse of the Lunges/118. e/121. a/715. e.
For the dysselle and harmes of the Lunges/17. e/79. a/
 81. d/84. e/110. a/111. e/114. b/139. d/146. b/161. h/166. b/
 604. a/641. e/694. e/710. e/711. b/718. e/723. a/735. a/771. d.
 778. d.
Bodyly Lust/ vide fleschly desyre.
To take away al inordinate Lustes of bayne longinges
 of women with childe/651. b.

W

A Garne Madnesse/101. g/347. a/351. a.
Waxe Madnesse/428. l.
Poyson hurtfull to the Liuer/ and helth the body/110. d/
 411. a/415. a/430. a/431. h/433. h/438. h/447. a/448. e/
 451. a/451. e/768. a.
Blake Markes commyng out of stynes of beating/
 117. e/135. e/138. l/149. g/161. e/170. g/171. e/174. e/154. l/
 365. e/383. h/384. b/392. b/555. n/559. n/580. b/581. d/432. e/
 618. m/629. e/731. e.
To take away Markes with hoate irons/411. e.
To take away Markes of the smallpoxes and Meles/
 331. l.
Mundifie the Matrix/104. b/314. b/318. a/676. d.
To close vp the Matrix/151. b/770. e/771. b.

772. a windmelle

A Table of the Nature,

Windmilke in the Matrix/174. A/602. B.
 Blakinges and windmilke of the Matrix of Mother/
 42. A/111. M/31. G/161. B.
 Good for the payne of the Matrix of mother/14. B/19. D
 31. D/38. D/71. E/111. D/121. E/191. B/319. A/321. G/443. E/450.
 A/657. E/712. D.
 Detrell the Matrixe in his naturall place that is risen
 out/12. B/104. A/676. E/681. A/701. E/715. I/779. A
 Suffocation of the strangling of the Mother of Ma-
 trix/11. A/187. E/170. D/174. E/194. A/199. D/306. G/306. G/
 307. E/318. E/321. N/601. D/610. G.
 For stopping of hardnesse of the Mother of Matrix/
 19. E/101. B/142. D/315. B/327. G/331. I/145. E/146. E/180. D/
 318. E/491. D/6/301. A/519. A/558. A/641. E/660. E/691. G.
 Agaynst Melancholic/11. A/10. A/84. E/148. E/229. E/241. A/
 160. A.
 Members that are waken dead/691. E.
 Mollifie harde and stiffe Members/691. E/739. H.
 Shynking of any Member/327. A/691. E.
 To warme all cold partes of Members/161. E.
 Swollen Members/97. G/101. E/102. E.
 Dislocation of displacing Members out of ioynt/61. E/
 194. E/101. E/111. B/115. E/190. B/511. D/651. D/686. E.
 To moyste and take away a Member/451. B.
 To strengthen and comfort the Memorie/40. B/178. B/
 264. B/186. D/513. A.
 To cause a man to be glad and Mery/11. A/111. H/146. H.
 Agaynst Idelsel/17. B/117. E/712. E.
 To cause plenty of Milke in womens breasts/10. E/49.
 A/111. A/169. D/171. A/171. E/178. A/479. A/505. B/573. E/
 577. N/582. G/599. H.
 To cause hven to peeble stoe of Milke/56. A.
 To dry Milke in womens breasts/71. A/257. G.
 For clustered or clustered Milke in womens breasts/
 421. H.
 Open the Milt and Splene/148. A.
 Wash the swelling of inflammation of the Milt/198. A/
 444. B/518. E/611. D.
 For the payne and stopping of the Milt of Splene/191. E
 261. E/191. E/407. A/479. E/481. B/551. I/578. B/580. E/665. A/
 677. B/680. A/681. H/489. G.
 Diminish the Milt/621. B.
 Hardnesse of the Milt of Splene/11. E/19. A/18. D/80. A/
 111. A/111. A/110. B/151. E/111. B/155. A/211. E/134. E/134. A/106.
 A/301. D/306. D/307. G/308. D/114. B/161. B/171. E/381. D/
 319. E/199. A/401. B/403. A/406. A/407. A/408. A/409. B/491.
 E/518. A/500. H/599. I/601. E/614. E/677. A/611. E/716. I/
 717. B/731. B/747. A/748. A/761. A/771. E/776. H/778. E.
 Agaynst hoate and harde impostumes of the Mother/
 111. A/37. B/441. E/498. A/570. G/581. E/584. E/691. E/
 771. E.
 For the rising vp of the Mother/149. A.
 To keepe cloth and garment from Mother/5. I/89. E/
 106. D/143. D/873. A/765. E.
 Agaynst the old blcers and greunances of the Mouth/
 11. B/11. D/42. E/81. A/84. E/81. B/86. E/91. I/110. D/117. A/117.
 113. E/119. D/119. A/114. E/121. E/127. E/116. E/179. G/
 341. A/354. H/403. B/417. D/607. B/601. E/616. B/690. A/707.
 H/715. D/718. I/731. E/730. E/748. H.
 Imende sinking of the Mouth/42. E/81. B/115. A/141. E/
 371. D/503. B/505. B.
 Against blcers of young chyldrens Mouthes/734. A.
 For the Murren of hogges of Swines/315. D.

A

To dry vp Nature and seede of generation/71. A/121. E
 11. G/301. E/773. E/147. E.
 To encrease the seede of generation/ of Nature/705. B
 749. B.
 For the going out of the Nature/104. D/137. E/199. I.
 For the Nature of young chylden/491. B.
 Agaynst growing about the roote of the Nipples/321. H
 For corrupt euill Nipples of handes & feete/31. E/70. E

81. E/104. B/158. E/430. A/487. H.
 For the harde impostumes of the Necke/ of kings euill/
 70. A/172. A/158. E/481. B/507. B.
 Cause the Necking/142. D.
 Cause the Rose bleede/110. I/652. B.
 Take away stanche of smell of the Rose/101. A.
 Stanche Rose bleeding/33. D/75. E/49. E/101. E/130. I/161. E
 171. E/411. A/440. B/641. E.
 To open the conductes of the Rose/16. B.
 To heale the superfluous flesh growing in the Rose-
 chyilles called Polypus/404. E/762. D.

D

Good fodder to fat Orff/421. E/751. G/759. E.

P

Agaynst members taken with the Pausie/166. B/10.
 Agaynst the Pausie/199. E/301. B/306. B/310. B/391.
 B/620. B.
 Bring on cause the Pausie/433. H.
 To take away Parbraile/ of stay vomiting/11. E/84. E/
 91. A/111. D/170. D/191. H/481. G/510. A/672. B/683. D/707. G
 711. A/717. B/767. B/779. E.
 Good for Parbrake and wambling of the stomache of
 women with childe/651. I.
 To swage all Paynes/441. A/450. D/1.
 Inwarde Paynes/413. E/441. A.
 To dissolue Pestilent Carboncles/300. A/307. H/305. E/
 421. E/531. I.
 To lay vpon Phlegmons/142. E.
 For suche as haue the Phtisic/ of consumption/191. A.
 Cause to Disswell/127. A/711. D.
 Agaynst the hoate Pisse/14. A/15. B/171. A/181. B/408. B/
 711. E.
 For them that can not Pisse/ but by dropses/12. D/20. B
 217. E/235. A/141. N/674. A/711. D.
 To preferue from the Plague/ or infection of the Pe-
 stilence/197. E/617. D/704. A/761. B.
 Agaynst the Plague and Pestilent Feuers/11. A/84. A/
 110. A/117. A/154. D/172. B/161. B/187. E/197. A/300. A/335. B.
 341. A/491. D/530. E/553. E/704. A.
 Agaynst Pleuresie/114. A/119. A/142. B/138. D/305. I/399. A/
 for great or French Pockes/11. B/14. B/44. B/63. E/
 111. A/411. E/717. A.
 Agaynst weakenes of debilitie coming from the French
 Pockes/110. G.
 For small Pockes/17. B/117. E/718. E/1.
 For the Rodages/ vide Goute in the teete.
 Agaynst Poyson of Serpents and Wipers/9. B/81. D/
 84. A/101. D/194. A.
 Agaynst all Poyson/ vide Venome/115. G/178. D/310. E/
 314. B/335. G/161. B/168. A/181. E/187. D/191. D/197. A/304. A
 314. A/319. D/331. B/331. A/331. B/341. A/349. A/395. A/416. A.
 491. A/501. E/518. E/533. G/581. D/594. E/595. B/604. E/606. B
 610. B/616. B/618. D/649. D/629. A/704. E/718. H/751. E/745. E
 For all blcers/ inflammations of the Pulme/ of lunges
 27. A.
 Purge clammy fleame and thicke humours/165. A/175.
 A/741. A.
 Purge by vyne/191. A/390. A/415. A.
 Purge women after their deliuerance/161. E.
 Purge rawe and grosse fleame/311. A/331. A.
 Purge hoate cholericke humours/160. B/139. A/196. A/
 310. A/317. E/329. D/161. A/161. A/373. A/378. A/386. A/396. A/
 199. A/416. A/647. A/761. A.
 Purge hoate melancholy humours/312. E/331. E/351. I/177
 A/378. E.
 Purge choler both vwarde and downwarde/618. A.
 Purge by siege downwarde/34. A/61. A/171. E/143. A/
 194. A/101. A/214. A/217. B/219. D/196. A/301. B/306. A/310. A
 311. A/331. A/1367. A/186. E/360. B/646. A.

Rage

Vertue, and Dangers.

R

RAge of madnesse caused by the biting of a mad dogge
108.b.

To hylt blattes and Wyre 142.g.

Wake to flauie and mad 445.e/451.a

Agaynst falling of frensie 130.e/310.d.

For flauie and without thinne places 407.b.

For the payne of Raynes vide Kidneyes 10.b/14.a/184.

b/129.a/437.a/476.b/514.d/580.e/604.f/711.b/741.c.

Restreke a man 614.a.

Agaynst subril Acumes and carharres 433.b/330.f.

For all Ruptures 87.a/ vide Burdinges.

S

Agaynst running and spreading Scabbes and sores

50.a/347.d/381.h/411.e/420.e/455.f/469.b/479.b/

512.e/551.e/559.g/607.b/614.c/647.h/661.e/687.h/

700.e/714.g/719.f/754.c/763.e/766.b/771.b/775.d.

Agaynst scabbes of Scruineffe 17.b/110.b/132.h/

161.d/310.e/332.f/351.h/374.h/386.b/396.b/400.a.

Agaynst Schalding with fyre/ vide Burning.

Agaynst Sciatica 1.a/15.d/18.a/64.e/65.a/81.b/114.a/

219.a/331.b/361.h/399.f/403.f/404.d/308.a/319.e/336.e

344.a/351.a/351.b/367.4.9.e/481.f/330.a/613.d/618.e/

610.h/614.f/618.b/630.b/631.a/666.e/680.b/750.a.

Agaynst stinging of Scorpions 19.a/61.b/61.a/148.g/

152.a/160.a/165.a/194.e/335.d/338.a/161.d/170.e/305.d/

341.e/346.b/417.455.a/531.a/559.f/565.e/573.f/611.c/

689.a.

Agaynst white noughtie Scruineffe 110.d/201.e.

Roughtie white Scruineffe of the head 305.b/331.m/

361.d/165.b/490.b/479.d/491.f/510.d/610.l/640.

647.i/649.i/660.f/687.d/734.e/749.f/754.e/759.b.

Roughtie Scurre of 2 ceters of Ayen/ Sheepe/ and

Hoxes 757.b.

Agaynst the foule Scurre of tetter/ gauls/ and scabbes/

430.b/454.m/512.e/535.b/600.m/687.h/719.e/731.e/

732.e/757.d.

Agaynst the dyie Scure and mangineffe 111.h/305.b/

310.e/319.f/381.d/374.h/377.e/381.l/454.m/518.e/530.

e/551.e/550.f/599.m/632.n/647.l/152.a/763.e/778.e.

Seede of generation vide Nature.

To dyue away Serpentes 755.d/199.g/307.d/387.f/

614.e/691.f.

Agaynst the biting of Serpentes 10.a/15.b/118.e/129.a/

111.a/124.d/201.g/236.a/242.a/258.d/291.a/121.a/191.d/

194.f/196.a/301.e/320.e/400.a/511.e/554.b/569.b/

620.m/651.d/679.b/691.f/744.b/755.a/753.f.

To dyue away the Detrimide of afterbirth 163.b/129.

a/132.a/136.b/313.a/138.d/1401.f/165.a/168.a/185.a/

187.b/199.b/303.g/354.b/374.b/379.d/381.f/532.g/580.

e/611.f/616.a/614.b/632.p/640.h/660.e/643.a/766.a.

For the falling Sickenesse 14.d/35.e/37.d/83.e/142.d/

106.b/130.f/132.e/181.b/181.f/191.g/305.m/306.a/307.e/

308.a/315.e/315.a/332.e/342.a/347.a/375.b/377.e/381.b/

502.a/510.f.

Against the falling Sickenesse of young children 171.g

For the excoziation of goyng of the Shinne of the se

crete partes 767.a/775.b.

To make blisters and holes in the Shinne 415.e/420.a

To take away harde Shinne of handes of seere gotten

by labour 744.d.

Roughnesse of the Shinne 342.b/352.h/361.d/396.b/

506.d/710.f/740.f.

Wake a man ouermuche Sleepe 641.a.

To pouoke a quiet Sleepe 142.e/182.d/171.f/431.a/b/

c/d/e/h/435.a/438.c/450.f/573.e.

For them that are very Sleepie 310.b.

To restoke the Smelling being lost 179.f.

To pouoke Smelling 401.c/619.g/640.g.

Olde Sores 9.a/u.b/16.g/14.d/71.d/101.b/153.b/152.f/

354.d/561.b/687.e.

For slythe fretting rotten Sores 11.h/17.b/312.b/44.b

e/50.b/56.e/62.e/83.e/g/86.e/197.a/115.e/118.l/117.e/

194.e/315.e/311.f/333.d/361.d/437.e/489.b/534.d/555.a/

599.m/601.h/649.e/690.b/737.a/741.f.

To dye by Sores and apostumations 613.b.

Splinters vide Chozes.

Caufe to Spyt blood 142.f.

Hardnesse of the Splene vide Milte.

For dulnesse of heaumesse of Spirite 142.e/614.e/ vide

Dull.

To cure the Squinante 305.f/316.a/3373.d/599.g/

616.e/666.e/ vide Swelling in the Thjore.

Agaynst Stone vide Grauell 14.h/19.b/42.a/50.e/64.a/

86.d/96.a/127.b/128.a/117.f/319.e/330.a/141.n/169.b/

185.a/408.b/446.b/507.d/510.d/511.a/536.a/559.e/

581.e/661.h/665.e/682.e/698.b/698.d/715.d.

To breahe and dyue forth the Stone 12.b/41.a/141.b

194.b/331.a/351.a/117.a/138.a/140.a/141.l/105.h/144.a

409.b/449.f/450.b/510.d/559.e/565.a/594.d/599.f/606.

a/608.a/609.b/615.a/616.f/647.g/664.b/669.a/d/

674.a/679.e/689.f/714.b/711.e/741.e/775.a.

Hurtful to the Stomache 11.f/142.l/375.e/379.e/395.b/

546.e/591.a/594.a/599.e/618.a/614.f/715.e/718.b/714.

a/718.a/731.b/740.a.

To strengthen and comfost the Stomache 134.b/117.a

146.a/176.a/181.a/187.l/191.h/301.e/314.d/336.d/354.

a/b/510.a/514.d/566.e/576.e/577.m/580.a/611.e/701.

a/704.a/706.a/708.b/731.a/735.a/719.f/767.b.

776.l/777.e.

Good for payne of the Stomache 6.a/m.e/131.d/133.b/

146.a/319.a/341.a/354.a/b/455.e/499.e/565.a/571.a/

608.b/661.d/763.a/779.e.

For the boyling and wambling of the Stomache 6.d/

170.d/319.a/513.a/559.e/573.f/651.f/661.d/704.b/706.

a/1737.b/779.h.

For the inflammation of the Stomache 7.p/16.a/14.c/

181.e/444.b/564.d/565.d/573.b/576.a/657.d/672.a/

681.e/701.a/706.a/716.a.

To warme the Stomache 196.d/354.b/503.a/600.a/619.

a/704.e/731.a/f.

To refreche the hoare Stomache 38.a/174.a/381.m/

563.a/587.a/589.a/604.g/701.a/706.a.

Against cold windinesse & blastings of the Stomache 41.

b/117.d/121.a/175.a/206.a/198.a/336.f/317.a/608.b/

611.e/616.e/691.b/761.f.

To strengthen the weakenes & ouercasting of the Sto

mache 482.d/553.a/646.b/652.e/693.e/704.b/715.f/

716.a/731.a/f/719.f.

Querturne the Stomache 739.g.

Engender windinesse in the Stomache 482.l/715.e/

734.a/739.f.

Comfost the mouth of the Stomache 608.b/706.a/

718.b/715.b/731.a.

To purge the Stomache from steame 354.b.

Clenfe the Stomache 550.a.

Against Stinging of Bees and waspes 146.o/161.d/

581.h/584.g.

Agaynst Strangurie of 3oppisse 14.a/15.a/35.b/42.a/

59.h/117.a/123.b/124.o/125.a/127.a/128.a/319.a/337.a/

344.a/145.b/408.b/501.a/514.d/518.b/511.a/565.a/601.e

609.a/614.b/618.a/625.a/626.e/657.l/676.d/711.e/

750.a/765.f/768.f/775.b.

Pouoke and cause Swelating 11.g/24.a/151.b/148.b/

181.f/199.n/301.b/341.d/533.d/617.f/718.e.

Agaynst al hardnesse and Swellings 44.a/70.a/394.e

b/499.e/651.h/658.a/719.h/745.f/755.d/775.b.

Against all hoare Swellings 104.e/107.e/141.b/379.d/

415.h/431.d/435.a/438.d/498.a/515.e/537.e/555.b/532.l/

638.o/732.a/775.b.

To disolue and breahe al colde and harde Swellings 189.

a/196.e/197.b/217.e/215.e/247.f/255.b/279.h/281.e/

303.e/304.f/106.h/307.f/308.e/174.b/454.h/1/480.b/

461.a/473.e/493.e/494.a/613.b/632.a/636.f/719.p/775.b.

Against cold Swellings 1.g/23.e/111.g/219.g/239.d/245.d

396.b/512.a/521.l/524.d/524.e/613.o/640.d/711.e/741.b

747.a.

A Table of the Nature,

For all Swellings about the Ige of scurfulness/12.c/
vide fundament. *fallingg. Nallor. see. Tuel*
To take away Sweating/127.l. *fallingg. Tuel*
For hardnesse and shrinking of Sinewes/1. a/72. d/
127. c/194. f/101. l/130. b/122. c/106. b/107. a/111. a/119. a/
120. f/4. a/44. b/44. d/451. c/517. a/649. b.
Good for drawing Whinges/ and ache of Sinewes/
14. b/100. f/105. l/102/105. a/175. b/122. a/171. c/144. b.
Payne of swellings of Sinewes/11. b/111. b/110. a/117. h
To soften Sinewes/690. e.
To ioyne Sinewes together that are cut/201. c/571. e.
Cause to draw and shrink the sinewes into the body/
142. l/151. p/422. b.
To appeale the payne of the Syde/111. f/167. a/ 119. c/
251. c/162. h/102. a/117. g/113. c/141. a/105. a/101. a/110. a/
151. q/ 604. a/ 601. b/ 609. b/ 649. b/ 747. d/ 743. a/
749. h.
To dry the more Stomache/412. d/613. g/627. e.

To beautifie and cleanse the Teeth/111. f/615. e.
To take fast loose Teeth/11. d/16. d/17. b/164. c/115. e
576. l/661. b/701. e/719. l/779. e.
Womans Termer/ vide flowers.
Spreading Tetterd/17. b.
Swelling in the Throte/ of Squinancie/ 142. d/ 117. c/
173. d/137. d/676. a/711. l/716. a/771. b.
Strumes of swellings of the Throte/ 40. e/ 607. b/
661. a/662. g/690. a/ 715. d/ 713. l/ 711. b/ 711. f/ 747. d/
742. h.
Agaynst roughnesse of the Throte/ 414. f/ 455. b/711. f
1/711. a.
Agaynst theroughnesse and hoarsenesse of the Throte/
11. b/174. a/142. c/694. a.
Sores and inflammations of the Throte/11. b/70. b/91.
h/110. d/ 141. c/ 116. e/ 171. h/ 116. a/141. b/154. h/607. a/
619. d.
For the Tooth ache/11. d/11. c/56. b/11. a/16. d/11. l/110. c/
11. b/117. c/117. f/ 199. h/ 101. l/ 105. h/ 107. l/141. c/
145. d/148. f/161. c/171. c/174. f/129. l/ 441. c/442. c/450. g/
512. g/115. d/130. d/100. h/114. c/610. a/619. c/612. l/649. h/
670. c/677. c/611. f/116. g/116. h/719. c/ 715. c/ 719. b/
765. a/771. e.
To draw forth Thornes/ of splinters that sticke into
the flesh/16. c/70. b/194. h/196. b/197. a/111. c/155. b/162. f
199. l/107. f/115. d/144. b/181. a/454. h/ 461. b/469. c/514.
a/521. h/622. l/634. f.
Take away the asperities roughnesse of the Tongue/
210. l/141. a/721. e.
To cure hernels under the Tongue/114. h/700. e.
Almondes of bleers about the roote of the Tongue/
619. d/662. g/676. a/715. d/711. l/711. f/750. a.
Shake the Thirste/173. b/192. b/671. c/683. d/619. b/694.
c/701. a/704. c/718. b/724. b.
For them that are sicke of eating of Todeftooles/199. l
vide Champions.
Tumors/ vide Swellings and Impostumations.

Agaynst Venemous shor of darts and arrows/105. p/
107. b/115. d.
To drive away Venemous beastes/ 75. d/ 110. f/ 114. b/
148. a/ 151. c/ 177. d/ 107. d/ 110. f/ 610. n/ 618. d/691. f/
741. d.
Agaynst Venome dyonken of eaten/1. b/6. f/117. f/107. b/
110. c/100. l/101. c/101. d/649. a/749. d/763. c.
Agaynst al Venome of wilde beastes/9. b/17. d/13. c/16. g
99. b/117. c/120. a/162. a/121. c/119. b/116. b/691. f.
Against btying of dyvers/ Snakes/ 9 Venemous beastes/
15. b/16. h/28. c/10. c/11. a/17. a/17. a/ 111. b/ 111. b/ 107. a/
184. d/194. c/106. a/130. c/131. b/132. a/141. a/142. a/151. d/
158. d/160. a/162. d/179. c/181. a/183. c/197. d/101. c/105. p/
106. f/114. a/115. b/117. a/119. a/121. a/123. a/125. a/127. a/129. a/131. a/133. a/135. a/137. a/139. a/141. a/143. a/145. a/147. a/149. a/151. a/153. a/155. a/157. a/159. a/161. a/163. a/165. a/167. a/169. a/171. a/173. a/175. a/177. a/179. a/181. a/183. a/185. a/187. a/189. a/191. a/193. a/195. a/197. a/199. a/201. a/203. a/205. a/207. a/209. a/211. a/213. a/215. a/217. a/219. a/221. a/223. a/225. a/227. a/229. a/231. a/233. a/235. a/237. a/239. a/241. a/243. a/245. a/247. a/249. a/251. a/253. a/255. a/257. a/259. a/261. a/263. a/265. a/267. a/269. a/271. a/273. a/275. a/277. a/279. a/281. a/283. a/285. a/287. a/289. a/291. a/293. a/295. a/297. a/299. a/301. a/303. a/305. a/307. a/309. a/311. a/313. a/315. a/317. a/319. a/321. a/323. a/325. a/327. a/329. a/331. a/333. a/335. a/337. a/339. a/341. a/343. a/345. a/347. a/349. a/351. a/353. a/355. a/357. a/359. a/361. a/363. a/365. a/367. a/369. a/371. a/373. a/375. a/377. a/379. a/381. a/383. a/385. a/387. a/389. a/391. a/393. a/395. a/397. a/399. a/401. a/403. a/405. a/407. a/409. a/411. a/413. a/415. a/417. a/419. a/421. a/423. a/425. a/427. a/429. a/431. a/433. a/435. a/437. a/439. a/441. a/443. a/445. a/447. a/449. a/451. a/453. a/455. a/457. a/459. a/461. a/463. a/465. a/467. a/469. a/471. a/473. a/475. a/477. a/479. a/481. a/483. a/485. a/487. a/489. a/491. a/493. a/495. a/497. a/499. a/501. a/503. a/505. a/507. a/509. a/511. a/513. a/515. a/517. a/519. a/521. a/523. a/525. a/527. a/529. a/531. a/533. a/535. a/537. a/539. a/541. a/543. a/545. a/547. a/549. a/551. a/553. a/555. a/557. a/559. a/561. a/563. a/565. a/567. a/569. a/571. a/573. a/575. a/577. a/579. a/581. a/583. a/585. a/587. a/589. a/591. a/593. a/595. a/597. a/599. a/601. a/603. a/605. a/607. a/609. a/611. a/613. a/615. a/617. a/619. a/621. a/623. a/625. a/627. a/629. a/631. a/633. a/635. a/637. a/639. a/641. a/643. a/645. a/647. a/649. a/651. a/653. a/655. a/657. a/659. a/661. a/663. a/665. a/667. a/669. a/671. a/673. a/675. a/677. a/679. a/681. a/683. a/685. a/687. a/689. a/691. a/693. a/695. a/697. a/699. a/701. a/703. a/705. a/707. a/709. a/711. a/713. a/715. a/717. a/719. a/721. a/723. a/725. a/727. a/729. a/731. a/733. a/735. a/737. a/739. a/741. a/743. a/745. a/747. a/749. a/751. a/753. a/755. a/757. a/759. a/761. a/763. a/765. a/767. a/769. a/771. a/773. a/775. a/777. a/779. a/781. a/783. a/785. a/787. a/789. a/791. a/793. a/795. a/797. a/799. a/801. a/803. a/805. a/807. a/809. a/811. a/813. a/815. a/817. a/819. a/821. a/823. a/825. a/827. a/829. a/831. a/833. a/835. a/837. a/839. a/841. a/843. a/845. a/847. a/849. a/851. a/853. a/855. a/857. a/859. a/861. a/863. a/865. a/867. a/869. a/871. a/873. a/875. a/877. a/879. a/881. a/883. a/885. a/887. a/889. a/891. a/893. a/895. a/897. a/899. a/901. a/903. a/905. a/907. a/909. a/911. a/913. a/915. a/917. a/919. a/921. a/923. a/925. a/927. a/929. a/931. a/933. a/935. a/937. a/939. a/941. a/943. a/945. a/947. a/949. a/951. a/953. a/955. a/957. a/959. a/961. a/963. a/965. a/967. a/969. a/971. a/973. a/975. a/977. a/979. a/981. a/983. a/985. a/987. a/989. a/991. a/993. a/995. a/997. a/999. a/1001. a/1003. a/1005. a/1007. a/1009. a/1011. a/1013. a/1015. a/1017. a/1019. a/1021. a/1023. a/1025. a/1027. a/1029. a/1031. a/1033. a/1035. a/1037. a/1039. a/1041. a/1043. a/1045. a/1047. a/1049. a/1051. a/1053. a/1055. a/1057. a/1059. a/1061. a/1063. a/1065. a/1067. a/1069. a/1071. a/1073. a/1075. a/1077. a/1079. a/1081. a/1083. a/1085. a/1087. a/1089. a/1091. a/1093. a/1095. a/1097. a/1099. a/1101. a/1103. a/1105. a/1107. a/1109. a/1111. a/1113. a/1115. a/1117. a/1119. a/1121. a/1123. a/1125. a/1127. a/1129. a/1131. a/1133. a/1135. a/1137. a/1139. a/1141. a/1143. a/1145. a/1147. a/1149. a/1151. a/1153. a/1155. a/1157. a/1159. a/1161. a/1163. a/1165. a/1167. a/1169. a/1171. a/1173. a/1175. a/1177. a/1179. a/1181. a/1183. a/1185. a/1187. a/1189. a/1191. a/1193. a/1195. a/1197. a/1199. a/1201. a/1203. a/1205. a/1207. a/1209. a/1211. a/1213. a/1215. a/1217. a/1219. a/1221. a/1223. a/1225. a/1227. a/1229. a/1231. a/1233. a/1235. a/1237. a/1239. a/1241. a/1243. a/1245. a/1247. a/1249. a/1251. a/1253. a/1255. a/1257. a/1259. a/1261. a/1263. a/1265. a/1267. a/1269. a/1271. a/1273. a/1275. a/1277. a/1279. a/1281. a/1283. a/1285. a/1287. a/1289. a/1291. a/1293. a/1295. a/1297. a/1299. a/1301. a/1303. a/1305. a/1307. a/1309. a/1311. a/1313. a/1315. a/1317. a/1319. a/1321. a/1323. a/1325. a/1327. a/1329. a/1331. a/1333. a/1335. a/1337. a/1339. a/1341. a/1343. a/1345. a/1347. a/1349. a/1351. a/1353. a/1355. a/1357. a/1359. a/1361. a/1363. a/1365. a/1367. a/1369. a/1371. a/1373. a/1375. a/1377. a/1379. a/1381. a/1383. a/1385. a/1387. a/1389. a/1391. a/1393. a/1395. a/1397. a/1399. a/1401. a/1403. a/1405. a/1407. a/1409. a/1411. a/1413. a/1415. a/1417. a/1419. a/1421. a/1423. a/1425. a/1427. a/1429. a/1431. a/1433. a/1435. a/1437. a/1439. a/1441. a/1443. a/1445. a/1447. a/1449. a/1451. a/1453. a/1455. a/1457. a/1459. a/1461. a/1463. a/1465. a/1467. a/1469. a/1471. a/1473. a/1475. a/1477. a/1479. a/1481. a/1483. a/1485. a/1487. a/1489. a/1491. a/1493. a/1495. a/1497. a/1499. a/1501. a/1503. a/1505. a/1507. a/1509. a/1511. a/1513. a/1515. a/1517. a/1519. a/1521. a/1523. a/1525. a/1527. a/1529. a/1531. a/1533. a/1535. a/1537. a/1539. a/1541. a/1543. a/1545. a/1547. a/1549. a/1551. a/1553. a/1555. a/1557. a/1559. a/1561. a/1563. a/1565. a/1567. a/1569. a/1571. a/1573. a/1575. a/1577. a/1579. a/1581. a/1583. a/1585. a/1587. a/1589. a/1591. a/1593. a/1595. a/1597. a/1599. a/1601. a/1603. a/1605. a/1607. a/1609. a/1611. a/1613. a/1615. a/1617. a/1619. a/1621. a/1623. a/1625. a/1627. a/1629. a/1631. a/1633. a/1635. a/1637. a/1639. a/1641. a/1643. a/1645. a/1647. a/1649. a/1651. a/1653. a/1655. a/1657. a/1659. a/1661. a/1663. a/1665. a/1667. a/1669. a/1671. a/1673. a/1675. a/1677. a/1679. a/1681. a/1683. a/1685. a/1687. a/1689. a/1691. a/1693. a/1695. a/1697. a/1699. a/1701. a/1703. a/1705. a/1707. a/1709. a/1711. a/1713. a/1715. a/1717. a/1719. a/1721. a/1723. a/1725. a/1727. a/1729. a/1731. a/1733. a/1735. a/1737. a/1739. a/1741. a/1743. a/1745. a/1747. a/1749. a/1751. a/1753. a/1755. a/1757. a/1759. a/1761. a/1763. a/1765. a/1767. a/1769. a/1771. a/1773. a/1775. a/1777. a/1779. a/1781. a/1783. a/1785. a/1787. a/1789. a/1791. a/1793. a/1795. a/1797. a/1799. a/1801. a/1803. a/1805. a/1807. a/1809. a/1811. a/1813. a/1815. a/1817. a/1819. a/1821. a/1823. a/1825. a/1827. a/1829. a/1831. a/1833. a/1835. a/1837. a/1839. a/1841. a/1843. a/1845. a/1847. a/1849. a/1851. a/1853. a/1855. a/1857. a/1859. a/1861. a/1863. a/1865. a/1867. a/1869. a/1871. a/1873. a/1875. a/1877. a/1879. a/1881. a/1883. a/1885. a/1887. a/1889. a/1891. a/1893. a/1895. a/1897. a/1899. a/1901. a/1903. a/1905. a/1907. a/1909. a/1911. a/1913. a/1915. a/1917. a/1919. a/1921. a/1923. a/1925. a/1927. a/1929. a/1931. a/1933. a/1935. a/1937. a/1939. a/1941. a/1943. a/1945. a/1947. a/1949. a/1951. a/1953. a/1955. a/1957. a/1959. a/1961. a/1963. a/1965. a/1967. a/1969. a/1971. a/1973. a/1975. a/1977. a/1979. a/1981. a/1983. a/1985. a/1987. a/1989. a/1991. a/1993. a/1995. a/1997. a/1999. a/2001. a/2003. a/2005. a/2007. a/2009. a/2011. a/2013. a/2015. a/2017. a/2019. a/2021. a/2023. a/2025. a/2027. a/2029. a/2031. a/2033. a/2035. a/2037. a/2039. a/2041. a/2043. a/2045. a/2047. a/2049. a/2051. a/2053. a/2055. a/2057. a/2059. a/2061. a/2063. a/2065. a/2067. a/2069. a/2071. a/2073. a/2075. a/2077. a/2079. a/2081. a/2083. a/2085. a/2087. a/2089. a/2091. a/2093. a/2095. a/2097. a/2099. a/2101. a/2103. a/2105. a/2107. a/2109. a/2111. a/2113. a/2115. a/2117. a/2119. a/2121. a/2123. a/2125. a/2127. a/2129. a/2131. a/2133. a/2135. a/2137. a/2139. a/2141. a/2143. a/2145. a/2147. a/2149. a/2151. a/2153. a/2155. a/2157. a/2159. a/2161. a/2163. a/2165. a/2167. a/2169. a/2171. a/2173. a/2175. a/2177. a/2179. a/2181. a/2183. a/2185. a/2187. a/2189. a/2191. a/2193. a/2195. a/2197. a/2199. a/2201. a/2203. a/2205. a/2207. a/2209. a/2211. a/2213. a/2215. a/2217. a/2219. a/2221. a/2223. a/2225. a/2227. a/2229. a/2231. a/2233. a/2235. a/2237. a/2239. a/2241. a/2243. a/2245. a/2247. a/2249. a/2251. a/2253. a/2255. a/2257. a/2259. a/2261. a/2263. a/2265. a/2267. a/2269. a/2271. a/2273. a/2275. a/2277. a/2279. a/2281. a/2283. a/2285. a/2287. a/2289. a/2291. a/2293. a/2295. a/2297. a/2299. a/2301. a/2303. a/2305. a/2307. a/2309. a/2311. a/2313. a/2315. a/2317. a/2319. a/2321. a/2323. a/2325. a/2327. a/2329. a/2331. a/2333. a/2335. a/2337. a/2339. a/2341. a/2343. a/2345. a/2347. a/2349. a/2351. a/2353. a/2355. a/2357. a/2359. a/2361. a/2363. a/2365. a/2367. a/2369. a/2371. a/2373. a/2375. a/2377. a/2379. a/2381. a/2383. a/2385. a/2387. a/2389. a/2391. a/2393. a/2395. a/2397. a/2399. a/2401. a/2403. a/2405. a/2407. a/2409. a/2411. a/2413. a/2415. a/2417. a/2419. a/2421. a/2423. a/2425. a/2427. a/2429. a/2431. a/2433. a/2435. a/2437. a/2439. a/2441. a/2443. a/2445. a/2447. a/2449. a/2451. a/2453. a/2455. a/2457. a/2459. a/2461. a/2463. a/2465. a/2467. a/2469. a/2471. 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Vertue, and Dangers.

To cause women to be fertil and get chyliden / 151. c.
 To bring downe womens natural sicknesse / 151. b.
 To ease women whiche are to muche graued with hard
 and perillous trauell in childe bearing / 146. l / 152. d /
 307. b / 311. d / 391. b.
 To confirme the natural place of conceptio of women
 and make them apt to receiue chyliden / 152. a.
 To keepe woundes from inflammation / 138. b / 144. b /
 145. c / 170. d / 172. e / 181. g / 407. b / 411. b / 576. h / 633. a /
 691. d.
 To cure inward woundes / 134. a / 139. a / 142. a / 144. a / 145. a
 153. a / 191. f / 198. b / 443. b / 541. a / 585. a / 701. d / 756. b.
 To take away the payne and heare of al woundes infla-
 med / 140. a / 739. g / h.
 To close greene woundes / 26. d / 99. g / 101. c / 111. e / 117. e /
 133. d / 146. b / 101. b / 114. d / 160. d / 311. g / 317. b / 354. d /
 443. d / 496. e / 504. b / 510. c / 555. b / 561. b / 584. d / 633. a / 645. b
 665. f / 713. c / 716. b / 737. d / 745. b / 751. a / 768. g / 771. e
 773. a / 775. e.
 For al kinde of woundes made with the Clayue / 162. b
 328. a.
 To heale and close woundes / 9. a / 11. a / 14. c / 17. b / 18. c /
 36. e / 42. b / 59. b / 68. a / 70. b / 75. c / 79. a / 84. c / 87. a / 103. a /
 131. a / 133. a / 134. a / 137. a / 141. a / 142. a / 196. b / 305. c / 340. a /
 341. a / 554. h / 571. c / 613. b / 717. c / 776. a.
 Hide woundes and corrupt / 37. d / 65. c / 70. b / 93. e / 101. b /
 117. c / 492. d / 540. a / 616. b.
 To keepe newe woundes from deadly burning apostu-
 mation and euill swelling / 691. d.
 To destroy woymes / 1. c / 1. e / 12. a / 12. a / 44. d / 127. b / 176.
 b / 179. b / 317. h / 341. c / 415. i / 421. a / 491. a / 555. p / 561. b / 573.
 d / 577. l / 599. d / 614. b / 704. f / 707. c.
 To hyl the rounde woymes / 146. c / 401. e / 594. f.
 To hyl long and flat woymes in the body / 6. m / 9. c / 61. f
 142. f / 646. e / 716. e / 763. f.
 To hyl bode woymes / 401. a / 1. e / 517. a / 618. e.

Heer endeth this Table concerning the Nature, Vertue, and
 Dangers, of all the Herbes, Trees, and Plantes,
 conteyned in this Booke,
 of Herball.

for our 7th castory blood -

Take Ground fry, Cumfry, muscous boyle y^e
 in halfe pinte & halfe water or in meate & drinke often of it.
 and add dragon blood 15. gr. solomons scale root 3i. spir mastic 3i.
 hyeme & drinke - &c
 7th homatibi

wild Thyme boyled in water will cause vomit.
 y^e root of Bitony dried & taken with honey's water will
 do the same.

Asarabacca leaves stamped & y^e juice drinke -
 so y^e roots & heart of Coniack.

15. roots of Asphineen will do y^e same effectually
 taken in honey's in water. /

Radish roots also.

Take pimperne roots in Ale. in Dry y^e & boyle y^e to
 powder & give 3i. in white wine, by a good counsell &
 against danger. -

R. Aloes masticke & myrrh of each & make it into
 a pill as big as a pease wth any Group & take 2. Lepts
 3 times a day.

from Iordango. I have y^e whole hall parolke
remember y^e I have y^e whole hall parolke
I have y^e whole hall parolke I have y^e whole hall parolke
I have y^e whole hall parolke I have y^e whole hall parolke



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by Gerard Devves.

